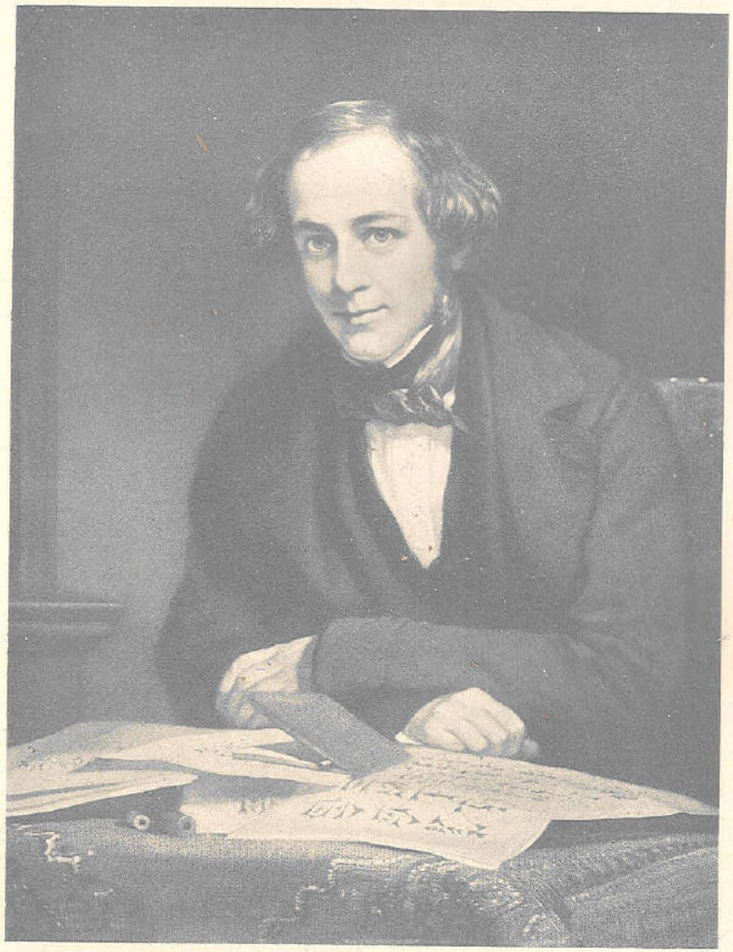
THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
The Maharaj Sayajirao University
of Baroda.
Call No. 7 D
20
W4-25 42

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
THE M. S. UNIVERSITY OF BARODA.

No 352 Huzur English Office
Baroda 25-1-1908

THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY OF THE WORLD



GEORGE RAWLINSON

THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY OF THE WORLD . . .

A COMPREHENSIVE NARRATIVE OF THE RISE AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONS AS RECORDED BY THE GREAT WRITERS OF ALL AGES

EDITED BY HENRY SMITH WILLIAMS, LL.D.

WITH THE COLLABORATION OF MANY SPECIALISTS AND WITH CONTRIBUTIONS BY

Prof. Thomas K. Cheyne, *Oxford University*
Prof. Adolf Erman, *University of Berlin*
Prof. Joseph Halévy, *College of France*
Prof. C. W. C. Oman, *Oxford University*
Prof. David H. Müller, *University of Vienna*
Prof. Albert B. Hart, *Harvard University*
Prof. Ulrich von Wilamowitz-Möllendorff, *University of Berlin*
Oscar Browning, M.A., *Cambridge University*
Prof. H. Marczali, *University of Budapest*
Prof. Henry F. Pelham, *Oxford University*
Prof. Alfred N. Rambaud, *University of Paris*
Prof. Eduard Meyer, *University of Berlin*
H. J. Mackinder, M.A., *Director of the London School of Economics*
Prof. Julius Wellhausen, *University of Göttingen*
Prof. T. F. Tout, *University of Manchester*
Prof. James T. Shotwell, *Columbia University*
Prof. Franz X. von Krones, *University of Graz*
Dr. J. Holland Rose, *Cambridge University*
Prof. Adolf Harnack, *University of Berlin*
Dr. James Gairdner, C.B., *London*
Prof. I. Goldziher, *University of Vienna*
Prof. Andrew C. McLaughlin, *University of Chicago*
Prof. A. Vambéry, *University of Budapest*
Capt. Frank Brinkley, *Tokio*
Prof. Otto Hirschfeld, *University of Berlin*
Prof. Wilhelm Soltau, *Zabern University*
Hugh Chisholm, M.A., *Editor of the "Encyclopædia Britannica"*
Prof. Hermann Diels, *University of Berlin*
G. F. Barwick, B.A., *British Museum*
Prof. R. Koser, *University of Berlin*
Dr. A. S. Rappoport, *School of Oriental Languages, Paris*
Dr. Paul Brönnle, *Royal Asiatic Society*
Prof. Theodor Nöldeke, *University of Strasburg*

IN TWENTY-FIVE VOLUMES—VOL. XXV

LONDON
The Times
1907

H.P.O.
42
VI WIL
D7-25
7D
20
.W4-25
(0412)

PRINTED BY MORRISON & GIBB, LIMITED,
EDINBURGH.

Copyright 1904, 1907, by Henry Smith Williams.

I

CONTENTS

VOLUME XXV

INDEX

PAGE

GENERAL INDEX TO THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY OF THE WORLD 1

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL INDEX 567

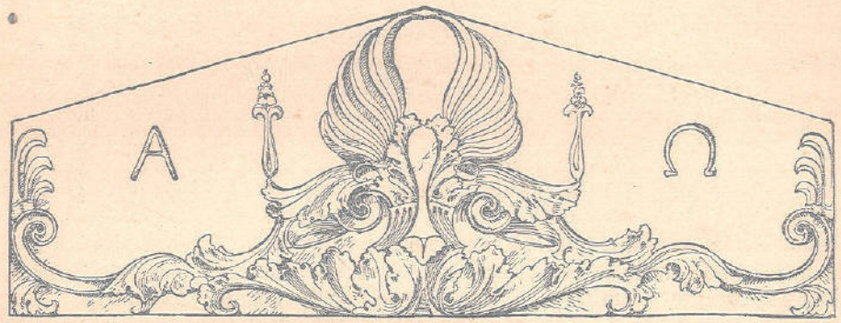
A WORD OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT 663

APPENDIX A

CHRONOLOGICAL ERAS OF ALL NATIONS, TOGETHER WITH A TABLE OF CORRESPONDING DATES 667

APPENDIX B

MEASURES, WEIGHTS, AND MONEYS OF ALL AGES, TOGETHER WITH A TABLE OF CORRESPONDING UNITS 674



INTRODUCTORY NOTE

TO

THE GENERAL INDEX[1]

As regards its main features the ensuing general index will explain itself. The full-face figures (**1**, **2**, **3**, etc., to **24**) refer to volumes, the other figures to pages. It is believed that the dates and explanatory phrases following a large proportion of the proper names will greatly facilitate the use of the index, while at the same time making it in a sense a dictionary of historical reference.

It should be explained that the names included in this index represent a selection, by no means supplying a full list of the names to be found in our text. To have made the list absolutely complete would perhaps have doubled the bulk of our index, but would not, in the opinion of the editor, have added to its value. The easiest method of index-making would have been simply to give a reference for every proper name, but the result would have been an uncritical jumble of incidental references, which must have been annoying rather than helpful to the reader. As the index actually stands, on the other hand, it is believed that it will serve as a valuable guide to the text, and one which the reader will use habitually.

It has been our constant endeavour to forecast the needs of the average reader. Thus a person who is quite unfamiliar with the text will be enabled at a glance to ascertain where he may find both the main and the supplementary treatments of any important subject. Under "France" or "England," for example, he will be referred at once to the volumes where the different periods of French and English history are treated. In general, the first reference under any given heading will point to the main treatment of the subject in question.

The encyclopædic character of the index is further shown in the complete lists of sovereigns, with page references, appended to the principal countries; in the arrangement by countries, under topical heads, of information on such

[1 For introductory note to the Bibliographical Index, see page 567.]

subjects as Art, Architecture, Finance, Labour, Manufactures, Tariff, Taxation, Transportation, Status of Women, Socialism, etc.; and in lists of famous Assassinations, Executions, Conspiracies, Financial Crises, etc. The lists of Wars, Treaties, and Battles and Sieges are particularly complete.

In Arabic names the original pronunciations have been preserved so far as possible, except in the case of persons whose names have long been Europeanised, such as Saladin. The prophet's name is spelled Mohammed; elsewhere the form used is Muhammed. The article is written *al.*

As the work covers the entire sweep of world-history, it is obvious that opportunity is afforded for an almost endless number of subject-references. It has been a constant puzzle to determine just where to draw the line in this regard. Such subjects as Art, Architecture, Literature, Economics, Battles, Armies, Military Affairs, and Religion naturally suggest themselves; but here, as always with matters of classification, the great difficulty has been to know what constitutes the happy mean between too general and too specific a subdivision of subjects. Shall we, for example, let the term "Economics" include everything that might properly come within its scope, or shall we best subserve the interests of the reader if we make such subdivisions as "Commerce," "Taxation," "Finance," etc.? Again, shall we let "Assemblies" stand sponsor for a great variety of public gatherings, or shall these be variously distributed among "Congresses," "Conventions," "Councils," "Parliaments," and the like? In a word, it may be said that in answering these questions each suggested subject has been considered with reference to the practicalities rather than in strict accordance with any logical system. If a suggested title called for a list of references so long as to be cumbersome, that fact was usually considered sufficient reason for a subdivision. The convenience of the reader — the actual utility of the index — has been the one object kept constantly in mind; and it is hoped that the result will justify the method.

ZUR POLITICAL OFFICE BARODA LIBRARY

GENERAL INDEX

TO THE

HISTORIANS' HISTORY OF THE WORLD

Aachen, see **Aix-la-Chapelle.**

Aagesen, Sveno (Svend), or **Sveno Aggonis,** Scandinavian writer of twelfth century, **16,** 158.

Aah-hotep, Egyptian queen (seventeenth century B.C.); reign of, **1,** 124–125; mummy of, **1,** 156.

Aahmes I (Amasis), Egyptian king ca. 1700 B.C. founder of eighteenth dynasty; reign of, **1,** 127–130; mummy of **1,** 156.

Aahmes II, Egyptian king (sixth century, B.C.); reign of, **1,** 180, 189–190; **2,** 289; ally of Croesus, **2,** 431–432; war with Cambyses, **1,** 190; **2,** 600–601; and Greek settlers, **3,** 206, 234.

Aahmes, Egyptian admiral (ca. 1700 B.C.); inscription on tomb of, **1,** 127–132.

Aa-kheper-ka-Ra, see **Tehutimes I.**

Aalborg, town in Denmark; siege of (1534), **16,** 260.

Aalst, see **Alost.**

Aarau, Peace of (1712), **16,** 661.

Aargau, Swiss canton; conquest of (1415), **16,** 584.

Aaron, high priest of Israelites, **2,** 58, 62, 63.

Aarssens, Cornelis van, father of Frans van Aarssens; refuses Neyen's bribe (1607), **13,** 545.

Aarssens, Frans van (1572–1641), Dutch diplomatist; opposes Barneveld, **13,** 556, 560; Richelieu's estimate of, **13,** 556.

Abantidas, tyrant of Sicyon (third century, B.C.), **4,** 519.

Abaza (d. 1634), Turkish rebel; power of, in Asia Minor, **24,** 375; made aga of janissaries, **24,** 379.

Abbas I (1557–1628), shah of Persia; makes peace with Turkey (1590), **24,** 372.

Abbas Hilmi (1874–), khedive of Egypt; friction of with English, **24,** 465.

Abbas Mirza (1783?–1833), crown prince of Persia; in war with Russia, **24,** 494.

Abbas Pasha (1813–1854), viceroy of Egypt; reign of, **24,** 455.

Abbas (ca. 566–652), uncle of Mohammed; taken prisoner in battle of Bedr, **8,** 121.

Abbasid (Abbasside) caliphs (750–1258); reign of, **8,** 209–232; defeat Omayyads, **7,** 204; **8,** 189 seq.; magnificence of, at Baghdad, **8,** 215; dynasty of, placed on throne by Persia, **24,** 490.

Abbeville, Treaty of (1259), **11,** 59.

Abbot, George (1562–1633), English prelate, archbishop of Canterbury 1611–1633; threatened by James I, **19,** 496; suspended from office by Charles I (1626), **19,** 544, 558.

Abda (fifth century A.D.), bishop of Susiana; punished by Yezdegerd I, **8,** 83.

Abd al, see **Abdul.**

Abdali, see **Durrani.**

Abdallah, pasha of Acre; disagreement of, with Mehemet Ali (1831), **24,** 451.

Abdallah (ca. 545–ca. 570 A.D.), father of Mohammed, **8,** 112 seq.

Abdallah, son of celebrated Arab general, Musa; leads successful naval expedition (ca. 705 A.D.), **8,** 183.

Abdallah, son of Abd ar-Rahman III (tenth century); fate of, **8,** 207.

Abdallah ben Jash, Arab follower of Mohammed; predatory expedition of (ca. 624 B.C.), **8,** 120.

Abdallah ben Muhammed, caliph of Cordova 888–912; reign of, **8,** 206.

Abdallah ben Obayyah, rival of Mohammed in Medina; at battle of Ohod (625 A.D.), **8,** 121; protects Jews, **8,** 123; death of, **8,** 130.

Abdallah ben Yassim (d. 1058), Moslem preacher; founds sect of Almoravids, **8,** 241.

Abdallah ben Zagut (eleventh century), governor of Malaga; opposes embassy to Almoravids, **8,** 240.

Abdallah ben Zobair, rival caliph to Omayyads 681–692 A.D., **8,** 177–178; death of, **8,** 181.

Abdalonymus (fourth century B.C.), king of Sidon, **2,** 295.

Abd al-Rahman, see **Abd ar-Rahman** and **Abdurrahman.**

Abd ar-Rahman (I) ben Moawiyah (731–788), caliph of Cordova; reign of, **8,** 201 seq.

Abd ar-Rahman (II) ben Al-Hakem, caliph of Cordova 821–852 A.D.; shares rule with father, **8,** 203; reign of, **8,** 204 seq.

Abd ar-Rahman III (891–961), caliph of

Cordova 912–961; reign of, **8**, 206 seq.; condition of Spain under, **8**, 208; defeated at San Pedro de Gormaz, **10**, 44.
Abd ar-Rahman (IV or V) ben Hisham, caliph of Cordova 1023; reign of, **8**, 237.
Abd ar-Rahman (1778–1859), sultan of Morocco 1822–1859, **24**, 473.
Abd ar-Rahman (d. 1009), son of Almansor; career of, in Spain, **8**, 235.
Abd ar-Rahman ben Abdallah, emir of Cordova 722–724 and 729–733; reign of, **8**, 197–198 seq.
Abd ar-Rahman Ibn Rostem (eighth century), imam of Tiart, **24**, 468.
Abd ar-Rahman, see also Abdurrahman.
Abdastarte I, king of Tyre 929–920 B.C., **2**, 283.
Abdastarte II, king of Tyre, see Astarte.
Abd el-Mottalib, see Abdul Muttalib.
Abd-milkot (seventh century B. C.), king of Sidon; revolts against Assyria, **1**, 417; **2**, 285.
Abd Shams-Sabah, legendary Arab ruler; founds kingdom of Mareb, **8**, 102.
Abdul-Aziz or Abd al-Aziz ben Merwan (seventh century), viceroy of Egypt, **8**, 182.
Abdul-Aziz (d. ca. 715 A.D.), son of Musa; career of, in Spain, **8**, 196 seq.
Abdul-Aziz (1830–1876), sultan of Turkey 1861–1876; reign of, **24**, 432; death of, **24**, 433.
Abdul-Baki, Turkish poet; honoured by Suleiman I, **24**, 363.
Abdul-Hamid I (1725–1789), sultan of Turkey 1774–1789; reign of, **24**, 419.
Abdul-Hamid II (1842–), sultan of Turkey 1876–; reign of, **24**, 433.
Abdul-Kadir (1807–1883), Arab chief; wars of, with France, **13**, 67 seq., 76 seq.; **24**, 483; involves Morocco in war with France, **24**, 473; death of, **24**, 484.
Abdul-Kerim, sheikh ul-islam (1472), **24**, 336.
Abdullah (Abdallah) Khan, Afghan chief; in massacre of Kabul (1841), **22**, 140–141.
Abdul-Malik (Abd al-Malik), Omayyad caliph 685–705 A.D.; reign of, **8**, 179–183.
Abdul-Malik (d. 1008), son of Almansor; as emir of Almaghreb, **8**, 234; as prime minister of Spain, **8**, 235.
Abdul-Malik (Abd al-Malik) ben Khotan, emir of Cordova 733–736 A.D.; reign of, **8**, 199, 200.
Abdul-Mejid or Medjid (1823–1861), sultan of Turkey 1839–1861; reign of, **24**, 427 seq.; reform movement under, **24**, 428 seq.; alliances against Russia (1853), **17**, 562; death of, **24**, 430.
Abdul-Mumin (Abd al-Mumin) (1101–1163), founder of Almohad dynasty, caliph 1130–1163; disciple of Muhammed ben Abdallah, **8**, 243 seq.; reign of, in Africa, **8**, 244 seq.; becomes caliph of Spain, **8**, 246.
Abdul-Muttalib or Abd el-Mottalib (d. 578), grandfather of Mohammed; authority of, in Mecca, **8**, 112.
Abdul-Wahhab or Abd al-Wahhab (1691–1787), founds sect of Wahhabees, **8**, 23; **24**, 411,
Abdurrahman Khan (ca. 1830–1901), amir of Afghanistan 1880–1901; in Afghan war (1878–1880), **22**, 209; reign of, **24**, 503.
Abdurrahman Pasha, Turkish general; commands at siege of Buda (1686), **14**, 398.
Abdurrahman, see also Abd ar-Rahman.
Abel (d. 1252), king of Denmark 1250–1252; as duke of Schleswig, **16**, 168, 169 seq.; as king, **16**, 171.
Abelard, Peter (1079–1142), French monk and philosopher, **11**, 41 seq., 43; **14**, 92.
Abenakis, Indian tribe, **23**, 191, 196.
Aben-hezra or Abraham ben Meir, or ibn Ezra (1092–1167), Spanish rabbi; pupil of Arabs, **8**, 279.
Abensberg, battle of (1809), **12**, 571.
Abercrombie, James (1706–1781), British soldier; appointed commander-in-chief in America, **23**, 215; advances against Ticonderoga and Crown Point, **23**, 215; superseded by General Amherst, **23**, 216.
Abercromby, James (1776–1858), elected speaker of house of commons, **21**, 572.
Abercromby, Sir Ralph (1734–1801), British general; killed in Egypt, **12**, 513.
Aberdeen, Earl of, see Gordon.
Aberdeen Bill (1845), **23**, 659.
Aberfors, battle of (1790), **17**, 403.
Abernethy, Treaty of (1072), **21**, 24–25.
Abgarus or Abgar, Arab emir; betrays Crassus (53 B.C.), **5**, 509, 510.
Abgarus or Abgar (VII) bar Izat, buys crown of Edessa (110 A.D.), **8**, 72.
Abiathar, Israelite high priest (tenth and eleventh centuries, B.C.); accompanies David in flight, **2**, 95, 96; espouses cause of Adonijah, **2**, 99; is removed from priesthood, **2**, 100.
Abibaal, king of Tyre (tenth century B.C.), **2**, 278, 279.
Abigail, wife of Nabal; becomes David's wife, **2**, 81.
Abijam, or Abijah, king of Judah 932-929 B. C., **2**, 107.
Abimelech, king of Israel (twelfth century B.C.), **2**, 73.
Abingdon, Willoughby Bertie, 4th Earl of, see Bertie.
Abisbal, Count of, see O'Donnell, Henry J.
Abiyate, Arabian king (seventh century B.C.); in Assyrian inscriptions, **1**, 436, 437; **8**, 103.
Abjuration, Act of, Dutch declaration of independence (1581), **13**, 487.
Ab-meri-Ra (Kheti), king of Egypt, **1**, 105.
Abner, Israelite captain under Saul (eleventh century B.C.); wars with Philistines, **2**, 83, 84; assassinated by Joab, **2**, 84.
Åbo, Peace of (1743), **16**, 400; **17**, 352.
Abodriti or Obodrites, Wend tribe on Baltic coast; war with Danes, **16**, 146; Charlemagne conquers, **7**, 527–529.
Abolition movements in United States of America, growth of, **23**, 361, 378, 384; Missouri Compromise, **23**, 347–349; Compromise of 1850, **23**, 379–383; *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, **23**, 386–387; resistance to Fugitive Slave Law, **23**, 387–388; see also Slavery.

Abominations, Tariff of, in United States history, name applied to protective tariff passed by Congress in 1828, **23**, 352.
Abraha (sixth century A.D.), Abyssinian king of Yemen, **8**, 110.
Abraham (ca. 2000 B.C.), Hebrew patriarch; in Biblical narrative, **2**, 30; historic personality of, **2**, 57.
Abraham, Plains of, see Plains of Abraham.
Abrantes, battle of (twelfth century), **10**, 432.
Absalom, Israelite prince; rebels against his father David, **2**, 12, 13, 93.
Absalon (1128–1201), archbishop of Lund; career of, **16**, 150, 152–154, 155, 157 seq.
Absenteeism, in Ireland, **21**, 412, 426, 436, 608.
Abu Abdallah or Boabdil, king of Granada 1483–1492; reign of, **8**, 257 seq.; **10**, 152; surrenders Granada (1492), **22**, 426.
Abu Bekr (573–634), first caliph, succeeds Mohammed, **8**, 12; reign of, **8**, 145 seq.; code of regulations of, for army, **8**, 149; character and death of, **8**, 149 seq.
Abu Bekr ben Omar (eleventh century), Almoravid emir; reign of, **8**, 241 seq.
Abu Dar (seventh century), Moslem sectarian; preaching of, **8**, 168.
Abu Hakam, "Abu Jahl" (d. 624 A.D.), enemy of Mohammed, **8**, 116, 121.
Abu Hanifa (700–770), father of Moslem jurisprudence, **8**, 299, 300.
Abu Hass (thirteenth century), dynasty of in Tunis, **8**, 248, 249, 251.
"Abu Jahl," see Abu Hakam.
Abukir, village in Egypt; Napoleon defeats Turks at (1799), **12**, 478; **24**, 448.
Abukir Bay, battle of, see Nile.
Abul-Abbas, first Abbasid caliph 750–754; proclaimed in Cufa, **8**, 189; transfers capital to Babylonia, **8**, 209.
Abul-Abbas, son of al-Kaim, African reformer; wars of (ca. 1500–1550), **24**, 469 seq.
Abul-Abbas al-Mansur, sultan of Morocco (sixteenth century); expedition of, into the Sudan, **24**, 471 seq.
Abu Lahab, uncle of Mohammed; ill treats nephew, **8**, 115.
Abul-Faraj (1226–1286), Syriac and Arabic writer, **8**, 375.
Abulfeda (1273–1331), Arab historian; on character of Saladin, **8**, 407.
Abul Kasim, Fatimite ruler in Kairwan 936–945, **8**, 222.
Abulites (fourth century B.C.), satrap of Susa, **4**, 330–331, 376.
Abu Musa, arbitrator in dispute between Ali and Moawiyah (658 A.D.), **8**, 172.
Abu Muslim (eighth century), Arab general; champions house of Abbas in the East, **8**, 189.
Abundantius, Roman general; ruined by Eutropius (396 A.D.), **7**, 34.
Abu Obaidah (seventh century), Arab general; in campaign against Aleppo and Antioch, **8**, 157 seq.
Abu Said (Bu-sa-yin), sultan of Persia 1317–1335, **24**, 294.
Abu Shahrein, see Eridu.
Abu Shel, governor of Egypt (eighteenth century); defeats Ali Bey, **24**, 418.
Abu-Simbel, place in Egypt; inscription at, **4**, 617.
Abu Sufyan, Arab general; leads opposition against Mohammed, **8**, 116; at battle of Bedr (624 A.D.), **8**, 120; at battle of Ohod, **8**, 121; conversion of, to Islam, **8**, 127.
Abu Tahir (tenth century), Karmathian chief, **8**, 221.
Abu Temim Mustansir, Fatimite caliph; see Mustansir.
Abydos, a town in Asia Minor; Xerxes at, **3**, 297–298; attacked by Athenians (411 B.C.), **3**, 630; captured by Philip V (199 B.C.), **4**, 530.
Abyssinia, invaded by Persians (sixth century), **7**, 143; Mohammedans flee to, **8**, 116; war of, with Italy (1887–1888), **9**, 632; Egyptian attack on (1876), **24**, 458; see also Ethiopia.
Abyssinians, classed as a Semitic race, **2**, 48; invade Yemen (529 A.D.), **8**, 110; expedition of, with French to Fashoda, **24**, 466.
Acacius (sixth century), father of empress Theodora, **7**, 66, 67.
Acadia, a former French colony, now part of Nova Scotia; history of, **23**, 180, 204–206.
Accad, see Agade.
Accord, The (1566), act granting liberty of worship in Netherlands, **13**, 405 seq.
Achæan League, a political confederation of Greek cities (281–146 B.C.); in Social War, **4**, 526; under Aratus of Sicyon, **4**, 518–528; under Philopœmen of Megalopolis, **4**, 529, 534–535; wars with Rome, **4**, 542–545; **5**, 314–317.
Achæans, inhabitants of Achaia; migrations and settlements of, **3**, 34, 63, 64, 115, 153, 182, 194, 198, 200, 544; early history of, **3**, 35–39, 65, 104.
Achæmenes (Hakhamani), eponymous founder of Persian family Achæmenidæ, **2**, 590.
Achæus (d. 214 B.C.), general of Antiochus III; revolt, **4**, 558.
Achaia, province in Thessaly; under Romans, **6**, 31; under William Villehardouin, **7**, 312; during Greek period, see Achæan League and Achæans.
Achbar ben Nafi al-Fahri (Akbah, Okba ben Nafi, Sidi Okba) (seventh century), Arab general; expedition of, to Africa, **2**, 326–327; **8**, 176, 177; **24**, 468; death of, **8**, 177.
Achillas, Egyptian soldier; in war with Cæsar (48 B.C.), **5**, 542, 547, 549.
Achilles, a Greek legendary hero; shield of, **3**, 55, 87, 89, 91.
Achin, Dutch dependency in northern Sumatra; war of, with Dutch (1873), **14**, 64 note.
Achish (eleventh century B.C.), king of Gath; aids David, **2**, 80, 82.
Achmet, see Ahmed.
Acilius, C., a Roman soldier; in sea fight at Marseilles, **5**, 595.

Ackerman, Francis (fourteenth century), Dutch general; commands troops of Ghent in campaign of 1382, **13**, 330.
Acre (Akko, Arka, Arkali, Ptolemais), Tehutimes I destroys (ca. 1500 B.C.), **2**, 272; siege of (1189–1191), **8**, 383–385, 387–392; **11**, 48; **12**, 478; **18**, 311 seq.; siege of (1291), **8**, 453 seq.; naval battle of (1840), **21**, 599; **24**, 454.
Acre, province in South America; becomes property of Brazil, **23**, 614.
Acroinon, battle of (739); Leo III defeats Saracens at, **7**, 204.
Acropolis (citadel of Athens), early history of, **3**, 155, 156; taken by Persians, **3**, 339; buildings of, in age of Pericles, **3**, 453, 479.
Acrotatus (d. 309 B.C.), Spartan soldier, son of Cleomenes II; general of army aiding Agrigentum (314 B.C.), **4**, 487, 579.
Acs, battles of (1849), **14**, 657.
Actian games, in Rome, **6**, 94.
Actium, battle of (31 B.C.), **5**, 630–631.
Acton, Sir John Francis Edward (1736–1811), Irish adventurer; career of, **9**, 538, 563.
Acton, Sir Roger, English nobleman; executed (1414), **18**, 528.
Acts of Trade, see Navigation Acts.
Acxopil, king of Tulteca Indians; in Guatemala, **23**, 644.
Adad, see Hadad.
Adad-apal-iddin, king of Babylon, **1**, 378.
Adad-nirari I (Ramman-nirari I), king of Assyria fourteenth century B.C.; reign of, **1**, 373, 374; inscription of, **2**, 395.
Adad-nirari II (Ramman-nirari II), king of Assyria 911–890 B.C.; reign of, **1**, 380.
Adad-nirari III (Ramman-nirari III), king of Assyria 811–783 B.C.; reign of, **1**, 389–390; **2**, 284.
Adad-shum-iddin (d. 1269 B.C.), king of Babylon, **1**, 376.
Adad-shum-usur, king of Babylon 1269–1238 B.C.; reign of, **1**, 364, 376.
Adalbero or Adalberon (d. 988), archbishop of Rheims; espouses cause of Hugh Capet, **11**, 20; accused of treason, **11**, 21.
Adalbert (d. 906 A.D.), son of Henry of Babenberg; Archbishop Hatto's treachery to, **7**, 593–594; executed, **7**, 594.
Adalbert (d. 1072), archbishop of Bremen; influence of, on Henry IV, **7**, 647; and on Svend II of Denmark, **16**, 137.
Adalbert, markgraf of Tuscany (tenth century); relation of, to Arnulf, **7**, 592.
Adalbert II, duke of Tuscany 890–ca. 915 A.D.; relations with Arnulf, and marriage, **7**, 592.
Adalbert, Heinrich Wilhelm (1811–1873), a prince of Prussia; organises German marine, **15**, 465.
Adalians, see Shiites.
Adalinda, concubine of Charlemagne, **7**, 531.
Adalwald (Adeloald), king of Lombards 615–624, **7**, 445, 448.
Adamites, heretical sect originating in North Africa in second century, and reappearing in the fourteenth century in Europe; appearance in Bohemia, **14**, 209.
Adamnan, Saint (ca. 625–704), abbot of Iona; influence in Ireland, **21**, 544; literary career of, **18**, 165.
Adams, Charles Francis (1807–1886), American statesman and diplomatist; United States minister to England, **23**, 424.
Adams, John (1735–1826), second president of United States of America; early career of, **23**, 212, 237; advocates independence, **23**, 251, 252; in peace negotiations with England; **23**, 281; first United States minister to Great Britain, **23**, 289; elected vice-president (1788), **23**, 299; re-elected vice-president (1792), **23**, 302; presidency of, **23**, 312–316; defeated for re-election to presidency (1800), **23**, 316.
Adams, John Quincy (1767–1848), sixth president of United States of America; as secretary of state, **23**, 349–350; conceives idea of Monroe Doctrine, **23**, xx, 350; presidency of, **23**, 351–352; defeated for re-election, **23**, 352.
Adams, Samuel (1722–1803), American statesman; denies parliamentary right of taxation in America, **23**, xxx; British attempt to arrest, **23**, 241.
Adams, William (d. 1620), English navigator; adventures of, in Japan, **24**, 597 seq.
Adapa, Babylonian legend of, **1**, 532.
Adar, Assyrian deity, **1**, 517.
Adarman (sixth century), Persian general; devastates Syria, **7**, 143.
Adasa, battle of (161 B.C.), **2**, 154.
Adaschev, Alexis (d. 1561), Russian statesman; influence of, on Ivan the Terrible, **17**, 196.
Addington, Henry, English premier, see Sidmouth, Viscount.
"Addled Parliament," name applied to the parliament of James I which met April 6th, 1614, **19**, 498–499.
Adeia, see Eurydice.
Adelaide of Cleves, wife of Dirk IV of Holland; intrigues of (1203), **13**, 291.
Adelaide (1792–1849), queen of William IV of England, **21**, 582, 585.
Adelaide, capital of South Australia; convention of (1897), **22**, 256.
Adelchis, duke of Benevento; seizes Emperor Louis, **8**, 576.
Adelchis, son of Desiderius, last king of Lombards; flight of, from Italy, **7**, 523, 524; war of, with Charlemagne, **7**, 542.
Adelheid or Adelaide, Saint (931–999), daughter of Rudolf II of Burgundy and wife (1) of Lothair of Burgundy and (2) of Otto the Great; career of, **7**, 615.
Adelheid (Adelaide), wife of John d'Avesnes; regency of, in Holland, **13**, 300; **14**, 127.
Adeloald, see Adalwald.
Adeodatus (Deodatus II), pope 672–676 A.D.; succeeds Vitalian, **8**, 541.
Adet, Pierre Auguste (1763–1832), French diplomat, minister to the United States; appeals to Americans to take part of France against England (1790), **23**, 306.
Adharnarseh, king of Persia (310 A.D.), **8**, 80.
Adhemar (Aymer) (eleventh century), bishop of Puy; leader in first crusade, **8**, 341; death of, **8**, 353.

Adherbal (d. 112 B.C.), king of Numidia; wars of, with Jugurtha, **5**, 383–384, 386.
Adhud ad-Daula (tenth century), Buyid prince at Baghdad; patron of literature, **8**, 223.
Adid, Fatimite caliph in Egypt 1160–1171, **8**, 228.
Adija, queen of Cerabia; mentioned in Assyrian records, **8**, 103.
Adils, king of Sweden; traditional reign of 505–531 A.D., **16**, 34.
Adirondacks, tribe of North American Indians, war with Five Nations, **23**, 155.
Adler, Victor (1852–), Austrian politician; leader of Socialistic party (1887), **15**, 59.
Adlercreutz, Count Karl Johan (1757–1815), Swedish general; takes part in deposing Gustavus IV of Sweden, **16**, 454 seq.; at battle of the Nations, **16**, 468, 469; in war with Denmark and Sweden, **17**, 457; negotiates truce with Russia, **17**, 458.
Adlersparre, Count George (1760–1835), Swedish general; instrumental in overthrowing Gustavus IV, **16**, 454.
Admetus, king of Molossians (a Greek tribe); hospitality of, to Themistocles, **3**, 398; **4**, 502; killed at siege of Tyre (332 B.C.), **2**, 299; **4**, 311.
Adnan, mythical ancestor of tribes in central Arabia, **8**, 107.
Adolf of Schauenburg (thirteenth century), count of Holstein; wars and imprisonment of, **16**, 156–158.
Adolphus of Nassau (ca. 1252–1298), king of Germany 1292–1298; meets allies at Grammont, **13**, 316; elected successor of Rudolf of Habsburg, **14**, 158; alliance of, with Edward I, king of England, **14**, 158; overthrown and slain by Albert of Austria, **14**, 159–160, 160 note.
Adolphus of Nassau (d. 1568), brother of William the Silent; killed at battle of Heiligerlee, **13**, 424.
Adolphus, duke of Holstein-Eutin; suitor of Elizabeth of England (1560), **19**, 295.
Adolphus Frederick (1710–1771), duke of Holstein-Eutin, king of Sweden 1751–1771; chosen successor to Swedish throne, **16**, 400; reign of, **16**, 401–404.
Adon, see Tammuz.
Adonijah, fourth son of David; plots against Solomon, **2**, 99; put to death, **2**, 99.
Adonis, see Tammuz.
Adoni-zedek, king of Jerusalem (thirteenth century B.C.), **2**, 68.
Adorni, ruling Guelf family of Genoa, **9**, 264 seq.
Adowa, battle of (1896), **9**, 632.
Adrastus, a Phrygian, son of Gordius; slays Attys, the son of Crœsus, **2**, 451–454.
Adrian, emperor of Rome, see Hadrian.
Adrian (Hadrian) I, pope 772–795; relations of, to Charlemagne, **7**, 541–542; **8**, 558–562; attitude of, toward iconoclasm, **8**, 558; pontificate of, **8**, 558–562.
Adrian II, pope 867–872; and Lothair II, **7**, 579; humble origin of, **8**, 494; pontificate of, **8**, 574; exercises right of absolution, **8**, 576; dealings of, with Bulgaria, **24**, 162.
Adrian III, pope 884–885, **8**, 577.
Adrian IV (Nicholas Breakspear) (1100–1159), pope 1154–1159; conflict of, with Frederick Barbarossa, **8**, 603–606; crowns Frederick, **9**, 47; as legate to Norway, **16**, 108–109; grants bull to Henry II sanctioning conquest of Ireland, **21**, 366.
Adrian V (Ottoboni), pope 1276; **8**, 617.
Adrian VI, pope 1522–1523; succeeds Leo X, **9**, 447; abolishes measures preventive of the plague, **9**, 448; appoints Johannes Magnus legate to Sweden, **16**, 236; death of, **19**, 89.
Adrianople, city in European Turkey; taken by Russia (1878), **17**, 606; see also Hadrianopolis.
Adrianople, Treaty of (1829), **17**, 545; **24**, 148.
Adser (twelfth century), archbishop of Lund; jurisdiction of, **16**, 144; leads Danish army, **16**, 148.
Æd, son of Ainmire, king of Ireland 572–599; proposes to rid Ireland of Druids, **21**, 341; reign of, **21**, 343–344.
Æd Alaind, over-king of Ireland 733–742; **21**, 344.
Ædiles (magistrates), in Rome, **5**, 172.
Ædui, Gallic tribe; wars of, **5**, 515, 527.
Ægidius (fifth century), a Roman commander in Gaul; rules Franks, **7**, 465–466.
Ægimius, mythical ancestor of the Dorians, **3**, 129.
Ægon, king of Argos (ca. 560 B.C.), **3**, 183.
Ægospotami, battle of (405 B.C.), **3**, 637–640.
Ægus, see Alexander.
Ælfgar (Algar) (d. 1062?), son of Earl Leofric; rivalry of, with Harold, **18**, 139.
Ælfheah (Alphege) (954–1012), archbishop of Canterbury; made prisoner and murdered by Danes, **18**, 116.
Ælfred, see Alfred.
Ælfric, the Mercian (tenth century); traitor to Æthelred, **18**, 113.
Ælfric the Grammarian (ca. 950–1021), Anglo-Saxon prelate and author; literary work of, **18**, 166.
Ælfthryth (Elfrida), wife of King Eadgar, **18**, 109, 111.
Ælla or Ella (d. 588 A.D.), king of the Angles; founds the kingdom of Deira (ca. 560 A.D.), **18**, 39.
Ælla (d. 867), Saxon king, repels Danish invasion, **16**, 39; death of, **16**, 40; **18**, 72.
Ælst, see Alost.
Æmilianus, C. Julius, Roman emperor 253 A.D.; short reign of, **6**, 414–415.
Æmilianus, proconsul of Asia; slain (194 A.D.), **6**, 386.
Æmilianus, Ti. Cestius, Roman commander in Egypt (262 A.D.), **6**, 418.
Æmilius, Marcus, Roman ambassador to Philip V, **4**, 530.
Æneas, mythical founder of Rome; legend of, **5**, 58–60; critical study of legend, **5**, 67–70; worship of, **5**, 60, 351.
Æneas Sylvius Piccolomini, see Pius II.
Æolians, Greek tribe; origin of, **3**, 113; use of name, **3**, 153; poetry of, **3**, 494.

LITICAL OFFICE BARODA

Æolus, eponym of the Æolians, **3**, 110.
Æpytidæ, Messenian dynasty, **3**, 117.
Æropus (fourth century B.C.), usurps Macedonian throne, **4**, 213.
Æqui or Æquians, an ancient tribe of Latium; wars of, with Rome, **5**, 142, 143, 150; finally subdued (ca. 300 B.C.), **5**, 51.
Æscesdune (Ashdown), battle of (871), **18**, 73.
Æschines (389–314 B.C.), Athenian orator; rival of Demosthenes, **4**, 223, 224, 414; envoy to Philip, **4**, 231, 233, 242; deputy to Amphictyonic council, **4**, 239, 240; founds school of oratory, **4**, 416.
Æschylus (525–456 B.C.), Greek poet, **3**, 422.
Æsculapius, Greek god; worship of, introduced into Rome, **5**, 198.
Æsop, a traditional Greek writer, sixth century B.C.; fables of, **3**, 493; **6**, 106.
Æthelbald, king of Mercia ca. 716–757; reign of, **18**, 58–59.
Æthelbald, king of Wessex 858–860; reign of, **18**, 70.
Æthelberht, king of East Angles eighth century; murder of, **18**, 60.
Æthelberht or Ethelbert (552?–616), king of Kent; reign of, **18**, 41–45; laws of, **18**, 45.
Æthelbert (d. 866), king of the West Saxons, son of Æthelwulf; assumes government of Kent, **18**, 70; succeeds Æthelbald on throne of Wessex **18**, 71.
Æthelflæd or Ethelfleda (d. 918 or 920), daughter of King Alfred; reign of, in Mercia, **18**, 93.
Æthelfrith or Ethelfrid (d. 617), king of the Northumbrians 593–617; reign of, **18**, 46–47.
Æthelheord (d. 741), king of Wessex, **18**, 65.
Ætheling, Eadgar, see Eadgar Ætheling.
Æthelnoth, archbishop of Canterbury; refuses to crown Harold Harefoot, **18**, 126.
Æthelred, king of Mercia (d. 716); reign of, **18**, 57.
Æthelred I or Ethelred, king of Wessex 866–871; reign of, **18**, 71.
Æthelred (II) the Unready (968–1016), king of England; aided by Olaf at battle of London, **16**, 73–74; minority of, **18**, 111–112; marriage of, **18**, 113; Danes invade England under, **18**, 112–114; massacre of Danes under, **18**, 114–115; Danish conquest of England under, **18**, 115–117; taxation under, **18**, 116; death of, **18**, 117.
Æthelstan, or Athelstan, the Glorious (895–940), king of West Saxons and Mercia 925–940; relations of, with Norway, **16**, 51, 52; reign of, **18**, 95–99; kingdom of, strengthened by battle of Brunanburh, **18**, 98.
Æthelstan (ninth century), son of Æthelwulf; rules over united kingdom of Kent, Essex, and Sussex, **18**, 68.
Æthelwold, cousin of Eadward the Elder, claimant to throne of Wessex, **18**, 93.
Æthelwulf or Ethelwulf, king of Wessex 836–858 A.D.; reign of, **18**, 68–70.
Aëtius (396–454 A.D.), Roman general; hostage to Alaric, **6**, 551; defeats Attila, **6**, 575 seq., 592–593; war of, with Boniface, **6**, 579; rules Rome in name of Valentinian III, **6**, 580; defeats Clodion in plains of Artois, **6**, 583; murdered by Valentinian III, **6**, 595–596.
Ætolia, a district of ancient Greece; early history of, **3**, 121–123, 190; character of inhabitants of, **4**, 516; alliance of, with Rome, **4**, 528; war of, with Acarnanians, **4**, 529.
Ætolian League, confederacy of Greek tribes, dissolved 167 B.C.; general history of, **4**, 517; war of, with Achæan League, **4**, 522, 526; war of, with Macedonia, **4**, 527.
Afdal, Egyptian general; restores Fatimite authority in Palestine (1098), **8**, 350.
Affre, Denis Auguste (1793–1848), archbishop of Paris; death of, **13**, 102.
Afghanistan, country of Central Asia; main treatment of, **24**, 500–504; geography of, **2**, 486; conquered by Alexander, **4**, 346; Afghan wars, first (1838–1842), **22**, 138–145, second (1878–1880), **22**, 208–210; delimitation of Russian frontier, **21**, 643; foreign relations of, **22**, 206–208; attack of, on Persia, **24**, 493; treaties, **17**, 654; **21**, 668, 678; Amir visits India (1907), **21**, 668.
Afranius Nepos, Lucius (d. 46 B.C.), a friend of Pompey, **5**, 499; opposed to Cæsar in Spain, **5**, 534–535; death of, **5**, 561, 597.
Africa, circumnavigated, **2**, 288, 334, 346, 358.
Afrikander Bond, a political association of Boers in South Africa; history of, **22**, 270–272.
Afzul Khan, of Kunduz, son of Dost Muhammed; wars with Ahmed Khan (1860), **24**, 502.
Agade, Babylonian kingdom, **1**, 360–362.
Agag, king of Amalekites; taken prisoner by Saul, **2**, 78.
Agallianus, heads revolt against Leo III (727 A.D.), **7**, 205.
Agamemnon, legendary king of Mycenæ; at siege of Troy, **3**, 79–82.
Aga Muhammed, shah of Persia 1794–1797; founds Kajar dynasty (1795), **17**, 422; **24**, 494, 498.
Agapetus I, pope 535–536; influence of, at Constantinople, **8**, 530.
Agapetus II, pope 946–955; successor of Marinus II, **8**, 582.
Agatharcus (fifth century B.C.), Athenian artist, **3**, 499, 507.
Agatho, pope 678–682, pontificate of, **8**, 541.
Agathocles (361?–289 B.C.), tyrant of Sicily and Syracuse; character and achievements of, **4**, 578 seq.
Agazi, Semites of Abyssinia; religion of, **1**, 315.
Agbatana, see Ecbatana.
Agelmund, first king of the Lombards; legends concerning, **7**, 428–429.
Aggonis, Sveno, see Aagesen.
Agesilaus, king of Sparta 399–361 B.C.; candidate for Spartan throne, **4**, 89; campaign of, in Asia, **4**, 91; campaigns of, in Greece, **4**, 113, 131, 151, 173, 174, 192; characteristics of, **4**, 126, 484.

POLITICAL OFFICER BARODA LIBRARY

Aghlab, Ibrahim ben, governor of Maghreb; founds dynasty of Aglabites (early ninth century), **8**, 213.
Aghlabites, see Aglabites.
Agidæ, Heraclid royal family of Sparta, **4**, 99.
Agila (d. 554), Gothic king of Spain; reign of, **10**, 19.
Agilulf, king of Lombardy 590–615 A.D., **7**, 445.
Agincourt (Azincourt), battle of (1415), **11**, 170–174; **18**, 533–536.
Agis II, king of Sparta or Lacedæmon ca. 426–399 B.C.; at battle of Mantinea, **3**, 588; invades Attica, **3**, 606, 631; in war with Athens, **3**, 640, 641; war of, with Elis, **4**, 87–89; death of, **4**, 89.
Agis III, king of Sparta or Lacedæmon 338–330 B.C.; hostility of, to Macedonia, **4**, 305; seeks supremacy in Greece, **4**, 411.
Agis IV, king of Sparta 244–240 B.C.; government of Sparta under, **4**, 523.
Aglabites (Aghlabites, Aglabides), Arab dynasty in North Africa (early ninth century to 909), **24**, 469.
Agnadello, battle of (1509), **9**, 432; **11**, 301; **14**, 243.
Agnello, Giovanni (fourteenth century); made doge of Pisa (1364), **9**, 246; failure to confirm sovereignty of, as doge (1368), **9**, 247.
Agnes de Méranie (d. 1202), queen of France; marries Philip Augustus (1196), **18**, 332.
Agnes of Poitou (d. 1077), marries Emperor Henry III, **7**, 640; regent of France, **7**, 646.
Agni, Hindu fire god, **2**, 530.
Agnonides, Athenian demagogue; incites people against Phocion (317 B.C.), **4**, 482–483; put to death, **4**, 484.
Agra, capital of division of Agra, British India; captured by Himu, **22**, 26; Taj Mahal at, **22**, 33; battle of (1803), **22**, 119.
Agram, Diet of (1873), **15**, 45.
Agrames, see Dhanananda.
Agrarian Laws; of Cæsar, **5**, 502; of Licinius, **5**, 170, 171, 368–369, 377; of Sulla, **5**, 445; of Ti. Gracchus, **5**, 408–409; English and French, **12**, 200 seq.; of Australia, **22**, 250–251; in Ireland, **21**, 449, 608, 636, 645; in India, **22**, 216.
Agreement of the People, outline of constitution drawn up by Cromwell's army (1647), **20**, 58, 59.
Agricola, Cnæus Julius (37–93 A.D.), Roman soldier and statesman; campaigns of, in Britain, **6**, 255; **18**, 16, 17; **21**, 3; campaigns of, in Scotland, **21**, 4.
Agricola, Johann (1492–1566), plan of, for uniting Catholics and Protestants, **14**, 305.
Agricola, Michael (d. 1577), Swedish reformer; aids cause of Christianity in Finland, **16**, 290 seq.
Agriculture:
African (North), grain products of, **7**, 26.
American (South): in Colombia, **23**, 563; in Uruguay, **23**, 566.
American (United States), tobacco planting in Virginia, **23**, 133.
Arabian, under Abbasids, **8**, 214.
Assyrian, under Sennacherib, **1**, 558.
Australian, agrarian reforms of, **22**, 250–251.
Babylonian, described by Herodotus, **1**, 476; described by Strabo, **1**, 483; regulations concerning, in code of Khammurabi, **1**, 503, 511–513.
Carthaginian, **2**, 314–315.
Chinese, **24**, 534–535.
Egyptian, **1**, 274.
English (ancient), **18**, 7; under Queen Elizabeth, **19**, 459–460; in seventeenth century, **20**, 325–327.
German, under William II, **15**, 549–550.
Greek, in Heroic Age, **3**, 83; under Dorians, **3**, 126.
Indian, American (Iroquois), **22**, 513.
Indian, English policy concerning, in India, **22**, 216.
Ireland, pre-Norman period, **21**, 358.
Italian; introduction of maize into Italy, **8**, 418.
Khorasanian; culture of cereals in Khorasan (fourteenth century), **24**, 300.
Netherlands; Gauls of ancient, an agricultural people, **13**, 271.
Persian, **2**, 649–650.
Phœnician, **2**, 318, 338.
Prehistoric, **1**, 39.
Prussian, under Frederick the Great, **15**, 187.
Roman, regulations concerning, **5**, 116; popularity of, **5**, 322.
Scotch, of fifteenth century, **21**, 169.
Swiss, of lake dwellers, **16**, 523; in eighteenth century, **17**, 14.
Agrigentum, ancient name of Girgenti, town in Sicily; colonisation of, **3**, 202; besieged by Himilco (411 B.C.), **4**, 202.
Agrippa (I), Herod (11 B.C.–44 A.D.), king of Judea; reign of, **2**, 171–172; **6**, 162.
Agrippa (II), Herod (27–91 or 93 A.D.), prince of Chalcis and king of northern Palestine; receives tetrarchy of Philippi, **2**, 172; trouble with Jewish priests, **2**, 175; in revolt against Rome, **2**, 177.
Agrippa, Marcus Vipsanius (63–12 B.C.), leading statesman of reign of Augustus; relations of, with Augustus, **5**, 611, 630, 631; **6**, 116–117; wars of, with Sextus Pompeius, **5**, 625, 627, 628; beautifies Rome, **5**, 652; **6**, 40, 41.
Agrippa, Postumus (12 B.C.–14 A.D.), ward of Augustus, **6**, 119, 120.
Agrippina (13 B.C.–33 A.D.), wife of Germanicus; suspected of poisoning Germanicus, **6**, 136; persecution of, by Sejanus, **6**, 147, 148; death of, **6**, 153.
Agrippina (15 A.D.–59 or 60 A.D.), daughter of Germanicus; intrigues of, **6**, 176–179; overthrows Messalina, **6**, 181; murder of, **6**, 181.
Aguado, Juan de, companion of Columbus; agent of Spain in Hayti, **22**, 535.
Aguero, José Riva, see Riva Aguero, José.
Agueseau, Henri François d' (1668–1751), French jurist; relations of, with Compagnie des Indes, **12**, 16.

Aguinaldo, Emilio (1870–), Philippine insurgent leader; capture of, **23**, 490.
Agun-kakrime, early Kassite king of Babylon, **1**, 364.
Ahab, king of Israel 918–896 B.C., or 876–854 B.C.; forms coalition against Shalmaneser, **1**, 387; promotes Baal worship, **2**, 107; reign of, **2**, 108–109; family of, destroyed, **2**, 110.
Ahaz, king of Judah 735–715 B.C., or 734–728 B.C., or 742–727 B.C.; wars of, with Damascus and Israel, **2**, 114; impiety of, **2**, 115.
Ahaziah, king of Judah 844–843 B.C.; killed by Jehu, **2**, 110.
Ahenobarbus, L. Domitius, prætor in Sicily 96? B.C.; cruelty of, **5**, 400.
Ahenobarbus, L. Domitius (d. 48 B.C.), brother-in-law of Cato, opposes Pompey, **5**, 508; chosen consul, **5**, 509; presides at trial of Milo, **5**, 513; captured by Cæsar, **5**, 534–535; slain, **5**, 544.
Ahenobarbus, L. Domitius (d. 25 A.D.), Roman ædile 22 B.C., and consul 16 B.C.; invades Germany, **6**, 62.
Ahinoam, wife of Saul, **2**, 79.
Ahmed I (1589–1617), sultan of Turkey 1603–1617; reign of, **24**, 374.
Ahmed II (1642–1695), sultan of Turkey 1691–1695; reign of, **24**, 399, 401.
Ahmed III (1673–1736), sultan of Turkey 1703–1730; reign of, **24**, 405.
Ahmed ben Hanbal, see Akhmed ben Hanbal.
Ahmed (Keduk), vizir of Muhammed II; subjugates Crimea (1475), **24**, 331; leads expedition against Italy, **24**, 332.
Ahmed, khan of Golden Horde; invades Russia (1480), **17**, 178 seq.
Ahmed Khan, sultan of Herat 1860; wars with Afzul Khan, **24**, 502; marches against Kandahar, **24**, 503.
Ahmed Köprili, see Köprili, Ahmed.
Ahmednagar, fort of; taken by British under Wellington (1803), **22**, 119.
Ahmed Shah, founds dynasty of Abdali in Afghanistan (1747), **24**, 501.
Ahriman, Persian god, **2**, 126, 566, 636.
Ahuramazda, or Ahura Mazda, Persian god, **2**, 570, 572.
Ai, king of Egypt 1380 B.C., **1**, 140.
Ai, Judæan city; siege and burning of, **2**, 68.
Aiberdi, one of ruling houses in kingdom of Jagatai, **24**, 295.
Aichspalter or Aichspalt, Peter (ca. 1250–1320), archbishop of Mainz; procures election of Henry of Luxemburg as king of Germany, **14**, 165.
Aidan (d. 606 A.D.), a Scottish king; defeated by Æthelfrith, king of Northumbria (603 A.D.), **18**, 46; **21**, 12, 341.
Aidan, Saint (d. 651 A.D.), monk of Iona; founds the church in Northumbria, **18**, 51, 165; **21**, 10.
Aiguillon, town in France near Agen; siege of (1346), **11**, 113.
Aiguillon, Armand Vignerot Duplessis Richelieu, Duke d' (1720–1782), French politician; projected expedition of, to Scotland, **12**, 77; character of, **12**, 90; relations with parliament, **12**, 90-92, 95–98; made prime minister, **12**, 99.
Aiguillon, Armand de Vignerot Duplessis Richelieu, Duke d' (1750–1800), French politician, **12**, 212.
Ain Diar, battle of (744 A.D.), **8**, 188.
Ainu, tribe in Japan, **24**, 580.
Airolo, battle of (1799), **17**, 435.
Aisha or Ayesha (ca. 611–ca. 678 A.D.), favourite wife of Mohammed, **8**, 134; takes field against Ali, **8**, 170, 171; death of, **8**, 176.
Aistulf or Astolf, king of Lombards 749–756 A.D.; reign of, **7**, 510–515; wars against Rome, **8**, 556.
Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen), Congress of (1818), **21**, 507; Peace of (1688), **14**, 391.
Aix-la-Chapelle, Peace of (1748), effect on Italy, **9**, 535; effect on Spain, **10**, 300; effect on France, **12**, 47; general results, **12**, 48; **14**, 5; terms, **14**, 434; effect on England, **20**, 569; effect on America, **23**, 198, 200.
Ajax, legendary Greek hero, methods of warfare under, **3**, 92, 93.
Akbah, see Achbar ben Nafi.
Akbar or Akber or Akhbar (1542–1605), great Mogul emperor in India; reign of, **22**, 26–32.
Akbar Khan, Afghan chief, son of Dost Muhammed; in massacre of Kabul (1841), **22**, 141–142; besieges Jalalabad, **22**, 143–144.
Akerhjelm, Gustav, Baron, Scandinavian prime minister; resigns (1891), **16**, 490.
Akerman, Treaty of (1826), **17**, 544; **24**, 148.
Akhimiti, king of Ashdod, **1**, 400.
Akhi-yabada, king of Suru; conquered by Assyrians, **1**, 382.
Akhmed ben Hanbal (d. 855), a founder of the Moslem law, **8**, 299, 300.
Akhmet Kiupergli, see Köprili, Ahmed.
Akhsheri, king of Man, rebels against Assyrians (664 B.C.), **1**, 428.
Akhuni, ruler of Bit-adini; conquered by Assyrians (859–856 B.C.), **1**, 387.
Akko, see Acre.
Ak-koin-lu (White Sheep Turkomans), defeat Hussun Ali in Persia (1470), **24**, 306.
Akrama, Arab general; in battle of Ohod (ca. 624 A.D.), **8**, 121; conversion of, **8**, 127.
Akurgal, king of Shirpurla (ca. 4300 B.C.), **1**, 353.
Alabama, one of southern states of United States; first European settlement in, **23**, 81; territory formed from eastern portion of Mississippi (1817), **23**, 347; admission of, to Union (1819), **23**, 347; relations with Indians (1829–1830), **23**, 356; secession of (1861), **23**, 409; re-admitted to the Union (1868), **23**, 464.
Alabama, The, Confederate steam sloop; preys on Federal commerce, **21**, 632; sunk by *Kearsarge* (1864), **23**, 448.
Alabama Claims, claims for damages against Great Britain for losses caused during the Civil War, by depredations on American

commerce of vessels fitted out or supplied in British ports under the direction of the Confederate government, **23**, 471.
Aladdin, Seljuk sultan in Asia Minor (thirteenth century); relations of, to Ottomans, **24**, 310.
Aladdin, brother and vizir of Ottoman emir Orkhan (fourteenth century); administration of, **24**, 314–317.
Aladdin (d. 1444), son of Sultan Murad II; death of, **24**, 322.
Aladdin (Ala-ud-din), Mohammedan ruler in Delhi 1294–1316, **22**, 23.
Aladdin (Ala-ud-din), founds first Mohammedan dynasty in Deccan (1347 or 1357), **22**, 34.
Al-adid, Fatimite caliph 1160–1171; death of, **8**, 369.
Aladin (Iftikhar), Fatimite general; defends Jerusalem against crusaders (1098), **8**, 351.
Alalia, town in Corsica, battle of (480 B.C.), **2**, 313; founded, **3**, 202.
Alamanni, German race of Suevic origin; invade Italy, **6**, 408, 415–416, 420, 421; Julian's campaigns against, **6**, 481–486, 519; defeated by Gratian, **6**, 525; join Franks against Rome, **7**, 461; migrations of, **7**, 469; conquered by Franks, **7**, 491, 504; overrun Switzerland, **16**, 534.
Alamannia, duke of, see Burkhardt.
Alan Goa, legendary ancestress of Jenghiz Khan, **24**, 263, 272.
Alan, William, see Allen, William.
Alani or Alans, an Asiatic people of Scythian origin; invade Media and Armenia, **6**, 243, 428; contact of, with Romans, **6**, 281, 290; conquered by Huns, **6**, 521; **7**, 46; invade Gaul, **6**, 547; invade Iberian Peninsula, **6**, 598; **10**, 15, 457.
Alarcon, battle of (1195), **8**, 246, 465; **10**, 61.
Alaric I (ca. 376–410 A.D.), king of West Goths; invades Greece, **6**, 543–544; **7**, 30–33; invades Italy, **6**, 545–563; death of, **6**, 564.
Alaric II, king of West Goths 484–507 A.D.; defeat and death of, at battle of Poitiers, **7**, 472–474; **10**, 18.
Alarodians or Armenoids, Asiatic race; contact of, with Assyrians, **1**, 388, 390; settlements of, in Pyrenean peninsula, **10**, 1, 2.
Alaska, a territory of the United States; purchase of, **23**, 467.
Alavivus (fourth century B.C.), leader of Visigoths; settles in Thrace, **7**, 46.
Alazones, Scythian tribe, **2**, 403.
Alba, duke of, see Alva, duke of.
Albania, region in western part of European Turkey; history of, **24**, 211–214; united with Turkey, **24**, 331.
Albanians, racial origin of, **24**, 156.
Albany, capital of New York State (U.S.A.): first settlement of (1615), **23**, 4; becomes English, **23**, 26; see also Beverwick.
Albany, Alexander Stuart, Duke of (1454–1485), brother of James III of Scotland; intrigues to obtain Scottish crown, **21**, 193–196; death of, **21**, 227.
Albany, John Stuart, Duke of (1481–1536), nephew of James III of Scotland; regent for James V of Scotland, **21**, 227–228; again regent, **21**, 229–231; leaves Scotland, **21**, 231.
Albany, Murdoch Stuart, Duke of (d. 1425); taken prisoner by English at Homildon Hill (1402), **18**, 522; **21**, 163; regent for James I of Scotland 1420–1424, **21**, 167–168.
Albany, Robert Stuart, Duke of (1340?–1420); regent for Robert II of Scotland 1389, **21**, 160; relations with duke of Rothesay, **21**, 161–163; regent for James I of Scotland, **21**, 164–167; character, **21**, 164, 167.
Albategnius, Muhammed ben Jabir (ca. 850–929) Arab astronomer, **8**, 279.
Albemarle, Nonconformist settlement in North Carolina, **23**, 47, 49, 51.
Albemarle, first duke of, see Monk, George.
Albemarle, Earls of, see Keppel and William de Fors.
Alberic, Marquis of (d. 925), Lombard nobleman; husband of Marozia, **8**, 581.
Alberic (d. 954), son of Alberic and Marozia, revolt and reign of, in Rome, **8**, 582.
Alberoni, Giulio (1664–1752), statesman and cardinal, prime-minister of Spain; intrigues of, involve Europe in war, **9**, 530–532; seizes San Marino, **9**, 541; negotiates marriage of Philip V of Spain, **10**, 292; fits out Spanish fleet against England, **10**, 293, **20**, 519; supports plan to place James III on throne of England, **12**, 22; **20**, 519, 522; joins confederacy against England, **20**, 518; dismissal, **20**, 524.
Albert I (ca. 1250–1308), duke of Austria, emperor of Holy Roman Empire 1298–1308; concludes alliance with Philip the Fair, **11**, 78; character of, **14**, 156; wins battle of Göllheim, **14**, 159; reign of, **14**, 160–163; murder of, **14**, 163–164; **16**, 553; in Switzerland, **16**, 543, 553.
Albert II (1397–1439), emperor of Holy Roman Empire; as Albert V, duke of Austria, **14**, 200, 215; reign of, **14**, 216–217.
Albert, king of Poland 1492–1501, see John Albert, king of Poland.
Albert (d. 1412), king of Sweden and duke of Mecklenburg; ally of German cities, **14**, 187; unpopularity of, **16**, 195–196; war of, with Queen Margaret of Denmark and Norway, **16**, 203; imprisonment and liberation of, **16**, 203–204; loses kingdom, **16**, 205.
Albert Francis Augustus Charles Emmanuel (1819–1861), prince-consort of England; marries Queen Victoria (1840); **21**, 594–597; modifies ultimatum to United States, **21**, 631.
Albert I, duke of Austria, see Albert I, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire.
Albert II (1298–1358), duke of Austria, besieges Zürich, **16**, 573–574.
Albert V, duke of Austria, see Albert II, emperor of Holy Roman Empire.
Albert VI, duke of Austria (fifteenth century);

BARODA
LIBRARY

suggested as emperor of Holy Roman Empire, **14**, 221.
Albert (1559–1621), archduke of Austria; made viceroy of Portugal, **10**, 502; early career of, **13**, 530–531; becomes ruler of Netherlands, **10**, 244; **13**, 531–532, 534; wars of, **13**, 530, 535–538; death of, **13**, 570.
Albert (b. 1817), archduke of Austria; made civil and military governor of Haynau, **15**, 7; at battle of Custozza, **15**, 25 seq.
Albert, of Bavaria (d. 1404), governor in Holland, **13**, 339–341.
Albert the Wise (1447–1508), duke of Bavaria, **14**, 231.
Albert, crown-prince of Belgium; marriage of (October 2d, 1900), **14**, 58.
Albert the Bear (1106–1170), markgraf of Brandenburg; conquers Brandenburg, **14**, 214; reign of, **15**, 107.
Albert Achilles (1414–1486), elector of Brandenburg; rivalry of, with Frederick the Victorious, **14**, 233 seq.; reign of, **15**, 108.
Albert or Albrecht (1490–1568), markgraf of Brandenburg-Ansbach, grand-master of Teutonic Knights; election of, **17**, 186; ally of Vasili Ivanovitch against Lithuania, **17**, 187; made duke of Prussia, 17, 188.
Albert, surnamed **Alcibiades** (1522–1577), markgraf of Brandenburg; alliance of, with Maurice of Saxony, **14**, 309, 310; wars of, with Maurice of Saxony, **14**, 311–312.
Albert (I) the Elder (ca. 1317–1379), duke of Mecklenburg; opposes Valdemar Atterdag, **16**, 184.
Albert II, duke of Mecklenburg, see **Albert**, king of Sweden.
Albert VI, duke of Mecklenburg; in Count's War of 1534–1536, **16**, 261–262.
Albert of Mecklenburg, nephew of King Albert of Sweden, claims Danish throne (ca. 1380), **16**, 196.
Albert, count of Orlamünde (thirteenth century), regent of Denmark; wars of, **16**, 163–165.
Albert, bishop of Riga (thirteenth century), **16**, 162.
Albert, duke of Saxe-Teschen; governor in Austrian Netherlands (1787), **14**, 478 seq.
Albert the Bold (1443–1500), duke of Saxony; subdues revolt in Netherlands, **13**, 366.
Alberta, made a province, **22**, 346.
Alberti, noted Italian family; exiled from Florence (466 A.D.), **9**, 362.
Alberti, Benedetto (fourteenth century), Florentine leader, **9**, 335 seq., 343, 347.
Albigenses, heretical sect; crusade against, **8**, 461–462; **10**, 565 note, 566; **11**, 51–54; see also **Bogomiles, Paterini.**
Albiney, William d' (d. 1236), defends Rochester castle against John Lackland (1215), **18**, 350–351; supports Henry III of England, **18**, 365.
Albinus, Roman senator (sixth century A.D.); defended by Boethius, **7**, 392.
Albinus, Aulus Postumius, brother of Sp. Postumius Albinus; surrender of, to Jugurtha (101 B.C.), **5**, 387.
Albinus, Decimus Claudius (second century A.D.), Roman general; commander of army in Britain, **6**, 384; revolt of, against Emperor Severus, **6**, 387.
Albinus, L. Postumius, Roman consul 215 B.C.; defeated by Gauls, **5**, 260, 275.
Albinus, Spurius Postumius, Roman consul 110 B.C.; in war with Jugurtha, **5**, 386–387.
Albinus, English prelate, see **Alcuin.**
Albion Knights, title of grantees of New Albion in America, **23**, 12.
Albizzi, Italian family belonging to Guelph party; feud of, with Ricci in Florence (fourteenth century), **9**, 329, 333; Florence under, **9**, 348.
Albizzi, Rinaldo de', expels the Medici from Florence (1433), **9**, 351.
Alboin (d. 573), Lombard king; in war with Gepidæ, **7**, 433–434; invades Italy, **7**, 434–437; death of, **7**, 437–438; marriages of, **7**, 448.
Albornoz, Gil Alvarez Carillo de (ca. 1300–1367), Spanish prelate; promotes papal cause in Italy, **9**, 225.
Albrecht, Wilhelm Eduard (1800–1876), professor at Göttingen; protests against tyranny of the Hanoverian government, **15**, 406.
Albrecht, see **Albert.**
Albret, Jeanne d' (1528–1572), queen of Navarre; marriage of, **11**, 341; aids Huguenots, **11**, 363.
Albucasis or Abul-Kasim (d. ca. 1106), Arabian physician, **8**, 279.
Albucilla, wife of Satrius Secundus; accused of impiety against emperor (37 A.D.), **6**, 154, 155.
Albuera, battle of (1811), **12**, 582; **21**, 477.
Albuquerque, town in Spain; ceded to Philip V of Spain (1715), **10**, 520.
Albuquerque, Affonso de, surnamed the Great (ca. 1452–1515), Portuguese navigator; as viceroy of India, **10**, 483, 484.
Albuquerque, Jerome de (1548–1618), Brazilian soldier; forces French from Maranhão, **23**, 655.
Albuquerque, Mathias de (d.1647), Portuguese general; victorious at Montijo (1644), **10**, 515; wins battle of Badajoz, **11**, 496.
Alcacer-do-Sal, town in Portugal; sieges of (1158), **10**, 431; (1217), **8**, 426; **13**, 291.
Alcacer-Seguier, see **Kassr-el-Kebir.**
Alçaçova, Pedro de, influence of, over João III of Portugal, **10**, 489–490.
Alcæus, in Greek legend, son of Perseus, **3**, 70.
Alcæus, in Greek legend, son of Hercules; ancestor of Heraclids, **2**, 446.
Alcala-de-Henares, University of, founded by Cardinal Ximenes (1500), **10**, 200.
Alcamenes, king of Sparta (eighth century B.C.); in First Messenian War, **3**, 144.
Alcamenes of Lemnos (fifth century B.C.), Greek sculptor, **3**, 481.

Alcántara, Francisco Martin (ca. 1480–1541), a Spanish soldier; dies in effort to save Pizarro, **23**, 556–557.
Alcantara, knights of, establishment of order (ca. 1196), **8**, 465.
Alcazar-Quivir, see **Kassr-el-Kebir.**
Alcetas I, king of Epirus; appears at Athens with Jason (373 B.C.), **4**, 148.
Alcetas II, king of Epirus; killed (295 B.C.), **4**, 503.
Alcetas (d. ca. 320 B.C.), Macedonian general, son of Orontes; commands Orestian phalanx, **4**, 217; condemned to death by Macedonian army, **4**, 436; war of, with Antigonus, **4**, 476.
Alcibiades (ca. 450–404 B.C.), Athenian general and politician; unites with Nicias against Hyperbolus, **3**, 245; rise and character of, **3**, 584–590; advocates expedition to Sicily, **3**, 595–596; accused of mutilating the Hermæ, **3**, 598–599; in Sicilian expedition, **3**, 600; alliance of, with Sparta against Athens, **3**, 601, 605–606, 619; alliance of, with Persians, **3**, 620–623; recall and triumphs of, **3**, 628–633; in disgrace, **3**, 633–634; counsel of, rejected at battle of Ægospotami, **3**, 638; end and review of career of, **4**, 23–25.
Alcidas, Spartan admiral (fifth century, B.C.); piracy of, **3**, 568.
Alcimus, early king of Lydia, **2**, 426.
Alcmæonidæ, noble Athenian family; Megacles, member of the family, causes massacre of Cylon's adherents (612 B.C.), **3**, 165–166; exiled under Pisistratus, **3**, 223; rebuild temple at Delphi, **3**, 234; Cleomenes drives from Athens, **3**, 252; attempt made to banish, so as to injure Pericles, **3**, 517, 518.
Alcuin (Anglo-Saxon **Ealhwine**), also known as **Albinus** (735–804), English prelate and scholar; tutor of Charlemagne, **7**, 534; **21**, 11; literary activity of, **18**, 166.
Alden, John (1599–1686), one of Pilgrim Fathers; landing at Plymouth, **22**, 620 note.
Aldenhoven, battle of (1792), **14**, 507.
Aldfrith or **Ealdfrith** (d. 705), king of the Northumbrians 685–705, **18**, 56.
Aldhelm, Saint (640?–709), bishop of Sherborne, English author; writings of, **18**, 164.
Aldobrandini, Ippolito, see **Clement VIII.**
Alegam, see **Ali Khan.**
Aleko Pasha (Alexander Vogorides or Bogorides) (1825–), Greek in Turkish service; governor of Eastern Rumelia, **24**, 182.
Alembert, Jean Baptiste le Rond d' (1717–1783), French mathematician and philosopher; edits encyclopædia, **12**, 63; friendship with Frederick the Great, **15**, 249, 250.
Alençon, Charles de Valois, Duke of (d. 1346), brother of Philip VI of France; at battle of Crècy, **18**, 462.
Alençon, Charles IV, Duke of, see **Bourbon, Charles de.**
Alençon, Duchess of, see **Margaret of Angoulême.**
Alençon, François, Duke of, see **François, Duke of Alençon.**
Aleppo, city in Asiatic Turkey; siege of (637 A.D.), **8**, 157, 158; surrendered to Saladin (1183), **8**, 372.
Alesia (Alise), a city of Gaul; siege of (52 B.C.), **5**, 527.
Alessandria, see **Alexandria.**
Alessi, Guiseppe d' (seventeenth century); leads insurrection at Palermo (1647), **9**, 490.
Aleuadæ, noble family of Thessaly; rule over Larissa, **3**, 189; allies of Persia, **3**, 263, 286, 312; bribe Leotychides, **3**, 388; **4**, 78; ask aid of Philip, **4**, 227.
Alexander, John, Bulgarian czar 1331–1365; makes alliance with Servia, **24**, 174.
Alexander, Sir William, see **Stirling, George.**
Alexander of Battenberg (1857–1893), prince of Bulgaria 1879–1886; reign of, **24**, 180–184.
Alexander, Byzantine emperor 912–913; insults Bulgarian envoys, **24**, 164.
Alexander I, king of Egypt, see **Ptolemy IX.**
Alexander II, king of Egypt, see **Ptolemy X.**
Alexander I, king of Epirus (d. 326 B.C.); marries Cleopatra, daughter of Philip of Macedon, **4**, 251; invades Italy, **4**, 503.
Alexander Jannæus, king of Judea ca. 104–ca. 28 B.C.; reign of, **2**, 26, 162; **4**, 575.
Alexander (d. 1506), king of Lithuania; relations of, with Russia, **17**, 179–180, 185.
Alexander I, king of Macedonia ca. 506–454 B.C.; invades Greece with Xerxes (480 B.C.), **3**, 313, 334; ambassador to Athens, **3**, 354–357; aids Greeks, **3**, 365; **4**, 212.
Alexander II, son of Amyntas II, king of Macedonia 369 B.C.; ally of Thebes, **4**, 181; reign of, **4**, 214.
Alexander (III) the Great (356–323 B.C.), king of Macedonia, main treatment of, **4**, 256–419; civic improvements of, in Babylon, **1**, 481; and the Jews, **2**, 135; conquest of Phœnicia, **2**, 293–300; signs at birth of, **4**, 219; at battle of Chæronea, **4**, 243–245; character of, **4**, 260, 325, 393–409; pupil of Aristotle, **4**, 260, 261–262, 264; and Bucephalus, **4**, 263; first exploits of, **4**, 264; in Greece, **4**, 265–273; invades Asia, battle of Granicus, **4**, 286–289; battle of Issus, **4**, 302–303; siege of Tyre, **4**, 307–311; siege of Gaza, **4**, 312–315; battle of Arbela, **4**, 320–328; completes conquest of Persia (including Afghanistan), **4**, 330–354; occupies Egypt, **4**, 315–318; founds Alexandria, **4**, 315–316; invades India, **4**, 355–374; marriages of, (Roxane), **4**, 351; (Statira), **4**, 376; suppresses mutiny at Opis, **4**, 379–383; last expedition of (Ecbatana), **4**, 383–384; grief of, for Hephæstion, **4**, 384–385; returns to Babylon, **4**, 386–387; last illness and death of, **4**, 390–392; division of empire, **4**, 420, 422; burial of, **4**, 429–431; line of, becomes extinct, **4**, 493.
Alexander (IV) Ægus, the Younger (323–311 B.C.) (son of Alexander the Great), king of Macedonia; birth of, **4**, 431; imprison-

ment of, **4**, 563; murder of, **4**, 421, 441, 490.
Alexander, prince of Moldavia 1551–1561, 1563–1572, **24**, 137, 138.
Alexander Jagellon (1461–1506), king of Poland 1501–1506, **24**, 45.
Alexander I (1777–1825), czar of Russia 1801–1825; in Napoleonic wars, **12**, 532, 539–540, 543–547; **17**, 445–455, 468–487; at capitulation of Paris, **17**, 487–490; meetings of, with Napoleon: (Tilsit), **12**, 562; **15**, 296–297; **17**, 455–456; (Erfurt), **12**, 570; **17**, 463–466; relations of, with Frederick William III of Prussia, **12**, 600; **15**, 289 seq.; **17**, 447; and Holy Alliance, **15**, 327; **17**, 496–498; treaties of, with Sweden (1812), **16**, 429, 466; (Fredrikshamm), **17**, 459, 470; conquers Finland (1808), **16**, 452–453; **17**, 457–459; estimates of, **17**, 426, 443, 499 seq., 531 seq.; main treatment of, **17**, 443–532; reforms of—general, **17**, 443, 444; New Tariff, **17**, 470; in Poland, **17**, 490–492, 518, 527; Russian administrative, **17**, 499; educational, **17**, 502–504;—liberation of peasants, **17**, 505; as patron of literature, **17**, 517, 518; treaty of, with France and Spain (1801), **17**, 444; treaty of, with Austria against France (1805), **17**, 446; relations of, with England, **17**, 444, 457, 470; at war with Persia, **17**, 459–460; **24**, 494; in war with Turkey, **17**, 460–463, 466–468; at congress of Vienna, **17**, 490, 524; relations of, with Baroness Krüdener, **17**, 493 seq.; marriage of, **17**, 528; attitude of, towards Greek revolution, **24**, 229; last years and death of, **17**, 527–530.
Alexander II (1818–1881), czar of Russia 1855–1881; at interview of the three emperors in Berlin (1872), **15**, 44; cements relations with Germany, **15**, 514, 530; main treatment of, **17**, 578–609; accepts peace intervention of Austria (1856), **17**, 584; reforms of—military, **17**, 585–586; social (emancipation of serfs), **17**, 586–593; judiciary, **17**, 595–596; in Poland, **17**, 597–598; educational, **17**, 606–607; commercial, **17**, 607;—subdues Polish insurrection, **17**, 597; subdues Caucasus, **17**, 598 seq.; wars of, Central Asia, **17**, 600–602; Turkey, **17**, 602–606 (Treaty of San Stefano); assassination of, **15**, 531; **17**, 607–609; tendencies of administration, **17**, 610.
Alexander III (1845–1894), czar of Russia 1881–1894; main treatment of, **17**, 611–617; policy of, toward Jews, **17**, 613; russifies his provinces, **17**, 613; foreign policy of (Germany), **17**, 614; (France), **17**, 614; (Bulgaria), **17**, 615; **24**, 181, 182; (Servia), **24**, 204; annexes Transcaspia, **17**, 615–617; policy of, regarding Afghanistan, **17**, 617.
Alexander I (1078?–1124), king of Scotland; reign of, **21**, 36.
Alexander II (1198–1249), king of Scotland; reign of, **18**, 351; **21**, 50–53.
Alexander III (1241–1285), king of Scotland, reign of, **16**, 116; **18**, 399–400; **21**, 54–56.
Alexander Karageorgevitch (1806–1885), prince of Servia 1842–1858, **24**, 201–202.
Alexander Obrenovitch (1876–1903), king of Servia 1889–1903; reign and murder of (with Queen Draga), **24**, 204–205.
Alexander (I) Balas, king of Syria (ca. 150 B.C.); reign of, **4**, 560, 574.
Alexander (II) Zebina, king of Syria (ca. 128 B.C.), **4**, 560.
Alexander, prince of Wallachia 1591–1593, **24**, 138, 139.
Alexander I, bishop of Rome 109–119 A.D., **8**, 503.
Alexander II (Anselm, bishop of Lucca), pope 1061–1073, **8**, 592.
Alexander III (Rolando Ranuci), pope 1159–1181; struggle of, with Victor IV, anti-pope, **8**, 606–607; **9**, 53; relations of, with Frederick Barbarossa, **8**, 606; **9**, 58–59; **14**, 104; declares separation of Western and Eastern empires, **9**, 80; elected pope by Guelfs, **14**, 100; relations of, with Denmark, **16**, 152, 153; and King Henry II of England, **18**, 277; excommunicates William the Lion, **21**, 50.
Alexander IV (Rinaldo di Segni), pope 1254–1261; pontificate of, **8**, 616; **9**, 105.
Alexander V (Pietro Philarghi), pope 1409–1410; created pope, **8**, 634; **11**, 168.
Alexander VI (Rodrigo Borgia), pope 1492–1503; main treatment of, **8**, 643–646; persecutes Savonarola, **9**, 423–424; alliance of, with Louis XII of France, **9**, 426; **11**, 296; alliance of, with Turkey, **14**, 237; death of, **9**, 429; **11**, 299; bull of, dividing new world between Spain and Portugal, **22**, 453.
Alexander VII (Fabio Chigi), pope 1655–1667; papacy humiliated under, **9**, 495–496; supports Emperor Leopold I, in war with Turkey, **24**, 385.
Alexander (Lyncestes), son of Æropus (fourth century, B.C.); implicated in murder of Philip of Macedon, **4**, 252; plots against Alexander the Great, **4**, 293.
Alexander, tyrant of Pheræ (fourth century, B.C.), **4**, 181, 190–191, 227.
Alexander (d. 314 B.C.), Macedonian general, son of Polysperchon; relations of, with Antigonus, **4**, 443–444; wars of, in Peloponnesus, **4**, 481–482, 486, 490–491; murdered, **4**, 492.
Alexander the Logothete, governor of Italy under Justinian, **7**, 110.
Alexander (d. 1148), bishop of Lincoln (twelfth century); imprisoned by Stephen, king of England, **18**, 246.
Alexander Nevski, Saint (1219–1263), grand-prince and national hero of Russia, career of, **17**, 139–143.
Alexander, Sir William (1567?–1640), obtains grant of Nova Scotia, **22**, 637.
Alexander, see Paris.
Alexander Severus, see Severus.
Alexandra or Salome, queen of Judæa 78–69 B.C.; wife of Alexander Jannæus, **2**, 26, 162, 166.

Alexandra Caroline Marie Charlotte Louise Julie (1844–), queen of England, **21**, 660.
Alexandria, city in Egypt; Jews massacred in (first century, A.D.), **2**, 178; founded by Alexander, **4**, 315–316, 404; commerce of, under Greeks, **4**, 405, 408; relations of, with Sparta, **4**, 451; resists Antiochus Soter, **4**, 560; library of, **4**, 562; intellectual life of, under Greeks, **4**, 562, 570; siege of (641), **8**, 162; alleged burning of library, **8**, 163, 164; bombardment of (1840), **24**, 454; (1882), **21**, 646; **24**, 460.
Alexandria (Alessandria), town in Italy, built by Lombard League, **9**, 56; siege of, **9**, 57.
Alexandrine War (48–47 B.C.), contest between Cæsar and Ptolemy, **5**, 548–551.
Alexiev (Alexeiev), Russian vice-admiral; made viceroy of Far East (1903), **17**, 622.
Alexis or Alexei (1629–1675), czar of Russia 1645–1675, father of Peter the Great; accession of, **17**, 243; at war with Poland, **17**, 245; **24**, 55; at war with Sweden, **17**, 245; at war with Turkey, **17**, 245; negotiates with Rumania, **24**, 143–144; death of, **17**, 247.
Alexis or Alexei (1690–1718), eldest son of Peter the Great of Russia; quarrels of, with the czar, **17**, 294–297; trial and death of, **17**, 297–299.
Alexius or Alexis (I) Comnenus, Byzantine emperor 1081–1118; accession of, **7**, 258; makes peace with Seljuks, **7**, 259; war of, with Normans, **7**, 260–262; **9**, 74–75; war of, with Patzinaks, **7**, 262; relations of, to crusaders, **7**, 262; **8**, 342–343; death of, **7**, 262.
Alexius (II) Comnenus, Byzantine emperor 1180–1183; reign of, **7**, 269.
Alexius (III) Angelus (d. 1210), Byzantine emperor 1195–1203; usurps throne, **7**, 273–274; at siege of Constantinople, **7**, 275–276; death of, **7**, 288.
Alexius (IV) Angelus (d. 1204) (son of Isaac Angelus) Byzantine emperor 1203–1204; seeks intervention of crusaders, **7**, 274; **8**, 415; placed on throne, **7**, 276; death of, **7**, 277; **8**, 415.
Alexius (V) Ducas, Murtzuphlus (Mourzoufle), Byzantine emperor 1204; usurps throne, **7**, 277; **8**, 415; death of, **7**, 288.
Alexius Philanthropenus, Greek admiral and general (thirteenth century), **7**, 313, 318.
Alexius Strategopulus, favourite general of Emperor Michael Palæologus; retakes Constantinople (1261), **7**, 302.
Alfaro, Elroy, president of Ecuador (1896), **23**, 615.
Alfarrobeira, battle of (1449), **10**, 467.
Alfieri, Count Vittorio (1749–1803), Italian dramatist; patriotic labours of, **9**, 575.
Alfonso (Alphonso) I, king of Aragon and Navarre, and, as Alfonso VII, king of Leon and Castile 1104–1134; reign of, **8**, 464; **10**, 58–59.
Alfonso II, (1152–1196), king of Aragon 1163–1196, **10**, 59, 93.
Alfonso III (1265–1291), king of Aragon 1285–1291, **10**, 98–99.
Alfonso IV (1299–1336), king of Aragon 1327–1336, **10**, 99–100.
Alfonso V (1385–1458), king of Aragon and, as Alfonso I, king of Two Sicilies and of Naples; reign of, **9**, 236–237; **10**, 108.
Alfonso (I) or Alonzo the Catholic, king of Asturias 739–757; reign of, **10**, 40–41.
Alfonso (II) the Chaste, king of Asturias 791–842; reign of, **8**, 202–203; **10**, 42.
Alfonso (III) the Great, king of Asturias and Leon 866–910, reign of, **10**, 43–44.
Alfonso (IV) the Monk (d. ca. 933); king of Leon, 925–930; reign of, **10**, 44.
Alfonso V, king of Leon and Castile 999–1027; reign of, **10**, 46–47.
Alfonso VI (1030–1109), king of Leon and, as Alfonso I, of Castile; adopts Roman ritual for Spain, **8**, 464; main treatment of, **10**, 50, 428.
Alfonso VII, king of Leon and Castile, see Alfonso I, king of Aragon and Navarre.
Alfonso VIII (1106–1157), king of Leon and, as Alfonso II (or III), king of Castile, **10**, 60.
Alfonso IX, also reckoned as VIII and as III (1155–1214), king of Castile 1158–1214; wars of, with Moors, **8**, 246–248; **10**, 62; death of, **10**, 63.
Alfonso (X) the Wise or the Astronomer, (1221–1284), king of Leon and Castile; learning of, **8**, 279, 282; **10**, 68; main treatment of, **10**, 68–69; wars of, with Portugal, **10**, 439; attempts of, to secure imperial crown, **14**, 127.
Alfonso (XI) the Avenger, king of Leon and Castile 1312–1350; main treatment of, **10**, 72–73; wars of, with Portugal, **10**, 443.
Alfonso XII (1857–1885), king of Spain 1874–1885; Isabella II abdicates in favour of, **10**, 406; becomes king, **10**, 416; suppresses Carlist rebellion, **10**, 417; relations of, with European powers, **10**, 418.
Alfonso XIII (b. 1886), king of Spain; becomes king under regency of his mother, **10**, 418; coming of age, **10**, 421; marriage, **10**, 421.
Alfonso I, king of Two Sicilies and Naples, see Alfonso V, king of Aragon.
Alfonso II (1448–1495), king of Naples; campaigns of, as duke of Calabria, **9**, 371, 377, 380; succeeds to throne, **9**, 411; abdicates, **9**, 420.
Alfonso I or Affonso or Alphonso (ca. 1110–1185), king of Portugal; reign of, **10**, 429–432.
Alfonso (II) the Fat (1185–1223), king of Portugal; reign of, **10**, 436.
Alfonso III (1210–1279), king of Portugal; reign of, **10**, 439–440.
Alfonso (IV) the Brave, or the Fierce (1290–1357), king of Portugal; reign of, **10**, 443–445.
Alfonso V, the African (1432–1481), king of Portugal; under regency of Pedro, **10**, 465–466; independent reign of, **10**, 466–470.
Alfonso VI (1643–1683), king of Portugal; reign of, **10**, 516–518; deposed (1667), **10**, 518; death of, **10**, 519.

Alfonso I, duke of Ferrara, see Este.
Alfred or Ælfred, the Great (849–901), king of West Saxons; comparisons of—with Marcus Aurelius, **6**, 305; with David I of Scotland, **21**, 43—; literary works of, **7**, 393; **16**, 6; **18**, 83; youth of, **18**, 69–70, 73, 84; character of, **18**, 74, 90–92; accession to throne, **18**, 75; wars of, with Danes, (871–872), **18**, 73, 76; (876–878), **18**, 77–81; (893–897), **18**, 85–90; reforms of—naval, **18**, 77, 89; legal, **18**, 82, 85; educational, **18**, 83, 84; military, **18**, 86—; fortifies London, **18**, 82.
Algar, see Ælfgar.
Algarve, southernmost province of Portugal; united to Portugal by Alfonso III, **10**, 439.
Algeciras (Algeziras), battle of (naval) 1801, **12**, 513; conference of (1906), on Morocco, **15**, 565.
Algeria, country in northern Africa; main treatment of, **24**, 476–485; early history, **24**, 467–469; Turkish occupation of, **24**, 352, 476; piracy in, **19**, 507; **24**, 482; wars of, with France (1827–1830), **13**, 43–44; (1835–1837), **13**, 67–69; (1843–1847), **13**, 76; recent history, **24**, 483–485.
Algiers, capital of Algeria; occupied by Turks, **24**, 476–477; attacked by Charles V (1541), **14**, 275; **24**, 477–479; bombardments of (1682, 1683), **11**, 598; (1816), **21**, 504–505; **24**, 483; see also Algeria.
Algonquins, group of tribes of American Indians; tribal relations of, **22**, 506–518; main treatment of, **22**, 518–525; attack New Amsterdam (1655), **23**, 18; treaty of, with William Penn (1682), **23**, 38; allies of Champlain against Iroquois (1609), **23**, 85, 86; allies of French in Queen Anne's War, **23**, 192.
Al-Haji Muhammed, Turkish grand vizir; in Turco-Austrian War (1739), **24**, 410.
Al-Hakem I, caliph of Cordova 796–821; reign of, **8**, 202–203.
Al-Hakem II, caliph of Cordova 961–976; reign of, **8**, 233.
Alhambra, Moorish palace at Granada, **8**, 255.
Al-Hasam, last Edrisite emir of Almaghreb; defeated by Abdul-Malik (985 A.D.), **8**, 234.
Alhazen (d. 1038), Arab mathematician, **8**, 279.
Ali (ca. 600–661), son of Abu Talib, fourth caliph, called the Lion of God, and the Siegfried of Islam; character of, **8**, 120, 173; causes division in Islam, **8**, 146; caliphate of, **8**, 169–173; reverence paid to, by Persians, **8**, 173; **24**, 489.
Alia, see Allia.
Ali ben Hammud, caliph of Cordova (1015), **8**, 237.
Ali ben Yusuf, Almoravid ruler in Spain 1107–1144; reign of, **8**, 243.
Ali Bey (ca. 1728–1773), governor of Egypt; administration of, **17**, 381; **24**, 447; betrayed and killed 1771, **24**, 418, 447.
Ali-Buddha, divinity in Buddhist trinity, **2**, 540–541.
Alids or Alides, descendants of Ali the fourth caliph; pretensions of, **8**, 216.
Alien and Sedition Acts, in United States history; statutes passed in 1798, **23**, 314.
Aligarh, fort in British India; captured by Lake (1803), **22**, 119.
Aligern, Gothic chief (sixth century); defends Cumæ against Romans, **7**, 421–422.
Ali Khan or Alegam, khan of Kazan; imprisoned (1487), **17**, 177.
Ali Kilidj, see Uludj Ali.
Ali Kumurji, grand vizir of Turkey; conquers Morea (1715), **24**, 406.
Alincourt, Commandant d', French soldier; heroism of, in battle of Sedan (1870), **13**, 159.
Ali Pasha of Janina (1741–1822), Albanian lord; weakens power of Albanian aristocracy, **24**, 214; takes part in Greek revolution, **24**, 230, 231.
Ali Pasha, Turkish admiral; commander at Lepanto (1571), **9**, 473–476.
Ali Pasha (1815–1871), Turkish statesman and diplomatist, **24**, 428.
Ali Shir, see Mir Ali Shir Nevai.
Ali Uluch, see Uludj Ali.
Aliwal, battle of (1846), **22**, 155.
Alix (d. 1206), queen of Louis VII of France, mother of Philip Augustus, **11**, 34.
Aljubarrota (Aljubarrotta), battle of (1385) **10**, 118.
Al-Kaim, sherif of Saadian family in Morocco (ca. 1500), **24**, 469.
Al-Kasim ben Hammud, caliph of Cordova 1018–1023, **8**, 237.
Al-Khaman or Al-Kama, Arab general; defeated at Covadonga (718 A.D.), **10**, 39.
Allahabad, city in British India; scene of outbreak of Indian Mutiny, **22**, 175; University of, **22**, 214.
Allatu, Babylonian deity; goddess of Hades, **1**, 523.
Allectus, prime-minister of Carausius, "emperor" of Britain; murders Carausius (297 A.D.), and rules Britain, **18**, 22.
Allen, Ethan (1738–1789), American revolutionary commander; captures Fort Ticonderoga, **23**, 245; sent to England as prisoner, **23**, 250, note.
Allen (Alan), William (1532–1594), English cardinal; founds Catholic Seminary of Douai, **19**, 355.
Allen, William (1770–1843), English Quaker philanthropist; interviews of, with Russian emperor, **17**, 506–507.
Allen's Farm, battle of (1862), **23**, 432.
Allersheim, battle of (1645) **14**, 381.
Allerton, Isaac (ca. 1583–1659), one of Pilgrim Fathers, obtains aid for Plymouth colony, **22**, 633.
Allerheim, battle of, see Allersheim.
Allia (Alia), a river in Italy; battle of the (390? B.C.), **5**, 156.
Alliances, see Leagues.
Allobroges, a Celtic people of ancient Gaul; attack Hannibal, **5**, 245–246; wars of, with Romans, **5**, 382.
Allouez, Claude Jean (1620–1690), a French Jesuit; in America, **23**, 71, 72, 73.

Alma, battle of the (1854), **17**, 565–570; **21**, 616.
Almagro, Diego de (ca. 1475–1538), Spanish soldier; expedition of, to Peru, **23**, 540–542; expedition of, to Chili, **23**, 548, 549; relations of, with Pizarro, **23**, 549–550; execution of, **23**, 550.
Almagro, Diego de, called the Youth (ca. 1520–1542); and conspiracy against Pizarro, **23**, 554–558; proclaimed governor of Peru, **23**, 558; execution of, **23**, 559.
Al-Mamun (786–833 A.D.), caliph of Baghdad; reign of, **8**, 211–213, 218.
Almansa (Almanza), battle of (1707), **10**, 520; **11**, 621.
Almansor (Almansur) or Muhammed ben Abdallah (939–1002), prime minister in Cordova under Hisham II; wars of, **8**, 233–235, 463; **10**, 46; character of, **8**, 235.
Al-Mansur, Fatimite ruler in Kairwan 945–953 A.D., **8**, 222.
Al-Mansur or Almansor (ca. 712–775 A.D.), caliph of Baghdad, reign of, **8**, 209–210.
Almeida, town in Portugal; sieges of (1801), **10**, 319; (1810), **10**, 354; (1811), **10**, 357.
Almeida, Francisco de (d. 1510), first Portuguese viceroy of India; administration of, **10**, 482.
Almeida, Laurenco de, discovers Maldive Islands (1507), **10**, 486.
Almenara, Spain, battle of (July 27th, 1701), **10**, 289.
Almeric I or Amaury or Amalric (1135–1173), king of Jerusalem; reign of, **8**, 366–371.
Almeric II or Amaury or Amalric de Lusignan (d. 1205), king of Jerusalem and Cyprus; marriage of, **8**, 413.
Almohads or Almohades ("Unitarians"), Mohammedan dynasty in northern Africa and Spain, followers of Muhammed the Mahdi; rise of, **8**, 244–246; invade Spain, **8**, 465.
Almonacid, Spain, battle of (Aug. 11th, 1809), **10**, 351.
Almoravids or Almoravides, Mohammedan dynasty in Africa and Spain; rise and empire of, **8**, 240–246; invade Spain, **8**, 464.
Al-Mucteded, Muhammed, ruler in Cordova 1060–1069; reign of, **8**, 239–240.
Al-Mundhir or Almondhir (son of Abd ar-Rahman) caliph of Cordova 886–888; reign of, **8**, 205.
Alnwick, capital of Northumberland, England; battle of (1174), **21**, 47.
Alonso, Doctor Severo, president of Bolivia 1896–1899, **23**, 613.
Alonzo, see Alfonso, king of Asturias.
Alopo, Pandolfello, favourite of Joanna II of Sicily, **9**, 234, 235.
Alorites, see Ptolemæus Alorites.
Alorus (Aloros), in Greek tradition first of the kings of Babylon, **1**, 575, 576.
Alost or Ælst or Aalst, city in Belgium; siege of (1128), **13**, 311; (1576), **10**, 243; **13**, 458; (1667), **11**, 569.
Alpaida, second wife of Pepin, **7**, 487.
Alp Arslan (1029–1072), sultan of Seljuk Turks, conquests of, **7**, 253–256; **8**, 226.
Alphabet:
Evolution of, **1**, 51–52.
Anglo-Saxon; Roman alphabet supersedes runic, **18**, 163.
Arabian; derived from Phœnician, **8**, 104.
Assyrian; the Behistun inscription, **1**, 623–625.
Chinese; growth and character of, **24**, 536.
Cyrillic; used by Servians, **24**, 188.
Egyptian; first stages of (prehistoric), **1**, 88; the Rosetta stone, **1**, 251–257.
Greek; the Mycenæan Age, **3**, 48; Ionic supplants Attic as legal alphabet, **4**, 21.
Icelandic; runic, **16**, 131, 132.
Indian (East); Watteluta, **2**, 491.
Japanese; probable simplification of, **24**, 649.
Persian, **2**, 634.
Phœnician, **2**, 347–348.
Turkish, oldest monument of, **24**, 263.
Sumerian (Accadian): origin of cuneiform writing, **1**, 337.
See also Inscriptions, Language, Writing.
Alphege, see Ælfheah.
Alphonso, see Alfonso.
Alpinula, Julia, Helvetian heroine (ca. 69 A.D.), **16**, 532.
Alpujarras, mountainous region in Spain; rebellion of Moslems in, against Ferdinand (1499), **8**, 258, 259.
Alquier, Baron, French minister to Sweden in 1810, **16**, 460.
Alrek, joint king of Sweden with Eric 280–300 A.D., **16**, 34.
Alresford, battle of (1644), **20**, 22.
Alsace, former government of Eastern France; part of, ceded to France (1648), **11**, 497; Strasburg, chief city of, seized by France (1681), **12**, 593–594; ceded to Germany (1871), **13**, 161.
Alsace-Lorraine, an imperial territory of the German empire, ceded by France (1871), **13**, 161.
Alsen, an island in the Little Belt; conquered by Prussia (1864), **15**, 484.
Altai language, branch of the Turkish; relationships of, **24**, 258.
Altaku or Eltekeh, ancient city of Palestine; battle of (701 B.C.), **1**, 408.
Altamsh, emperor at Delhi 1211–1236; reign of, **22**, 23.
Alt Breisach, siege of, see Breisach, siege of.
Al-thing, national assembly of Iceland, **16**, 125.
Althorpe, Lord, see Spencer, John Charles.
Altmanovich, feudal lord in Servia, fourteenth century; rebellion of, **24**, 194.
Alton, Richard, Count of (1732–1790), Irish soldier in Austrian service; made military governor of Netherlands (1787), **14**, 482.
Altona, battle of (1714), **17**, 286.
Altopascio, battle of (1325), **9**, 141.
Altranstädt, Treaty of (1706), a treaty by which Augustus II of Saxony renounced his claim to Poland, **16**, 378.
Aluna, battle of, **1**, 136.
Alusharshid or Urumush, king of Kish ca. 3850 B.C., **1**, 357.

Alva or Alba, Fernando Alvarez de Toledo, Duke of (1508–1582), Spanish general; invades papal states, **9**, 468 seq.; **10**, 238; **11**, 347; governor of Netherlands, **10**, 237, 241–243; **13**, 412–443; establishes Council of Troubles (Council of Blood, or of Tumults), **10**, 242; **13**, 416–419; campaign of, against William of Orange, **10**, 242; invades Portugal, **10**, 501; at siege of Metz, **11**, 345; early career of, **13**, 412–414; relations of, with Queen Elizabeth, **13**, 428; **19**, 337; death of, **13**, 441; characterisation of, **13**, 441–443.

Alvarado, Pedro de (1485–1541), a Spanish soldier; in command in city of Mexico, **23**, 518; invades Central America, **23**, 643, 646; appointed captain-general of Guatemala, **23**, 647; death of, **23**, 647, 648.

Alvarez, Juan (1780–1867), a Mexican general; defeats Santa Anna (1855), **23**, 628.

Alvear, Carlos Maria (ca. 1785–1850), South American soldier; in Brazilian war with Argentina, **23**, 595.

Alvensleben, Philip Karl von (1745–1802), German diplomat; cabinet minister of Frederick William II, **15**, 277.

Alves, Rodriguez, elected president of Brazil (1902), **23**, 668.

Alvinzi or Alvinczy, Joseph (Baron von Barberek) (1735–1810), Austrian soldier; defeats Napoleon at Caldiero, **12**, 436; **14**, 513; defeated at Arcola, **12**, 437; **13**, 513; defeated at Rivoli, **12**, 438–439.

Alyattes, king of Lydia ca. 625–568 B.C.; reign of, **2**, 421, 426, 457, 482.

Amada, Assyrian name for people of Media, *q. v.*

Amadas, Philip, see Amidas, Philip.

Amadeus or Amadeo (1845–1890), king of Spain 1870–1873, and duke of Aosta, 2nd son of Victor Emmanuel II; accepts crown of Spain, **9**, 623; reign of, **10**, 407–411; abdication of, **10**, 411.

Amadeus I, count of Savoy ca. 1048, **9**, 502.

Amadeus II, count of Savoy 1060, **9**, 502.

Amadeus III, count of Savoy 1103–1149, **9**, 502.

Amadeus IV, count of Savoy 1233–1253, **9**, 502.

Amadeus V, the "Great," count of Savoy 1285–1323, **9**, 503.

Amadeus VI, count of Savoy 1343–1383, **7**, 329; **9**, 503.

Amadeus VII, the "Red," count of Savoy 1383–1391, **9**, 503.

Amadeus VIII, count, later duke, of Savoy; becomes pope (1447) as Felix V, **8**, 639; **9**, 503.

Amadeus IX, duke of Savoy 1465–1472, **9**, 503.

Amadocus, king of the Odrysæ in Thrace; ally of Athens (390 B.C.), **4**, 120.

Amalaric (d. 531 A.D.), king of Spain; reign of, **7**, 393; **10**, 19.

Amalasuntha or Amalasontha, or Amalasuentha, or Amalaswintha (498–535 or 534 A.D.), regent of East Gothic kingdom 526–535 or 534 A.D., daughter of Theodoric the Great; reign of, **7**, 393–396.

Amalekites, ancient Arabian tribe; wars of, with Israelites, **2**, 10, 65–66, 78–79; legendary founders of Arab race, **8**, 102.

Amalfi, seaport in Italy; early history of, **9**, 35; commerce of, **9**, 182; see also Pandects.

Amali (Amals, Amalings), royal family of Ostrogoths, **7**, 380, 393, 394.

Amalia Anna (1739–1807), duchess of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach; patron of learning, **15**, 340, 341.

Amalie, princess of Oldenburg; marries King Otto of Greece (1836), **24**, 235.

Amalric, see Almeric.

Amantius (sixth century), eunuch of Anastasius, **7**, 63, 64.

Amarante, Count of, Spanish nobleman; raises revolt at Villa Real (1823), **10**, 544.

Amardians, central Asiatic tribe, resist Persia, **2**, 629.

Amarna, see Tel-el-Amarna.

Amaru, Tupac, see Tupac Amaru.

Amasa, nephew of David; leads Absalom's army, **2**, 94–95.

Amasia, Peace of (1555), **24**, 345.

Amasis, see Aahmes.

Amaury, see Almeric.

Amaziah, king of Judah 797–792 B.C.; reign of, **2**, 21, 112.

Amazon, chief river of South America; colonisation at mouth of, **23**, 655.

Amazons, a legendary race of women dwelling in the Caucasus Mountains and on the Black Sea coast; legends of, **2**, 415, 424, 439–441, 445–446; visit of, to Alexander, **4**, 384.

Ambaris or Ambria, king of Tabal; conquered by Sargon II (713 B.C.), **1**, 400; **2**, 416.

Ambasa, emir of Cordova 724–726 A.D.; usurps throne, **8**, 197.

Amberg, a town in Bavaria; battle of (Aug. 24th, 1796), **15**, 514.

Ambiorix, Gallic prince; defeated by Cæsar, **5**, 526.

Amblava, town in Germany; battle of (716 A.D.), **7**, 489.

Amboise, Conspiracy of, an unsuccessful conspiracy of Huguenots, under La Renaudie, to seize Francis II (1560), **11**, 353, 354.

Amboise, Edict of, an edict of pacification between the French Catholics and Huguenots (1563), **11**, 359.

Amboise, Georges d' (1460–1510), French statesman and prelate; prime minister of Louis XII, **11**, 294.

Amboyna, Massacre of (1623), **13**, 572 note; **22**, 43.

Ambrones, German tribe; war of, with Romans, **5**, 395.

Ambrose, Saint (ca. 340–397 A.D.), one of the fathers of the Latin Church; relations of, with Theodosius, **6**, 528, 532–534; establishes power of the hierarchy, **8**, 522.

Ambrosius, count of Lombardy; opposes Arnulf (894 A.D.), **7**, 592.

Ambrosius Aurelianus, leader of Britons; defeated by Hengist (465 A.D.), **18**, 36.

Am Buhl, Mattis, see Buhl, Mattis Am.

Ambur, battle of (1749), **22**, 48.

Ambustus, M. Fabius, Roman consular tribune (381, 369 B.C.), **5**, 170, 171.

Amélineau, E., French Egyptologist; excavations of, in Egypt, **1**, 79.

Amen (Amun, Amon or Ammon), Egyptian war god; worshipped in Thebes, **1**, 60; identified with Haq, **1**, 108; father of Queen Hatsepsu, **1**, 133–134; cult forbidden, **1**, 139; cult re-established, **1**, 141, 174; temples of, **1**, 142, 172, 173, 225–226; identified with Ra, **1**, 220; high priest of, **1**, 227.

Amenemhat I or Se-hotep-ab-Ra, king of Egypt, founder of twelfth dynasty ca. 2466 B.C.; reign of, **1**, 110–113.

Amenemhat II or Nub-kau-Ra, king of Egypt ca. 2400 B.C., **1**, 112.

Amenemhat III or Maat-en-Ra, king of Egypt ca. 2305 B.C.; and monuments of twelfth dynasty, **1**, 112 seq.

Amenemhat IV or Maat-Kheru-Ra, king of Egypt ca. 2266 B.C., **1**, 112, 121.

Amenhotep I or Amenophis, or Zeser-ka-Ra, king of Egypt ca. 1610 B.C.; buildings of, **1**, 116; reign of, **1**, 130–131; mummy of, **1**, 131, 156.

Amenhotep II or Amenophis, or Aa-Kheperu-Ra, king of Egypt ca. 1500 B.C.; campaigns of, **1**, 138–139; **2**, 272.

Amenhotep III or Amenophis, or Maat-neb-Ra, king of Egypt ca. 1455 B.C.; reign of, **1**, 139; **2**, 272; correspondence of, with Mesopotamia, **1**, 364; scarabs of, found at Arban, **1**, 379.

Amenhotep IV or Amenophis, or Khun-aten, king of Egypt ca. 1420 B.C.; introduces sun-worship, **1**, 61, 221; **6**, 404 note; reign of, **1**, 139–140; relations of, to Mesopotamia, **1**, 364, 374; documents of, found at Tel-el-Amarna, **2**, 272–273.

Amenie-Antef-Amenemhat, king of Egypt of thirteenth dynasty, **1**, 117.

Amenmes, king of Egypt ca. 1250 B.C.; succeeds Seti II, **1**, 166.

Amenophis, see Amenhotep.

Amen-Ra, Egyptian god, **1**, 116, 220.

Amen-Rut or Amyrtæus II, king of Egypt ca. 405 B.C.; revolts against Persia, **1**, 194; **2**, 291, 620.

America, main treatment, **22**, 395–654; **23**, entire; Spanish America, **23**, 503–670; chronology, **23**, 495; bibliography, **23**, 671.

American-Japanese Treaties (1854), **24**, 617; (1858), **24**, 664–665.

American party, see Know-Nothing party.

American Revolution, see Revolutionary War.

"American System," name applied in United States history to Clay's policy of a high protective tariff for home industries, and the development of internal improvements, **23**, 352.

Amerigo Vespucci, see Vespucci.

Ames, Fisher (1758–1808), American statesman; defends the Jay Treaty (1796); **23**, 308.

Ames, Oakes (1804–1873), American capitalist and politician; implicated in Crédit Mobilier scandal, **23**, 472.

Amestris, wife of Xerxes, **2**, 643; **3**, 316.

Amharic, a language of Abyssinia, **1**, 345.

Amherst, Jeffrey, Baron (1717–1797), an English soldier; commands land forces in attack on Louisburg (1759), **23**, 215; succeeds Abercrombie as commander-in-chief in America, **23**, 216; captures Ticonderoga and Crown Point, **23**, 216; captures Montreal (1760), **20**, 590; **23**, 222.

Amherst, William Pitt Amherst, Earl (1773–1857), English statesman; governor-general of India (1823), **22**, 133.

Amidas (Amadas), Philip (1550–ca. 1618), English navigator; accompanies Raleigh to new world, **22**, 557.

Amiens, town in France; besieged (1597), **11**, 405; battle of (1870), **13**, 168.

Amiens, Mise of (1264); Louis IX of France arbitrates between Henry III of England and barons, **11**, 61; **18**, 380.

Amiens, Treaty of (1524), **9**, 454; (1802), **10**, 319; **12**, 515–516; **17**, 445; **21**, 461.

Amikha (ninth century B.C.), king of Zamua; conquered by Asshurnazirpal, **1**, 383.

Amil-Marduk or Evil-Merodach, king of Babylon ca. 562 B.C., **1**, 453, 578, 579.

Amina (d. 576 A.D.), mother of Mohammed, **8**, 113.

Aminias (fifth century B.C.), Athenian trierarch and brother of poet Æschylus; at battle of Salamis, **3**, 346–347, 351.

Amleth, see Hamlet.

Amma, Phrygian deity; identified with Rhea or Cybele, **2**, 414.

Ammeas, a Greek leader, at siege of Platæa (429 B.C.), **3**, 557.

Ammibaal (ninth century B.C.); king of Qurkhi; death of (876 B.C.), **1**, 384.

Ammi-satana, king of Babylon ca. 2200 B.C.; great-grandson of Khammurabi, **1**, 363.

Ammi-zadok or Ammi-sadugga, king of Babylon, of first dynasty, **1**, 364.

Ammon, Libyan oracle of; visited by Alexander, **4**, 317–318; see also Amen.

Ammonites (Bene-Ammon), a Canaanite tribe; wars with Israel, **2**, 10, 52, 73–74, 91, 106, 119, 208.

Ammonius (b. ca. 170 A.D.), Greek philosopher, founder of Neoplatonic school; lectures of, **3**, 401.

Ammurapi, see Khammurabi.

Amnesty Bill (1660), debate on in English parliament, **20**, 212.

Amnon, son of David, **2**, 93.

Amompharetus (fifth century, B.C.), a Spartan soldier at Platæa, **3**, 368, 371, 380.

Amon, son of Manasseh, and king of Judah 642–640 B.C., **2**, 22, 117.

Amorges, a Persian; leads Caria in revolt against Darius II (412 B.C.), **2**, 618.

Amorian Dynasty, of Byzantine emperors 820–867 A.D.; reign of, **7**, 222–225.

Amorites, Canaanites or a tribe of Canaanites; wars of, with Egyptians, **1**, 136, 143, 144; name given by Babylonians to

inhabitants of Syria and Palestine, **1**, 362, 363; wars of, with Israelites, **2**, 67, 71.
Amos, Hebrew prophet; literary style of, **2**, 214, 215.
Ampfing, battle of; see **Mühldorf.**
Amphictyon, legendary king of Attica, **3**, 156, 167.
Amphictyony or Amphictyonic League, a league of peoples, in Greek history; origin of, **3**, 167; nature of, **3**, 167–170; protects Delphic games, **3**, 174; council of, **4**, 239, 240, 550; in war of 281 B.C., **4**, 456.
Amphipolis, ancient Macedonian city; Sparta captures (424 B.C.), **3**, 581; battle of (422 B.C.), **3**, 582.
Amphitheatre, Roman; description of, **6**, 370–373.
Amphitryon, in Greek legend; the father of Hercules, **3**, 70.
Amphoterus, Macedonian soldier under Alexander the Great, **4**, 317, 319.
Ampudia, Pedro de, Mexican soldier; defends Monterey against Taylor (1846), **23**, 373.
Amraphel, see **Khammurabi.**
Amru ben al-Ass (d. about 663 A.D.), Arab general; conversion of, **8**, 125; conquers Egypt, **8**, 160–162; Egypt under administration of, **8**, 164; further conquests of, in Africa, **8**, 165; partisan of Moawiyah, **8**, 171, 172; made governor of Egypt by Moawiyah, **8**, 175.
Amru (d. 689 A.D.), Arabian soldier; in Egypt, **8**, 178; revolts against Abdul-Malik, **8**, 179.
Amselfeld, battle of; see **Kosovo.**
Am Stalden, Peter, see **Stalden, Am.**
Amstel, Gilbert van (thirteenth century), lord of Amsterdam; conducts siege of Utrecht, **13**, 300–301; conspires against Floris V, **13**, 302–303; flees from Holland, **13**, 303.
Amsterdam, city, Holland; sovereignty of, assumed by William III of Holland, **13**, 334; anabaptist delusion in (1535), **13**, 378; growing commercial importance of (ca. 1600), **13**, 547; beginnings of Dutch East India Company in, **13**, 550; revolutionary committee in (1794), **14**, 18, 19.
Amukehaka, Libyan tribe, **1**, 131.
Amulius, mythical Alban king, **5**, 61.
Amun, see **Amen.**
Amurath, see **Murad.**
Amusements, see **Sports.**
Amyitis (Amyite), Median princess, marries Nebuchadrezzar, **2**, 582.
Amyntas I (b. ca. 498 B.C.), king of Macedonia; renders homage to Megabyzus, **3**, 264.
Amyntas II, king of Macedonia 394–370 B.C.; sends envoys to Sparta, **4**, 129–130; joins Spartans against Olynthus, **4**, 214.
Amyntas (sometimes called Amyntas III), (d. 336 B.C.), son of Perdiccas III; excluded from succession by his uncle, Philip, **4**, 215; put to death, **4**, 265.
Amyntas (d. ca. 330 B.C.), son of Andromenes, a Macedonian officer; general in Alexander's army, **4**, 278, 286, 324.
Amyntas, son of Antiochus, a Macedonian fugitive and traitor; plots against Alexander, **4**, 293; attempts to make himself master of Egypt (332 B.C.), **4**, 306, 315.
Amyrtæus I, king of Egypt ca. 456 B.C.; rules independently of Persians, **2**, 617–619; **3**, 429, 430.
Amyrtæus II, see **Amen-Rut.**
Ana, Assyrian deity; see **Ilu.**
Anabaptists, heretical sect of Christians, historically the followers of Thomas Münzer (sixteenth century); rise and persecution of, **13**, 377–379; **14**, 272–273.
Anacaona, a princess of Haiti, queen of Jaragua; murder of, **22**, 538.
Anacharsis, Scythian prince and philosopher, and contemporary of Solon, **3**, 210, 460.
Anacletus II, anti-pope 1130–1138, in opposition to Innocent II; lays claim to papacy, **8**, 603; crowns Roger II king of Two Sicilies, **9**, 77; opposed by Lothair II, **14**, 90.
Anacreon, of Teos (ca. 563–ca. 478 B.C.), Greek poet, **3**, 229.
Anætius, one of the Thirty at Athens, **4**, 2.
Anafesto, Paoluccio or Paolo Luccio, first doge of Venice (713 or 697 A.D.), **9**, 27.
Anaitis, see **Ma.**
Anam, see **Annam.**
Ananus, Jewish high priest 62 A.D.; deposed, **2**, 175; killed by Zealots, **2**, 179.
Anastasia (d. 1560), first consort of Ivan the Terrible; influence of, **17**, 198, 199; death of, **17**, 199.
Anastasius (I) Decorus (ca. 430–518 A.D.), Byzantine emperor 491–518 A.D.; reign of, **7**, 62–63, 75, 84.
Anastasius (II) Artemius (d. ca. 719 A.D.), Byzantine emperor 713–716 A.D.; reign of, **7**, 194; abdication of, **7**, 195.
Anastasius III, pope 911–913; succeeds Sergius, **8**, 580.
Anastasius, anti-pope to Benedict III, **8**, 568.
Anastasius (d. 753 A.D.), patriarch of Constantinople 703 (728?)–753; favours iconoclasts, **7**, 208, 209; champions cause of Artavasdes, **8**, 548; degraded, **8**, 549; beheaded, **8**, 551.
Anastro, Gaspar de, Spanish merchant of Antwerp; contract of, to kill William of Orange (1582), **13**, 492–493.
Anat, Phœnician deity, **2**, 270.
Anatolius (fifth century, A.D.), ambassador to Attila, **7**, 59.
Anaxagoras (ca. 500–ca. 428 B.C.), Greek philosopher; influence of, on Pericles, **3**, 417; accused of impiety, **3**, 463–464; **4**, 33; influence of, on Socrates, **4**, 34.
Anaxarchus of Abdera (ca. 350 B. C.), Greek philosopher; consoles Alexander the Great after murder of Clitus, **4**, 350; proposes worship of Alexander, **4**, 352; contempt of, for occult science, **4**, 386.
Anaxibius (d. 388 B.C.), Spartan admiral; commands Spartan expedition to Hellespont, **4**, 121.
Anaxicrates (fifth century B.C.), Athenian commander, **2**, 291; **3**, 430.
Anaxilaus or Anaxilas (d. 476 B.C.), tyrant of Rhegium, **3**, 591.
Anaximander of Miletus (ca. 611–547 B.C.), Greek philosopher; founds Ionic school, **4**, xviii (in special article).

Anaya, Pedro Maria (1795–1854), Mexican general; becomes acting president, **23**, 626.
Anbai, another form of Babylonian god Nabu; worshipped in southern Arabia, **1**, 315.
Anchises, in Greek legend a Trojan prince and father of Æneas, **3**, 97; **5**, 60.
Anckarström, Johan Jacob (1762–1792), a Swede; assassinates Gustavus III, **16**, 409.
Ancona, seaport in Italy; siege of (1174), **9**, 56–57; seized by French (1832), **9**, 586; occupied by forces of Victor Emmanuel (1860), **9**, 610.
Ancre, Marquis d', see **Concini.**
Ancus Marcius, king of Rome 640–616 B.C.; reign of, **5**, 79–81, 116, 119.
Ancyra, battle of (242 or 241 B.C.), **4**, 557; **8**, 54.
Andagis, Attila's lieutenant; connection of, with death of Theodoric (451 A.D.), **6**, 589.
Andernach, battle of (876 A.D.), **7**, 583.
Anderson, Robert (1805–1871), American soldier; in command at Fort Sumter, **23**, 413, 414.
Anderson, Lars, see **Andreä, Laurentius.**
Andhra, see **Telugu.**
Andocides (467–ca. 391 B.C.), Athenian politician and orator; commands fleet in war with Corinth, **3**, 443.
Andorno, Pietro Nicco d' (d. 1706), Italian patriot; heroism of, at siege of Turin, **9**, 529.
Andrada, Antonio de (ca. 1580–1634), Portuguese missionary; in Tibet, **24**, 504.
Andrada e Silva, José Bonifacio de (1765–1838), Brazilian statesman; becomes guardian of Pedro II, **23**, 658.
Andrade, Fernão Peres de, Portuguese explorer; visits China (1517), **10**, 486.
Andrade, Gomes Freire de, Portuguese soldier; revolt and death of (ca. 1820), **10**, 542.
Andrássy, Gyula (Julius), Count (1823–1890), a Hungarian statesman; becomes prime-minister, **15**, 32; foreign policy of, **15**, 40–41, 48, 530; meets Bismarck, **15**, 41; sends Andrássy Note to Porte, **15**, 49; seeks to calm popular passion in Hungary, **15**, 49; negotiates German-Austrian Alliance of 1879, **15**, 52, 531.
Andrássy Note, The, a declaration relative to the condition of Bosnia and Herzegovina, drawn up by Austria, Russia, and Germany and presented to Turkey (1876), **15**, 49; **21**, 639–640.
André, Major John (1751–1780), British soldier in Revolutionary War; negotiations of, with Benedict Arnold, **20**, 629; **23**, 275; capture and execution of, **20**, 269; **23**, 276.
Andreä (Andreæ), Laurentius, or Anderson, Lars (1480–1552), a Swedish reformer; plots to debase clergy, **16**, 273; at diet of Vesterås, **16**, 278–279; at Synod of Örebro, **16**, 283–284.
Andreas, see **Orthagoras.**
Andreossy (Andreossi), Antoine François, Count d' (1761–1828), a French general and diplomatist; at Napoleon's triumphal festival in Paris (1797), **12**, 455.
Andrew II, king of Hungary 1205–1236; joins crusade, **8**, 425; returns to Europe, **8**, 426.
Andrew of Hungary, husband of Joanna I of Naples; assassination of (1345), **9**, 232.
Andrew, grand prince of Russia 1169–1175; career of, **17**, 131.
Andrian (Andrian-Werburg), Victor, Baron von (1813–1858), Austrian statesman; pamphlet of, **14**, 607.
Andriscus (Pseudo-Philippus), pretended son of Perseus, and claimant to throne of Macedon (ca. 148 B.C.); defeated by Romans, **4**, 542; **5**, 315.
Androcles, (eighth century B.C.), king of Messenia jointly with Antiochus, **3**, 144.
Androcottus, see **Chandra Gupta.**
Andromache, in Greek legend; as wife of Hector, **3**, 97–98.
Andronicus (I) Comnenus (ca. 1110–1185), Byzantine emperor; character and early career of, **7**, 266–268; reign of 1183–1185, **7**, 270–271.
Andronicus (II) Palæologus, the "Elder" (ca. 1260–1332), Byzantine emperor; character and early career of, **7**, 310–311, 317–318; wars of, with Turks, **7**, 318–320, 323–324; and Catalan Grand Company, **7**, 320–322; last years and death of, **7**, 324–328; alliance of, with Servia, **24**, 191.
Andronicus (III) Palæologus, the "Younger" (1296–1341), Byzantine emperor; relations of, with Andronicus II, **7**, 325–327; reign of, **7**, 328.
Andronicus, (eleventh century), son of Constantine XI; reigns at Constantinople with two brothers, **7**, 253, 257.
Andronicus (fourteenth century), son of Joannes V; associate emperor with father, **7**, 330.
Andronicus (fifteenth century), son of Manuel II, and governor of Thessalonica; sells city to Venetians, **7**, 335.
Andronicus Tarchaniotes, nephew of Michael VIII; treachery of (1271), **7**, 313.
Andronicus, L. Livius (ca. 284–ca. 204 B.C.), Roman dramatic poet (Greek by birth); produces play at Rome, **5**, 358.
Andronidas, (second century B.C.), tyrant of Achaia; rule of, **4**, 540.
Andros, Sir Edmund (1637–1714), English colonial governor in America; claims jurisdiction over west New Jersey 1677–1678, **23**, 31; governor of Virginia, **23**, 135; governor of Maryland, **23**, 137; governor of New York 1674–1681, **23**, 151–152; governor of New England, **23**, 156–158; aggressions of, upon other colonies, **23**, 158–159; imprisonment of, **23**, 160; release of, **23**, 169–170.
Androsthenes, admiral of Alexander; explores coast of Persian Gulf (324 B.C.), **4**, 375.

Angevins, early Plantagenet kings of England, **18**, 257–362.
Anglas, Count Boissy d', see Boissy-d'Anglas.
Angles, Teutonic tribe; origin of, **16**, 5; **18**, 33, 38; first appearance of, in Britain, **18**, 30, 38; conquests of, in Britain, **18**, 39.
Anglesey, Henry William Paget, Marquis of (1768–1854), British general and statesman; lord-lieutenant of Ireland (1828–1829), **21**, 540–541; (1830), **21**, 549.
Anglo-French Convention of 1898, defines British and French spheres of influence in Africa, **24**, 466.
Anglo-German Agreements, concerning African colonisation (1890), **15**, 556 seq.; relative to China (1900), **24**, 572.
Anglo-Japanese Treaty of 1902, text of, **24**, 676–677; (1905), text of, **24**, 677–679.
Anglo-Russian Convention (1895), **17**, 617; (1907), text of, **17**, 654–658.
Anglo-Saxons, Teutonic tribes in England; introduction of Christianity among, **8**, 525; **18**, 43, 44; early religion of, **18**, 43–44; customs and institutions of, **18**, 158–163; Anglo-Saxon literature, **18**, 163–167.
Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, annals of English public events; origin of, **18**, 167.
Anglo-Spanish Treaty (1907), **21**, 666.
Anglo-Tibetan Treaty of 1904, concluded by Colonel Younghusband, **24**, 510.
Angora, battle of (1402), **24**, 301, 320.
Angoulême, Charles, Duke of, see Orléans.
Angoulême, Louis Antoine de Bourbon, Duke of (1775–1844), eldest son of Charles X of France; invades Spain, **10**, 390–392; reinstates Ferdinand VII of Spain, **13**, 29; becomes commander-in-chief of French army, **13**, 36.
Angoulême, Louise of Savoy, Duchess of (1476–1531), daughter of Philip, duke of Savoy, and mother of Francis I of France; Anne of Brittany opposes, **11**, 300; intrigues against the duke of Bourbon, **11**, 315–316; regent of France, **11**, 321; negotiates Peace of Cambray, **9**, 457; **11**, 325.
Angoulême, Marie Thérèse Charlotte, Duchess of, (1778–1851), daughter of Louis XVI and wife of the duke of Angoulême; birth of, **12**, 139.
Angus of the Isles, see Macdonald.
Angus, Earls of, see Douglas and Umfraville.
Anhalt-Dessau, Leopold, Prince of, see Leopold.
Anianus, Bishop (fifth century), defends Orleans against Attila, **6**, 585.
Anicetus (first century, A.D.), Roman naval commander; plots against Agrippina, **6**, 185; plots against Octavia, wife of Nero, **6**, 197–198.
Aniello, Tommaso, see Masaniello.
Animal Worship, in Egypt, **1**, 228–236; see also Religion.
Anit, Canaanite deity; worshipped in Egypt, **1**, 119.
Anjou, an ancient government or country of France; conquered by Philip Augustus (ca. 1204), **11**, 51.
Anjou, House of (in English history), see Plantagenet, House of.
Ankarström, see Anckarström.
Anna Comnena (1083–1148), Byzantine princess; daughter of Alexius (I) Comnenus; history written by, **7**, 259, 262; treason of, **7**, 263.
Anna Ivanovna (1693–1740), empress of Russia; election of, by council, **17**, 331; makes herself independent of council, **17**, 332–333; supports Augustus of Saxony on Polish throne, **17**, 333; surrenders Persian possessions, **17**, 334; war of, against Tatars in the Ukraine, **17**, 334 seq.; designs of, in Rumania, **24**, 146; war of, against Turkey, **17**, 335–337; internal administration of, **17**, 337–338; relations of, with Biron, **17**, 338–341; death of, **15**, 161; **17**, 340.
Anna Leopoldovna or Carlovna, Elizabeth Catherine Christine (1718–1746), grand duchess and regent of Russia; marriage of, to Ulrich, duke of Brunswick, **17**, 339; becomes regent, **17**, 341–342; alliances of, **17**, 342; war of, with Sweden, **17**, 342 seq.; manifesto of, regarding war with Sweden, **17**, 344; estrangement of, from husband, **17**, 345; conspiracy against, **17**, 345–350.
Anna Paulovna, grand duchess of Russia; wife of William II of Holland, **14**, 60.
Anna Perenna, festival of, at Rome, **6**, 368.
Anna Petrovna (1706–1728), daughter of Peter the Great; marriage of, to duke of Holstein, **17**, 328; mother of Peter III, **16**, 400.
Anna of Saxony (d. 1577), wife of William of Orange; divorce and death of, **13**, 434 note; 454.
Annam or Anam, a French protectorate in eastern part of Indo-Chinese peninsula; French expedition against (1863), **13**, 138; makes treaty of 1874 with France, **24**, 555; becomes French protectorate (1884), **24**, 556, 561; chronology, **24**, 686; see also French Indo-China.
Annapolis Convention (Sept. 11th, 1786), recommends calling of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, **23**, 290.
Annates, church tax, **8**, 624; abolished by council of Bâle, **8**, 638.
Anne (1665–1714) queen of Great Britain and Ireland, daughter of James II of England; relations of, with Netherlands, **13**, 648; main treatment of reign, **20**, 470–505; accession of, **20**, 470; war of Spanish succession under (in Europe), **20**, 471–478, 486–488; (in America, as Queen Anne's War), **23**, 190–194; union of Scotland with England under, **20**, 478–480; **21**, 316–323; rule of, in America, **23**, 165, 168; illness and death of, **20**, 494–496; progress of England (social, political, artistic, etc.), under, **20**, 496–505.
Anne (d. 1759), daughter of George II of England; marriage of, **14**, 2; regency of, in Netherlands, **14**, 6–7.
Anne, daughter of Emperor Maximilian II; marries Philip II of Spain (1570), **13**, 427.

Anne (tenth century), daughter of Emperor Romanus II; marries Vladimir, grand duke of Russia, **7**, 230–231, 240.
Anne of Austria (1601–1666), queen of France, daughter of Philip III of Spain and wife of Louis XIII of France; marriage of, **11**, 438; relations of, with Mazarin, **11**, 488, 510; character of, **11**, 488; intrigue of, with George Villiers, **19**, 545; death, **11**, 567.
Anne of Beaujeu (ca. 1462–1522), daughter of Louis XI of France; regent of France 1483–1490, **11**, 279–284; besieges dukes of Orleans and Brittany, **11**, 284–285; favoured by Louis XII of France, **11**, 295–296.
Anne of Bohemia (1366–1394), queen of England, daughter of emperor Charles IV, and wife of Richard II of England; marriage of, **18**, 497; death of, **18**, 501.
Anne of Brandenburg, wife of Frederick I of Denmark, **16**, 255.
Anne of Brittany (1476–1514), queen of France, daughter of Francis II, duke of Brittany; betrothed to king of the Romans, **11**, 285; marries Charles VIII, **11**, 286; marries Louis XII, **11**, 295–297; influence of, in France, **11**, 304.
Anne of Cleves (1515–1557), queen of England, fourth wife of Henry VIII; marries Henry VIII, **19**, 187; is divorced, **19**, 188–189.
Anne of Denmark (1574–1619), queen of James I of England (James VI of Scotland); character of, **19**, 482; marriage of, **21**, 282; coronation of, **21**, 283.
Anne of Egmont (d. 1558), first wife of William the Silent, **13**, 501.
Anne Hyde, marries James, duke of York (1660), **20**, 238; death of, **20**, 274.
Anne Nevil (d. 1485), queen of Richard III of England, daughter of the great earl of Warwick; marries Prince Edward, son of Henry VI, **18**, 589; marries duke of Gloucester (Richard III), **18**, 599, 600; coronation of, **18**, 614; death, **18**, 621.
Anne of Savoy (1320–1359), empress-regent of the Eastern Empire, daughter of Amadeus V, duke of Savoy, and wife of emperor Andronicus III (1337); regency of, **7**, 328.
Anne Scott, heiress of Buccleuch; marries James, duke of Monmouth (1665), **20**, 295.
Annese, Gennaro, Italian soldier; conspires to free Naples (1648), **9**, 489–490.
Annesley, Arthur (1614–1686), English statesman; created earl of Anglesea, **20**, 234; a commissioner to try the regicides (1660), **20**, 236.
Annius, C., general of Sulla in Spain (ca. 82 B.C.) **5**, 441.
Annius, L., Latin prætor (340 B.C.); punished for defying gods, **5**, 183.
Annius, T., Roman senator (ca. 133 B.C.); attacks Gracchus, **5**, 364.
Annubanini, king of Lalubu, **1**, 357.
Anoshazadh, son of Chosroes I; rebellion of (ca. 551 A.D.), **8**, 89.
Anscharius, see Anskar.
Anselm, Saint (1033–1109), archbishop of Canterbury; argument of, for existence of God, **11**, 41; appointment of, as archbishop, **18**, 224; disputes of, with William Rufus, **18**, 225; disputes of, with Henry I, **18**, 234–235.
Anselm of Laon (ca. 1030–1117), French theologian; pupil of Anselm of Canterbury, **11**, 41.
Anselm, bishop of Lucca, see Alexander II, pope.
Ansar, men of Medina who supported Mohammed, **8**, 117.
Ansgar, see Anskar.
Anshan, city in ancient Elam; conquered by Judea, **1**, 363.
Ansilla, Treaty of (842 A.D.), **7**, 569.
Anskar, or Ansgar, or Anscharius (801–865 A.D.), called the "Apostle of the North"; as bishop of Hamburg, **7**, 575; **16**, 42; as missionary to north, **16**, 19, 42–43, 132.
Anson, George (Lord Anson), (1697–1762), an English admiral; commands squadron sent to Pacific against Spain, **20**, 555; circumnavigates globe, **20**, 555; destroys French fleet off Cape Finisterre, **20**, 568.
Ansprand, Duke (d. 712 A.D.), father of King Liutprand of Lombardy; as regent for Liutbert, **7**, 446; usurps throne, **7**, 447.
Antalcidas (fourth century B.C.), Spartan admiral and politician; envoy to Persia (393 B.C.), **4**, 119–123; second embassy of, **4**, 149.
Antalcidas, Peace of (also called the King's Peace), main provisions, **4**, 122–127; consequences of, in Central Greece, **4**, 135; infringement of, **4**, 149.
Antef I, king of Egypt (eleventh dynasty), **1**, 107.
Antef (II) the Great, king of Egypt (ca. 2700 B.C.), **1**, 107.
Antef III, king of Egypt (ca. 2700 B.C.), **1**, 107.
Antef IV, king of Egypt (ca. 2700 B.C.), **1**, 107.
Antef V (Nub-kheper-Ra), king of Egypt (ca. 2700 B.C.), **1**, 107.
Antemnates, tribe of Italy; wars of, with Romans, **5**, 64.
Antequera (d. 1731), Peruvian commissioner to Paraguay; career of, **23**, 567, 568.
Anthemius, emperor of the West 467–473 A.D.; reign of, **6**, 612–614; **7**, 61.
Anthemius (d. 584 ? A.D.), Roman architect and mathematician, **7**, 78–80.
Anthony, king of Saxony 1827–1836; Saxons revolt against, **15**, 403.
Anthony de Bourbon (1518–1562), king of Navarre; marriage of, **11**, 341; leader of Bourbon party, **11**, 353; renounces claim to regency, **11**, 356.
Anthony of Burgundy, brother of John the Fearless; becomes duke of Brabant (1414), **13**, 352.
Anti-Corn-Law-League, in England; supported by Cobden and Bright, **21**, 600; agitates for free trade (1844–1845), **21**, 601–602.

Antietam, battle of (1862) (called by Confederates the battle of Sharpsburg), **23**, 433.
Antigonias, an Athenian tribe, **3**, 238; **4**, 495.
Antigonidæ, descendants of Antigonus, king of Asia, **4**, 421, 500.
Antigonus (ca. 80–ca. 37 B.C.), king of Judea ca. 40–37 B.C.; rivalry of, with Herod, **2**, 165; put to death, **2**, 165.
Antigonus the "One-Eyed" (ca. 382–301 B.C.), a general of Alexander; made satrap of Central Phrygia, **4**, 295, 428; wars of, with Eumenes and Perdiccas, **4**, 435–437, 443–450, 476, 479, 490–498; death of, **4**, 499; wars of, with Ptolemy, **4**, 564–567.
Antigonus Doson (d. 220 B.C.), king of Macedonia 229–220 B.C.; nephew of Antigonus Gonatus; as regent for Philip III, **4**, 522; reign of, **4**, 524–526; compact of, with Aratus, **4**, 524; at battle of Sellasia, **4**, 525–526; war with Illyrians, **4**, 526; death of, **4**, 526.
Antigonus Gonatas (319?–239 B.C.), king of Macedonia 277–239 B.C.; master of great part of Greece, **4**, 453, 454; wars of, **4**, 456, 459–461, 500, 508, 512–514; main treatment of reign, **4**, 459–461, 514–515; intercedes for his father, **4**, 504; claim of, to Macedonian kingdom, **4**, 555–556; death of, **4**, 522.
Antilla, imaginary island in Atlantic Ocean, **22**, 414.
Anti-Nebraska Men, in United States history name given to opponents of Kansas-Nebraska Bill; join Know-Nothings (1854), **23**, 395; see **Know-Nothings** and **Kansas-Nebraska Bill**.
Antinomian Controversy, in Massachusetts, **23**, 101–103.
Antinous (d. 122? A.D.), page and favourite of Emperor Hadrian; deification of, **6**, 283.
Antioch, city in Asia Minor; taken by Arabs (ca. 637 A.D.), **8**, 158; besieged and taken by Crusaders (1098), **8**, 347–350; tributary to Saladin, **8**, 347; Germans restore Christian government in, **8**, 383; Christian rulers in (1206–1268), **8**, 449.
Antiochia, see **Edessa**.
Antiochis, one of ten tribes of Athens, **3**, 238.
Antiochus (fourth century B.C.), father of Seleucus Nicator, founder of Seleucid empire; captain under Philip, **4**, 553.
Antiochus (I) Soter, king of Syria ca. 280–261 B.C.; reign of, **4**, 555–556; **8**, 50.
Antiochus (II) Theos, king of Syria 261–246 B.C.; attitude of, towards Jews, **2**, 138; war of, with Egypt, **4**, 556; marriage of, with Berenice, **4**, 557, 569; murder of, **4**, 557, 570.
Antiochus (III) the Great, king of Syria 223–187 B.C.; policy of, towards Jews, **2**, 138–139; war of, with Egypt, **2**, 302; **4**, 572; war of, with Romans, **4**, 531–532; **5**, 296–304; main treatment of, **4**, 557–559; makes peace with Egypt, **4**, 572; wars of, with Parthians, **8**, 56.
Antiochus (IV) Epiphanes, king of Syria 175–164 B.C.; cruelty of, towards Jews, **2**, 139–144; takes Jerusalem by storm (170 B.C.), **2**, 143; wars of, with Jews (Maccabæan War), **2**, 147–151; wars of, with Egypt, **4**, 559–560, 574; death of, **2**, 151.
Antiochus (V) Eupator, king of Syria 164–162 B.C.; wars of, with Jews (Maccabæan war, **2**, 152–154; throne of, seized by Demetrius, **4**, 560.
Antiochus (VI) Theos, king of Syria 144–142 B.C.; placed on throne by Trypho or Tryphon, **2**, 157; killed, **4**, 560.
Antiochus (VII) Sidetes, king of Syria 137–128 B.C.; and the Jews, **2**,159, 160; **4**, 560; defeated and killed by Parthians, **2**, 160; **4**, 560; **8**, 61.
Antiochus (VIII) Grypus, king of Syria 125–96 B.C.; reign of, **4**, 560–561.
Antiochus (IX) Cyzicenus, king of Syria 111–96 B.C.; rules jointly with Antiochus Grypus, **4**, 561.
Antiochus (X) Eusebes, king of Syria ca. 95 B.C., **4**, 561.
Antiochus (XI) Epiphanes, king of Syria ca. 95 B.C., **4**, 553.
Antiochus (XII) Dionysus, king of Syria ca. 94 B.C., **4**, 561.
Antiochus (XIII) Asiaticus, king of Syria 69–65 B.C.; last of the Seleucidæ, **4**, 561.
Antiochus (eighth century B.C.), king of Messenia, jointly with Androcles, **3**, 144.
Antiochus (IV) Epiphanes, king of Commagene 38–72 A.D.; accused of conspiring with Parthians, **6**, 243.
Antiochus, Athenian admiral, friend of Alcibiades; presumption and defeat of, at Notium (407 B.C.), **3**, 633.
Antiochus Hierax (d. 227 B.C.), son of Antiochus (II) Theos; revolt of, against Seleucus Callinicus (246 B.C.), **4**, 557, 571.
Antiparos, see **Oliaros**.
Antipas, Herod, see **Herod Antipas**.
Antipater or Antipas (d. 319 B.C.), Macedonian soldier, son of Iollas; as statesman under Philip of Macedon, **4**, 218; as commander in Macedonia, **4**, 277, 283, 411; war of, in Greece (331 B.C.), **4**, 412–413; Lamian War, **4**, 464–476; at partition of Alexander's empire, **4**, 426, 428, 432–435; war of, with Perdiccas, **4**, 435, 476; assumes supreme power, **4**, 435, 476; death of, **4**, 436, 476–478; effect of death in Greece, **4**, 478, 479.
Antipater, son of Cassander, king of Macedonia; efforts of to obtain throne, **4**, 452, 499, 504.
Antipater, nephew of Cassander, king of Macedonia; attempts to gain throne, **4**, 458.
Antipater the Idumæan, (d. 43 B.C.), father of Herod the Great; as governor of Idumæa, **2**, 27, 162; made procurator of Judea, **2**, 27, 163.
Antiphilus, an Athenian general; succeeds Leosthenes in Lamian War (323 B.C.), **4**, 467; conquers Leonnatus, **4**, 467–469.
Antiphon (ca. 480–411 B.C.), an Athenian orator—the oldest of the "ten Attic orators"; teacher of the new Rhetoric, **3**, 459; organises government by the Four Hundred, **3**, 623–629.

Antiquities, see **Archæology**.
Antiquity of the Earth and of Man; early theories, **1**, 40, 41; modern theories, **1**, 42.
Anti-Semitism, see **Jews**.
Antistia, wife of Pompey the Great; divorced (82 B.C.), **5**, 440.
Antistius, Roman prætor; banished for insulting Nero, **6**, 341.
Antoku (d. 1185), last emperor of Taira dynasty in Japan, **24**, 587.
Antommarchi, Francesco (ca. 1780–1838), an Italian surgeon, physician to Napoleon, **12**, 645.
Anton (Karl Anton), (1811–1885), prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen Prussian statesman; forms new Prussian ministry (1858), **15**, 474.
Antonina, wife of Belisarius; in plot against Joannes of Cappadocia, **7**, 77; influence of, on her husband, **7**, 89–90; intercedes for Belisarius, **7**, 417; conduct of, after death of Belisarius, **7**, 130; aids in deposing Pope Silverius, **7**, 403–404.
Antonines, Age of the, the period of the reigns of Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius (Roman emperors); review of, **6**, 305–306; **9**, 17; persecutions in, **6**, 324–328.
Antoninus Pius (Titus Aurelius Fulvus Boionius Arrius) (86–161 A.D.), emperor of Rome 138–161 A.D.; adopted by Hadrian, **6**, 287; reign of, **6**, 290–292; **18**, 19; character of, **6**, 292–294; persecutions of Christians under, **6**, 324–325; bestows rights of Roman citizenship in Spain, **10**, 10.
Antonio, Dom, of Portugal (d. 1595), prior of Crato; candidate for throne of Portugal, **10**, 499, 500; defeated by duke of Alva, **10**, 501; aided by Queen Elizabeth, **10**, 502; death of, **10**, 503.
Antonius, Caius, son of M. Antonius; Roman consul (63 B.C.) with Cicero, **5**, 484; placed by Cicero in command of army against Catiline, **5**, 491–493; given province of Macedonia, **5**, 491, 614, 621.
Antonius, Julius, younger son of Antony, by Fulvia; death of, **6**, 118.
Antonius, Lucius, younger brother of Antony; as tribune of the people, **5**, 613; at battle of Mutina, **5**, 616; as consul, **5**, 625.
Antonius, L., Roman soldier; proclaims himself emperor in Dacian war (88 A.D.), **6**, 258.
Antonius, Marcus (143-87 B.C.), Roman orator and soldier; sent against pirates in Cilicia, **5**, 464; death of, **5**, 429.
Antony, Mark, or Marcus Antonius (ca. 85–30 B.C.), Roman triumvir and general; as tribune of the people opposes Pompey's party, **5**, 531; at battle of Dyrrachium, **5**, 538; suppresses revolt in Rome, **5**, 553; as intimate friend of Cæsar, **5**, 576; as consul, **5**, 578–579, 582; conduct of, at murder of Cæsar, **5**, 586, 609–610; oration of, over Cæsar, **5**, 611; hostility of, to Octavian, **5**, 613–616; negotiations of, with Octavian, **5**, 617; becomes triumvir, **5**, 617; orders death of Cicero, **5**, 620; at Philippi, **5**, 622–624, 635; and Cleopatra, **4**, 577, **5**, 624–625, 628, 629, 631–632, 636; wars of, with Parthians, **5**, 625, 628; **8**, 68–69; marriage of, with Octavia, **5**, 626; war of, with Octavian (battle of Actium), **5**, 630–631; death of, **5**, 631–632; estimate of personality, **5**, 633–636.
Antrim, Randal M'Donnel, Earl of, Irish Catholic nobleman; raises troops in Ireland (ca. 1645), **20**, 33; marriage of, **20**, 33 note.
Antwerp, a seaport and chief commercial city of Belgium; plundered by Spanish troops, **10**, 243; captured by French (1701), **20**, 460; taken by French under Marshal Saxe (1746), **12**, 42; and "Spanish Fury," **13**, 471; sieges of (1584–1585), **13**, 511–513; (1792), **14**, 15; (1830), **14**, 53; (1832), **14**, 55; **15**, 63.
Antyllus, elder son of Antony by Fulvia, **5**, 634.
Anu, Babylonian god, **1**, 313, 517, 521–522, 526; temple of, **1**, 372, 453.
Anubis, Egyptian god; high priest of, **1**, 118; represented with dog's head, **1**, 230; son of Osiris, **1**, 282.
Anund Jacob (the "Kolbrenner"), son of Olaf and king of Sweden in age of Vikings; reign of, **16**, 36; humanity of, **16**, 47; invades Denmark, **16**, 49.
Anunit, Babylonian goddess, **1**, 342.
Anytus (ca. 400 B.C.), an Athenian; in exile, **4**, 20; accuser of Socrates, **4**, 37.
Apama (fourth century B.C.), daughter of Artabazus; wife of Seleucus Nicator, **4**, 555.
Apason, Phœnician deity, **1**, 313.
Apelles (ca. 350–ca. 300 B.C.), Grecian artist; draws Alexander's picture, **4**, 260–261.
Apepa I (Apophis), Hyksos king of Egypt (XVth dynasty), **1**, 122, 124.
Apepa II (Apophis), king of Egypt (XVIIth dynasty), **1**, 124.
Aper, Arrius, Roman prætorian prefect; slain (ca. 284 A.D.), **6**, 432.
Aphraates, Jacob, the "Persian Sage" (fourth century, A.D.), a Syrian bishop, **8**, 80.
Aphrodite, a Greek deity, see **Venus, Astarte**.
Apicata, divorced wife of Sejanus; suicide of (31 A.D.), **6**, 152.
Apion, Ptolemy (d. 96 B.C.), king of Cyrene 117–96 B.C.; son of Ptolemy VII; inherits Cyrene, **4**, 575.
Apis, the Bull of Memphis, worshipped by ancient Egyptians; worship of, introduced, **1**, 91; tombs at Memphis, **1**, 153; legends of, **1**, 193; funeral steles of, **1**, 193–194; identified with Osiris, **1**, 232; called Epaphus, **1**, 233; worship of, **1**, 231, 232–236, 285; feast of, **1**, 232; temple of, **1**, 233; hieroglyphic name, **1**, 233; Strabo describes, **1**, 236; Cambyses and, **2**, 603, 604; honoured by Alexander, **4**, 315; Cæsar and, **6**, 44; Galba and, **6**, 248.

Apocleti, the administrative and judicial council of the Ætolian League; composition of, **4**, 517.
Apodaca, Juan Ruiz de (1754–1835), Spanish soldier, viceroy of Mexico 1816–1822; administration of, **23**, 622–623.
Apollocrates, son of Dionysius (the Younger); in command at Syracuse (357 B.C.), **4**, 206.
Apollo, in Greek and later in Roman mythology, son of Zeus (Jupiter); in Egypt according to classical traditions, **1**, 189, 213, 279, 280, 282; in Babylon, **1**, 480; statue of, at Tyre, chained during siege, **2**, 298; identified with the Scythian Œtosyrus, **2**, 406; worship of, in ancient Greece, **3**, 86; among Dorians, **3**, 120, 124; oracle of, consulted by Lycurgus, **3**, 140; on island of Delos, **3**, 160; oracle of, at Delphi, **3**, 170; **4**, 592; worshipped with music and poetry, **3**, 171; **4**, 592; games consecrated to, **3**, 174; temple of, burned (548 B.C.), **3**, 234; protects temple against Xerxes, **3**, 338; place of worship in development of Greek spirit, **4**, 593, 597; worship of, in Rome, **5**, 70.
Apollodorus, architect of the Forum; bridges Danube (103 A.D.), **6**, 278.
Apollodorus, of Amphipolis; general of Alexander, commands in Babylon (331 B.C.), **4**, 330.
Apollodorus, tyrant of Cassandrea (third century, B.C.); war of, with Antigonus Gonatas, **4**, 460.
Apollodorus, of Phaleron; friend of Socrates, **4**, 44.
Apollonius, son of Charinus and general of Alexander; commands in western Egypt (331 B.C.), **4**, 318.
Appollonius, Seleucid viceroy; massacres inhabitants of Jerusalem, **2**, 143; defeated by Judas Maccabæus (166 B.C.), **2**, 148.
Apollonius Tyanæus (ca. 4 B.C.–97? A.D.), Pythagorean philosopher; connection of, with death of Domitian, **6**, 260; instructs Marcus Aurelius, **6**, 291.
Apollophanes, satrap of Oritis (fourth century B.C.), **4**, 371.
Apology, The, of William of Orange, a historical document published in answer to the ban of Cardinal Granvella (1580); contents of, **13**, 483, 485.
Apophis, see Apepa.
Appenzell, canton of German Switzerland; throws off yoke of the abbot of St. Gall (1401), **16**, 581–583; war of, with Austrians, **16**, 583; forms alliance with St. Gall, **16**, 583; joins confederacy (1513), **16**, 614.
Appomattox, town, Virginia (U. S. A.); surrender of Confederate army at (1865), **23**, 451.
Apraxin, Feodor (1671–1728), Russian admiral; peculation of, **17**, 287; member of secret high council, **17**, 328.
Apraxin, Stefan (d. 1758), Russian general; conquers Prussians at Gross Jägerndorf, (1757), **15**, 201; **17**, 355.
Apries, see Uah-ab-Ra.
April Movement, The, name applied to a widespread anti-clerical demonstration in Holland (1853), **14**, 61.
Apsimar, Tiberius, see Tiberius Apsimar.
Apsu, Babylonian primordial divinity, **1**, 313, 522.
Apulia, a region in Italy; conquered by Normans (middle eleventh century), **9**, 69–70; subjection of, **11**, 27.
Aquæ Sextiæ (Roman for Aix); battle of, (102 B. C.), **5**, 395–396.
Aquillius, Manius, Roman consul 101 B.C.; conducts war against slaves in Sicily, **5**, 400.
Aquinas, Saint Thomas (1225 or 1227–1274), Italian theologian, **9**, 184.
Aquitaine, an ancient division of France; early history and inhabitants of, **7**, 490, 516; made subordinate kingdom of German empire, **7**, 557; ceded to England, **11**, 141.
Arabia, main treatment, **8**, 100–305; An Essay on *The Scope and Influence of Arabic History*, by Dr. Theodor Nöldeke, **8**, 1–25. **8**, Chapter III, Early History (ca. 2500 B. C.–622 A.D.), 100–111; Chapter IV, Mohammed (570–632 A.D.), 111–145; Chapter V, The Spread of Islam (632–661 A.D.), 145–175; Chapter VI, The Omayyads (661–750 A.D.), 175–191; Chapter VII, The Arabs in Europe (711–961 A.D.), 191–209; Chapter VIII, The Abbasids (750–1258 A.D.), 209–233; Chapter IX, The Decline of the Moslems in Spain (961–1609 A.D.), 233–260; Chapter X, Arab Civilisation, 260–284; Chapter XI, *Tribal Life of the Epic Period*, An Essay, by Dr. Julius Wellhausen, 284–294; Chapter XII, *The Principles of Law in Islam*, An Essay, by Dr. Ignácz Goldziher, 294–305; Chronology, **8**, 32–46; see also Spain, Crusades.
Arabiati, aristocratic party at Florence (fifteenth century), **9**, 422, 424.
Arabi Pasha, Ahmed (ca. 1837–), Egyptian revolutionary leader; heads rebellion in Egypt, **21**, 646; **24**, 459; exile of, **24**, 460.
Arabs, in Egypt, **1**, 80; racial origin of, **1**, 314–315; wars with Asshurbanapal, **1**, 436–437; **2**, 65; contact of, with Rome, **6**, 30, 418, 468; in Turkestan and Tibet, **24**, 269; Turkish sovereignty over, confirmed under Suleiman I, **24**, 346; see also Arabia and Saracens.
Aradus (Arvad), Phœnician city; founded, **2**, 255, 256; allied to Tyre, **2**, 257, 258; joins Ahab, **2**, 284; Asshurbanapal subjects, **2**, 286; yields to Alexander the Great, **2**, 294; naval force of, abandons Tyre, **2**, 296.
Arago, Dominique François (1786–1853), French astronomer and natural philosopher; member of provisional government in France (1848), **13**, 87.
Aragon, former kingdom, Spain, origin and early history of, **10**, 50–52; united to Catalonia (1137), **10**, 59; united to Castile (1479), **10**, 130–133.

Arakha, an Armenian; pretends to be Nebuchadrezzar (ca. 519 B.C.), **2**, 607.
Araktcheiev (Araktcheyeff), Count Alexei (1769–1834), Russian statesman; favourite of Alexander, **17**, 502; retrogressive policy of, **17**, 520; founds military colonies, **17**, 521; and great inundation of 1864, **17**, 525–526; retirement and death of, **17**, 540.
Aramæans, inhabitants of Aram, a region of undefined boundaries in Syria and Mesopotamia; origin of, **1**, 345, 347; wars of, with Assyria, **1**, 377, 392–393, 401, 406, 434; contact of, with Hebrews, **2**, 16, 21, 50, 91; first appearance of, in Syria, **2**, 58, 65; language and literature of, **2**, 65, 137, 633; **4**, 611; unaffected by Greek civilisation, **2**, 313; history of, reviewed, **2**, 413.
Arame, king of Urartu, end of dynasty of (857 B.C.), **2**, 388.
Aram-Naharain, see Mitanni.
Aranda (Pedro Pablo Abarca y Bolea), Count of (1718–1799 or 1794), Spanish statesman; administrative reforms of (1763), **10**, 304; effects the expulsion of the Jesuits (1767), **10**, 306–307; becomes prime minister (1792), **10**, 312; retirement of, **10**, 313; advocates Spanish neutrality (1793), **10**, 314.
Aranza, Don Miguel José de, Spanish viceroy of Mexico; first conspiracy against Spanish rule denounced to (1789), **23**, 621–622.
Ararat, ancient name of a district in Armenia, identified with Armenia and Urartu, *q. v.*
Araric, king of the Goths (fourth century A.D.); invades Mœsia, **6**, 463–464.
Aratus of Sicyon (271–213 B.C.), Greek statesman and soldier; expels Macedonians from Corinth, **4**, 461; influences Sicyon to join Achæan League, **4**, 518–519; Achæan League under control of, **4**, 520–521; captures citadel of Corinth, **4**, 521–522; war of, with Sparta, **4**, 523–524; asks aid of Macedonia against Sparta, **4**, 524–525; war of, with Ætolians **4**, 526–528; death of, **4**, 528.
Araucanians or Araucanos, a warlike tribe of southern Chili, **23**, 539, 540.
Araujo Lima, Pedro de, marquis of Olinda (1793–1870), Brazilian statesman; regency of (1838–1840), **23**, 658; premier (1848–1849), **23**, 659; premier (1857–1859), **23**, 659; premier (1862–1864), **23**, 660; premier (1865–1866), **23**, 660.
Arbaces, Persian soldier; general in army of Artaxerxes, **4**, 54; satrap of Media, **4**, 65.
Arbela (Gaugamela), battle of (331 B.C.), **4**, 320–328, 355, 414; **8**, 47.
Arbitration, International, see International Arbitration.
Arbogast or Arbogastes (d. 394 A.D.), a Frankish general in Roman army; minister of Valentinian II, **6**, 527; wars of, **6**, 527; **7**, 463.
Arbrissel, Robert d' (1047–1117), Breton monk; founds abbey at Fontevrault (1099), **8**, 493.
Arbroath or Aberbrothock, Manifesto of, protest of Scottish nobles and clergy against Pope John XXII's action in opposing the cause of Scottish freedom (1320), **21**, 110–111.
Arcadia, in ancient geography a region in the heart of the Peloponnesus; language of, **3**, 36; early history of, **3**, 124, 181; Arcadian revolution (370 B.C.), **4**, 169–171; wars of, with Lacedæmonians, **4**, 179–180, 189; league of, with Greek cities, **4**, 187–189, 192; in war with Macedonia, **4**, 412; decline of, **4**, 547.
Arcadius (383–408 A.D.), Byzantine emperor 395–408 A.D.; accession of, **6**, 535; **7**, 25; relations of, with Rufinus, **6**, 536, 537; **7**, 30–32; marriage of, **6**, 537; relations of, with Eutropius, **6**, 537–538, 540; **7**, 33–35; Stilicho seeks control of, **6**, 538–541; under influence of Eudoxia, **6**, 545; revolt of Gainas against, **7**, 37–38; death of, **7**, 41.
Arcas, ancestor of the Arcadians, **3**, 122.
Arce, Doctor Aniceto, president of Bolivia; succeeded by Baptista (1892), **23**, 613.
Arcemboldi, papal legate to Denmark (sixteenth century); defends the doctrine of indulgence, **16**, 249.
Arcesilaus III, king of Cyrene 530–ca. 514 B.C.; tributary to Cambyses, **2**, 611; banished, **2**, 611.
Arcesilaus (ca. 316–ca. 241 B.C.), Greek philosopher, **4**, 45.
Archæology:
American: (prehistoric), **22**, 398–400.
Assyrian: **1**, 366 seq.; excavations in Mesopotamia, **1**, 600–626.
Babylonian: (old), **1**, 343, 348 seq.; (new), **1**, 446 seq.; in reign of Nabonidus, **1**, 455; and Babylonian culture, **1**, 534 seq.; excavations in Mesopotamia, **1**, 600–626.
Bronze Age: **16**, 525–526.
Cretan: (excavations), **3**, 43 seq.
Cyprian: (excavations), **2**, 271; **3**, 43 seq.
Egyptian: **1**, 77 seq.; the pyramids, **1**, 93 seq.; ruins of Karnak, **1**, 115–117; royal mummies, **1**, 155–161; and Egyptian culture, **1**, 240 seq.; Rosetta stone, **1**, 251 seq.; traces of Mycenæan Age in, **3**, 44.
English: Neolithic Age, **18**, 1–2; the Roman walls (Hadrian), **18**, 19 and note; (Severus), **18**, 20–21, 21 note.
Greek: bronze age and iron age, **3**, 33–39; Mycenæan Age, **3**, 40 seq.; bearing of, on Homer, **3**, 76.
Hittite: **2**, 392–393, 396–398.
Indian (East): monumental records, **2**, 496–498; evidence from recent discoveries, **2**, 543.
Irish: traces of earliest peoples, **21**, 332–333.
Iron Age: **16**, 526.
Lake dwellers: **16**, 520–528.
Lydian: Humann's discoveries, **2**, 422.
Mesopotamian remains, see Archæology, Babylonian and Assyrian.

Mexico: prehistoric peoples, **23**, 506.
Mycenæan: Schliemann's discoveries, etc., **3**, 40 seq.
Neolithic Age: in England, **18**, 1–2; in Scandinavia, **16**, 3.
Paleolithic Age: **18**, 1.
Persia: buildings and monuments, **2**, 658–661.
Peruvian: **23**, 537.
Phœnician: prehistoric relics, **2**, 263 seq.
Roman: **5**, 25 seq., 105, 652.
Scandinavian: **16**, 2–4.
Sicilian: remains of Mycenæan Age, **3**, 44, 48, 199.
Spanish: relics of Phœnician invasion, **10**, 4.
Stone Age: **3**, 45; **16**, 522–525; **18**, 1–2.
Swiss: Lake dwellers, **16**, 520–528.
See also Architecture, Art, Inscriptions.

Archagathus (d. 307 B.C.), son of Agathocles; left in charge of army in Africa, **4**, 581–583.

Archdale, John, governor and one of colonial proprietors of the Carolinas; administration of (1695–1696), **23**, 59.

Archelaus, king of Macedonia 413–399 B.C.; patron of art, **2**, 490; invites Euripides to his court, **4**, 31; reign of, **4**, 212, 213.

Archelaus, son of Herod the Great; ethnarch of Judæa, Samaria, and Idumæa ca. 3 B.C.–7 A.D., **2**, 28; **4**, 139–140.

Archelaus, son of Theodorus, Macedonian soldier; appointed governor of Susa (300 B.C.), **4**, 331; appointed commander in Aornus, **4**, 346.

Archelaus, Macedonian commander; in siege of Corinth (243 B.C.), **4**, 522.

Archestratus, Athenian commander; besieges Therma (432 B.C.), **3**, 445; imprisoned, **3**, 641.

Archias, tyrant of Thebes; murder of (379 B.C.), **4**, 136–138.

Archias, officer of Alexander; explores Arabian coast, **4**, 375.

Archidamia, Spartan woman, mother of Acrotatus; protests against sending Spartan women to Crete (272 B.C.), **4**, 513.

Archidamus II, king of Sparta 469–427 B.C.; leads Peloponnesian army against Athens, **3**, 524, 527, 539.

Archidamus III, king of Sparta 361–338 B.C.; sent to aid Spartans at Leuctra, **4**, 157–158, 161; wins "Tearless Battle," **4**, 180; defeated by Arcadians, **4**, 189; defends Sparta against Epaminondas, **4**, 192.

Archidamus IV, king of Sparta; defeated by Demetrius Poliorcetes (296 B.C.), **4**, 451.

Archilochus (d. ca. 676 B.C.), of Paros, Greek poet, **4**, 596.

Archimedes (ca. 287–212 B.C.), Greek geometrician; at siege of Syracuse, **5**, 264; death of, **5**, 265.

Archinus, an Athenian statesman and orator; introduces Ionic alphabet into public documents (403 B.C.), **4**, 21.

Architecture:
Arabian: of Sabæans and Chatramites, **8**, 104; Mosque of Omar at Jerusalem, **8**, 166; in Spain under Abd-ar-Rahman III, **8**, 207; epochs of, **8**, 272; influence of, on European, **8**, 281 seq.; Saracenic, origin of Gothic, **8**, 476.
Assyrian: under Asshurnazirpal, **1**, 384; under Sennacherib, **1**, 415; under Esarhaddon, **1**, 417; under Asshurbanapal, **1**, 440; general character of, **1**, 543, 547–549; and Ionic column, **1**, 557.
Babylonian: early, under dynasty of Ur, **1**, 362; under Nebuchadrezzar, **1**, 452; described by Herodotus, **1**, 473 seq.; hanging gardens, etc., described by Strabo, **1**, 479 seq.; general character of, **1**, 543, 547–549; Ziggurat, **1**, 544, 549; and Ionic column, **1**, 557.
Byzantine: under Justinian (Anthemius and St. Sophia), **7**, 78, 82.
Chinese: **24**, 539.
Egyptian: construction of the pyramids, **1**, 93–97; labyrinth near Lake Moeris, **1**, 114; at Thebes, temple of Karnak, **1**, 116, 117; revival of, under Aahmes, **1**, 129; under Ramses II, **1**, 147; domestic, **1**, 217; early influence of, on Greek, **1**, 241–242; development of, **1**, 246–249.
English: Norman period, **18**, 300–302; Norman compared with Saxon, **18**, 301; London in seventeenth century, **20**, 335 seq; Elizabethan age, **19**, 460–462; cathedrals and churches, reign of Edward III, **18**, 483–484; under James I, **19**, 518; period of Inigo Jones, **19**, 524; age of Queen Anne (Christopher Wren, **20**, 500–502.
French: new castles, **11**, 12; cathedral of Angers, **11**, 27; church of Vincennes, **11**, 67; French châteaux, **11**, 328 seq.; château de Vaux, **11**, 530; Trianon and Marly, **11**, 558; seventeenth century, **11**, 647 seq.
German: in twelfth and thirteenth centuries, **14**, 144; Cologne cathedral completed, **15**, 416.
Gothic: oldest model of, **7**, 389; introduction of, into Europe, **8**, 476; origin of, **16**, 97.
Greek: Cyclopean walls of Tiryns, **3**, 37, 58; of Mycenæan age, **3**, 40, 42, 58; of heroic age, **3**, 83, 90; walls of Athens, **3**, 425, 452; of the Periclean age, **3**, 453, 477–483; **4**, 596; Corinthian, **3**, 478, 482; Doric, **3**, 478–479; Ionic, **3**, 478, 481.
Hebrew: temple of Jerusalem, **2**, 209–211.
Hittite: ruins of, in Cappadocia, **2**, 396.
Indian (American): dwellings of the Iroquois, **22**, 514.
Indian (East): ancient, under king Asoka, **2**, 505; Delhi, **22**, 22; Muttra, **22**, 23.
Irish: pre-Norman period, **21**, 358, 359; under Henry II, **18**, 278.
Italian: early municipal, **9**, 23; transition of, from military to religious and civil, **9**, 181; in thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, **9**, 205–210; of fifteenth century, **9**, 393; age of Michelangelo, **9**, 399 seq.

BUREAU OF POLITICAL RESEARCH BARODA

Median: influence of, on Persian, **2**, 658.
Naval: see Ships and Ship Building.
Nepalese: **24**, 511.
Netherlands: thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, **13**, 373.
Persian: origin and general character of, **2**, 657–660; compared with Egyptian, **2**, 659–660.
Phœnician: character of, **2**, 354, 355.
Prehistoric building, **1**, 37.
Roman: early, **5**, 119: at end of period of conquest, **5**, 357; age of Augustus, **5**, 652; **6**, 81; under Trajan, **6**, 273; theatre and amphitheatre, **6**, 370–372; under Constantine, **6**, 452 seq.; in Britain, **18**, 16–17; Roman walls in Britain, **18**, 19, 20, 21 and note.
Russian: under Elizabeth, **17**, 356; under Alexander I (Kazan Cathedral), **17**, 503.
Scandinavian: **16**, 97 seq.
Spanish: Escorial, **10**, 258.
Transoxanian: **24**, 303, 304.
Tuscan: **5**, 357.
Turkish: during period 1451–1566, **24**, 365.

Archons (at Athens), lists of, **3**, 163 note; duties and powers of, **3**, 163, 239–241.

Arcis-sur-Aube, battle of (1814), **12**, 611; **17**, 486.

Arcola, battle of (1796), **12**, 437; **14**, 513.

Arcole (d. 1830), French revolutionist; death of, **13**, 47.

Arcos, Don Rodrigo Ponz de Leon, Duke of, Spanish viceroy of Naples 1646–1647; tyranny of, at Naples, **9**, 488 seq.

Arcot, city in British India; siege of (1751), **22**, 50 seq.; fort of, reduced by Hyder Ali, **22**, 97.

Arctinus, Greek epic poet (ca. 776 B.C.), **3**, 493.

Ardaburius, Roman general (fifth century A.D.); leads army against usurper Joannes, **6**, 573.

Ardahan, siege of (1877), **17**, 603.

Ardaric, king of Gepidæ; ally of Attila, **6**, 588; at battle of Netad (453 A.D.), **6**, 594.

Ardashir I (Artaxerxes), king of Persia ca. 211–ca. 241 A.D., founder of Sassanian dynasty; revolt and reign of, **6**, 401–402; **8**, 76–78.

Ardashir II, king of Persia 379–ca. 383 A.D.; reign of, **8**, 82–83.

Ardashir III, king of Persia 629 A.D.; reign of, **8**, 95.

Ardates, in Polyhistor's account, ninth king of the Chaldeans, **1**, 574.

Ardavan or Artabanus, see Arsaces.

Ardoin (Arduin) (d. 1015), king of Lombardy, marquis of Ivrea; overthrown, **7**, 628.

Ardscull, battle of (1316), **21**, 382.

Ardys, king of Lydia 680–631 B.C.; reign of, **2**, 412; classic account of, **2**, 427 seq.

Areas, see Areus.

Areizaga, Spanish general, commander in Peninsular War; defeated at Ocaña (1809), **10**, 351.

Arem, see Mareb.

Arenberg, John of Ligne, Count of (1525–1568), at battle of Heiligerlee, **13**, 422; death of, **13**, 424.

Areobindus (sixth century, A.D.), exarch of Carthage, **7**, 125–126.

Areopagus (Hill of Mars), court at Athens; origin of, **3**, 455; erection of, **3**, 215; powers of, **3**, 245, 420–422, 455; Aeschylus and, **3**, 501.

Aretin, Christoph von (1773–1824), Bavarian baron; antagonist of Metternich principles, **15**, 380, 381.

Areus (Areas), king of Sparta 309–265 B.C.; reign of, **4**, 456, 460, 513, 514.

Argæus, legendary ancestor of Macedonians, **4**, 210.

Argæus, pretender to throne of Macedonia (fourth century, B.C.), **4**, 214, 215.

Argæus, youngest son of Ptolemy I, **4**, 568.

Argall, Sir Samuel (1572–1626), deputy-governor of Virginia; steals Pocahontas, **22**, 579; raids Dutch settlements, **22**, 580; administration of, **22**, 581; visit of, to New Netherlands, **23**, 4.

Arganthonius, legendary king of Tarshish, **2**, 288.

Argenson, Marc Pierre de Voyer, Count d' (1696–1764), French statesman; exiled, **12**, 71–72.

Argenson, Marc René Voyer, Marquis d' (1652–1721), French politician; lieutenant of police, **11**, 549.

Argentina, a republic of South America; as a province of Spain (Rio de la Plata), **23**, 567 seq.; revolution in (1810), **23**, 591–592; general history of (1824–1902), **23**, 616–617; war of, with Brazil (1826), **23**, 595, 596; joins Brazil in war with Paraguay, **23**, 660–661.

Argentine Republic, see Argentina.

Arginusæ, battle of (naval) (406 B.C.), **3**, 634–636.

Argistis I, king of Urartu (ca. 708 B.C.), reign of, **1**, 402.

Argives, people of Argos, *q. v.*

Argo, ship in Greek legend, **3**, 105.

Argolis, see Argos.

Argonauts, Greek legendary heroes, **3**, 73–76, 105, 108.

Argos, a city in Argolis, Greece; mines of, **3**, 31, 37; war of, with Thebes, **3**, 72; government of, **3**, 182–183; rivalry of, with Sparta, **3**, 587–588; **4**, 66; in Corinthian war, **4**, 104–115; surrendered to Ptolemy, **4**, 446; joins Athenian alliance, **4**, 464.; conquered by Cassander, **4**, 491.

Argout, Antoine Maurice Apollinaire, Count d' (1782–1858), French politician and financier; member of the Soult ministry, **13**, 62.

Argun, Mongol khan of Persia 1284–1291; corresponds with pope, **24**, 301.

Argyll, Archibald Campbell, 4th Earl of (d. 1558); supports Reformation, **19**, 284.

Argyll, Archibald Campbell, 5th Earl of (d. 1573); assumes government of Scotland, **19**, 341.

Argyll, Archibald Campbell, 8th Earl and 1st Marquis of (beheaded 1661); on side of Covenanters in Civil War in Scotland, **20**, 34; leads Whiggamore raid, **20**, 67;

21, 295; relations with Charles II, **20**, 107; beheaded, **20**, 242; **21**, 297, 309.
Argyll, John Campbell, 2nd Duke of (1678–1743); rise of, to power, **20**, 495, 496; at battle of Sheriff-muir, **20**, 510; dismissed from office, **20**, 515.
Argyraspides, Macedonian soldiers (fourth century B.C.), **4**, 478, 479.
Ariabignes, see Artabazanes.
Ariadne (d. 515 A. D.), Byzantine empress; daughter of Leo I, **7**, 62.
Ariæus (Aridæus), lieutenant of Cyrus; at battle of Cunaxa (401 B.C.), **4**, 55, 57; revolts against Artaxerxes, **4**, 102.
Arianism, heresy originating in Alexandria in fourth century A.D.; growth and persecution of, **6**, 520–521, 526, 547, 549–550, 598, 620; in Lombardy, **7**, 366, 429; Roman hatred of, **7**, 399; among Visigoths, **7**, 363; disputes supremacy of Roman pontiff, **8**, 528.
Ariaramnes (sixth century B.C.), Persian satrap of Cappadocia, **2**, 610.
Ariarathes I, king of Cappadocia (d. 322 B.C.), **1**, 428.
Ariaspes (fourth century B.C.), Persian prince, son of Artaxerxes II; suicide of, **2**, 626.
Aribaldo, (d. 1350) a Tuscan bishop; proceeds against Rienzi, **9**, 223 seq.
Aribert I, king of the Lombards 653–661 A.D.; reign of, **7**, 445.
Aribert II, king of the Lombards 701–712 A.D., reign of, **7**, 446.
Arichis, duke of Beneventum; surrender of to Charlemagne (787 A.D.), **7**, 526.
Aridæus, see Ariæus.
Arimaspi, Arimaspani or Arimaspians, in classical traditions a Scythian tribe, **2**, 442, 444.
Arioald, see Ariwald.
Ariobarzanes I, king of Cappadocia ca. 93–ca. 63 B.C.; expelled from kingdom, **5**, 421–422; restored to kingdom, **5**, 433, 474.
Ariobarzanes III, king of Cappadocia (50–42 B.C.); war of, with Pharnaces, **5**, 551.
Ariobarzanes II, king of Pontus 363–337 B.C.; embassy of, to Greece, **4**, 180; rebels against Artaxerxes, **2**, 624; **4**, 191.
Ariobarzanes, satrap of Persis; defends Pylæ Susidæ against Alexander (331 B.C.); **4**, 331 seq.; killed, **4**, 333.
Arioch, see Rim-Sin.
Arion (ca. 700 B.C.), Greek poet, **3**, 229, 496.
Ariosto, Lodovico, or Ludovico (1474–1533), Italian poet; estimate of, **9**, 405 seq.
Ariovistus, German chief; wars with Cæsar (58 B.C.), **5**, 505.
Ariphron, ninth Athenian archon, **3**, 163 note.
Ariphron, grandfather of Pericles, **3**, 353.
Ariphron, brother of Pericles, **3**, 416, 584.
Arista, Mariano (1802–1855), Mexican soldier; in revolt against Herrera (1845), **23**, 625; commands troops in war with United States (1846), **23**, 370, 372; presidency of (1851–1852), **23**, 628.
Aristagoras (d. 497 B.C.), tyrant of Miletus; leads Ionic revolt, **2**, 290; **3**, 264–265; enmity of Xerxes for, **3**, 287; death of, **3**, 266.
Aristander, celebrated Greek soothsayer; foretells greatness of Alexander, **4**, 259; prophecies of, **4**, 308, 313, 316, 319.
Aristeus, or Aristeas, a Corinthian general, **3**, 446–447.
Aristides or Aristeides, surnamed "the Just," (d. 468 ? B.C.), an Athenian statesman and general, son of Lysimachus; as archon, **3**, 242; ostracised, **3**, 249; rivalry of, with Themistocles, **3**, 306, 345, 394, 401; at battle of Salamis, **3**, 348; crushes conspiracy against government, **3**, 360 note; commands at Platæa, **3**, 363; Asiatic expedition of, **3**, 386, 388, 403; as assessor, 3, 389; death of, **3**, 401; in tragedy of Æschylus, **3**, 422, 500.
Aristides or Aristeides, Publius Ælius surnamed Theodorus (117 or 129—ca. 180 A.D.), a Greek rhetorician; friend of Marcus Aurelius, **6**, 302.
Aristippus, of Larissa in Thessaly; aided by the younger Cyrus (ca. 404 B.C.), **4**, 52.
Aristippus (b. 366 B.C.), Socratic philosopher, **3**, 472.
Aristobulus (d. ca. 316 B.C.), general of Alexander; as historian of Alexander, **4**, 257, 391; death of, **4**, 442.
Aristobulus I (Judas Aristobulus), king of Judæa 106–105 B.C., **2**, 26–27.
Aristobulus II (d. ca. 48 B.C.), king of Judæa in first century B.C.; war of, with Hyrcanus, **2**, 27, 162; defeated and deposed by Pompey, **2**, 27, 163; **5**, 474.
Aristobulus III (d. 35 B.C.), Jewish prince, grandson of Hyrcanus; brother-in-law of Herod, **2**, 164; made high priest, **2**, 166.
Aristocrates, king of Orchomenus, in Arcadia ca. 680 B.C.; treachery of, **3**, 147, 148, 151.
Aristodemus, in Greek tradition, first Heraclid king of Sparta, **3**, 116.
Aristodemus, king of Messenia ca. 729–ca. 722 B.C.; sacrifices his daughter, **3**, 146; in first Messenian war, **3**, 146–147.
Aristodemus, tyrant of Cumæ ca. 502 B.C., **3**, 6.
Aristodemus, Messenian soldier (ca. 668 B.C.); hero of second Messenian war, **3**, 147–148.
Aristodemus, of Miletus (fourth century B.C.); sent by Antigonus to Greece (315 B.C.), **4**, 443, 491; campaigns of, in Greece, **4**, 444, 492.
Aristodemus, Spartan soldier (fifth century B.C.); suspected of desertion, **3**, 326; courage and death of, at battle of Platæa, **3**, 371–372.
Aristodemus, regent in Sparta 394 B.C.; commands allied army in Corinthian War, **4**, 105.
Aristodemus, Greek tragedian (fourth century B.C.), pay of, **3**, 471; sent as envoy to Philip, **4**, 231.
Aristogenes, one of the ten commanders appointed to succeed Alcibiades; voluntary banishment of (406 B.C.), **3**, 636.
Aristogiton, an Athenian youth, friend of Harmodius; conspiracy of, to kill ruling tyrant (514 B.C.), **3**, 231–232, 272.
Aristomenes (seventh century B.C.), a Messenian national hero; confusion in history concerning, **3**, 143; in second Messenian war, **3**, 147–148; venerated by Greeks, **3**, 413; **4**, 175.
Aristomenes, an Acarnanian; guardian of Ptolemy Epiphanes (ca. 200 B.C.), **4**, 573.
Ariston, Macedonian soldier; captain of light horse at battle of Arbela (331 B.C.), **4**, 324, 325, 326.
Aristonice, Delphian priestess and oracle, **3**, 309–310.
Aristonicus, a natural son of Eumenes II, of Pergamus; defeats and captures P. Licinius Crassus (131 B.C.), **5**, 368.
Aristonous, of Pella, one of bodyguard of Alexander the Great; partisan of Perdiccas (323 B.C.), **4**, 423, 424, 428.
Aristophanes (ca. 444–ca. 380 B.C.), the greatest of Greek comic poets; main treatment of, **4**, 27–30; assails Euripides, **4**, 30–32; satirises Socrates, **4**, 35–36.
Aristoteles, one of thirty tyrants at Athens (404 B.C.); **3**, 641; **4**, 2, 5.
Aristotle (384–322 B.C.), Greek philosopher; as tutor of Alexander the Great, **4**, 260–262, 264; character and influence of, **4**, 599; works of, destroyed at Constantinople (1453), **7**, 354.
Aristotimus (third century B.C.), tyrant of Elis; overthrow of, **4**, 460, 518.
Arius (ca. 256–336 A.D.), a deacon of Alexandria, founder of heresy called Arianism, which see.
Ariwald (Arioald), king of Lombards 624–636 A.D., **7**, 445.
Arizona, a territory of the United States of America; acquired from Mexico (1848), **23**, 376; enlarged by Gadsden purchase (1854), **23**, 392.
Arka or Arkali, see Acre.
Arkansas, one of the United States of America; admission of, to Union (1836), **23**, 362; secession of (1861), **23**, 410; readmission of, to Union (1868), **23**, 464.
Arkansas River Expedition, in American Civil War (1863), **23**, 440.
Arkinholm, battle of, (1455), **21**, 186.
Arkwright, Sir Richard (1732–1792), English inventor; effect of inventions of, **21**, 484.
Arkona, siege of (1168), **16**, 151.
Arlads, Mongol clan; recognise Jenghiz Khan as emperor, **24**, 275; rulers in Jagatai, **24**, 295.
Arles, a city in France; council of (314 A.D.), **18**, 23.
Arles, kingdom of, see also Burgundy, *Cisjurane* and *Arles*.
Arlete (Harlotta, Herleva) (eleventh century A.D.), mother of William the Conqueror, **18**, 135–136.
Arlington, Henry Bennet, Earl of (1618–1685), English politician and diplomatist; together with Lord Culpeper receives grant of colony of Virginia (1673), **23**, 126.
Armada, The Spanish, or The Invincible, a great fleet sent by Philip II of Spain against England (1588); from Spanish standpoint, **10**, 244–246; share of Netherlands in, **13**, 324 seq.; main treatment of, **19**, 389–402.
Armagnac, Bernard VII, Count d' (d. 1418), leads party of Armagnacs against Burgundians, **11**, 167–169; gains control of Paris, **11**, 174; murder of, **11**, 175.
Armagnac, Count Jacques d', see Nemours.
Armagnac, Jean IV, Count d' (d. 1451), leader of Armagnac mercenaries in Franco-English war, **11**, 235.
Armagnac, Jean V, Count d' (ca. 1420–1473), French political agitator; joins League of the Public Weal against Louis XI, **11**, 250, 253; murder of, **11**, 265.
Armagnacs, The, (1) Orleanist party; opposed to house of Burgundy, **11**, 167–169; massacre of (1418), **11**, 174–175: (2) Bands of lawless mercenaries chiefly from county of Armagnac; at siege of Orleans (1429), **11**, 198; sent to aid Emperor Frederick III against Swiss (1444), **16**, 591.
Armagnac War, the contest between the Armagnac mercenaries of Frederick III and the Swiss (1444), **16**, 591–592.
Armand, duke of Richelieu; see Richelieu.
Armansperg, Count Joseph Ludwig von (1787–1853), Bavarian statesman; becomes prime minister of King Otto of Greece, **24**, 235.
Armed neutrality, The, a union of the powers against England (1780); adherents to, **12**, 510; **17**, 438–440.
Armenia, former kingdom in Asia Minor; history of, in outline, **2**, 388–389, 420; **8**, 44–46; under Persian rule, **2**, 606, 609, 613, 629; war of, with Rome, **5**, 469–475; war with Mithridates, **5**, 508; under Tiridates, **6**, 31, 274; Corbulo in, **6**, 31, 186–187; invaded by Alani, **6**, 243; under kings installed by Antoninus Pius, **6**, 290; Alexander Severus in, **6**, 402; in middle fifth century, **7**, 121; Roman intervention in (114–166 A.D.), **8**, 72 seq.; attitude of inhabitants in Roman-Persian war, **8**, 82; divided between Rome and Persia (390 A.D.), **8**, 83; becomes Persian province, **8**, 84; cause of war between Rome and Persia under Chosroes I, **8**, 90; see also Urartu.
Armenians, racial origin of, **4**, 588; conflict of, with Ottomans (sixteenth century), **24**, 345; desire independence, **24**, 434; in Persia, become subject to Russia (1828), **24**, 493.
Armenoids, see Alarodians.
Armentières, Marshal d', French soldier; attacks parliament of Metz (1770), **12**, 99–100.
Armfeld or Armfelt, Gustav Mauritz (1757–1814), a Swedish general and statesman; exiled and restored, **16**, 410.
Arminianism, name given to doctrines of the Arminians or followers of Arminius; origin of controversy, **13**, 554–555; opposed to Calvinism in England, **19**, 558–559; protest against, in parliament of Charles I, **19**, 560.

Arminius (Hermann) (18 B.C.–21 A.D.), a German chieftain, liberator of Germany from the Roman dominion; conspires against Varus, **6**, 64–67; defeated by Germanicus (16 A.D.), **6**, 72–76, 134; memory of, honoured by Germans, **13**, 273; compared with Civilis, **13**, 274; death of, **6**, 77, 135; deification of, **16**, 19.
Arminius or Jacob van Harmensen (1560–1609), Dutch theologian, leader of the Arminian movement; dispute of with Gomarus, **13**, 554.
Armoricans, tribe in Gaul; submit to Clovis (497 A.D.), **7**, 471.
Arms, Armour:
Artillery: early use of (1453), **7**, 342, 343, 346; **24**, 328; French in fifteenth century, **9**, 413 seq.; bomb shells first used, **13**, 525; Turkish, **7**, 343; **24**, 328; at siege of Constantinople, **7**, 342, 343, 346.
Assyrian: equipment of soldiers, **1**, 468–472; battering-ram, catapult, etc., **1**, 462, 465–467.
Battering-ram and other implements of siege: used by Assyrians, **1**, 465–467; by Macedonians, **2**, 298 seq.; by Greeks, **3**, 357; by Romans, **2**, 181, 184 seq., 193; **6**, 501.
Byzantine: Greek fire first used at siege of Constantinople (672 A.D.), **7**, 188; chariots armed with barbed poles, **7**, 261; artillery at siege of Constantinople (1453), **7**, 342, 343, 346.
Chalybian: Xenophon's account of, **4** 62.
Chersonite: **6**, 464.
Cimbrian: **5**, 397, 398.
Crusaders: **8**, 404.
Dacian: described by Ovid, **24**, 126.
Egyptian: **1**, 202–205.
English: in battle of the Standard (1138), **18**, 244.
French: artillery in fifteenth century, **9**, 413 seq.
German: ancient, **6**, 57; in feudal period, **8**, 497.
Greek: in Heroic Age, **3**, 84, 92–93; bow used by Dorians, **3**, 125; scaling ladders used at siege of Platæa, **3**, 557; Iphicrates institutes changes in light infantry, **4**, 113; weapons of the Aetolians, **4**, 516.
Gunpowder: invention of, **8**, 274–275; influence of, on methods of warfare, **8**, 497.
Hague Conference provisions concerning, **17**, 638; **21**, 676–677.
Hunnic: javelins, **7**, 47.
Irish: pre-Norman period, **21**, 363.
Italian: besieging structures called "cats," **9**, 50; inventions of Leonardo da Vinci, **9**, 396 seq.
Lombard: in thirteenth century **9**, 106 seq.
Macedonian: battering-rams, grappling-hooks, catapults, **2**, 298 seq.; pike used in phalanx, **4**, 220, 245, 278; equipment of light and of heavy armed soldiers, **4**, 278–279.
Netherlands: bomb shells first used (1588), **13**, 525.
Parthian: bow, national weapon, **8**, 55, 64.
Persian: in army of Xerxes, **3**, 303.
Prehistoric: **1**, 47.
Roman: implements of siege under Vespasian, **2**, 181, 184 seq., 193; at siege of Anbar, **6**, 501; equipment of foot soldiers, **5**, 112; **6**, 285; spears, **5**, 330; as depicted on Trajan's column, **6**, 279.
Russian: tenth century, **7**, 238.
Sarmatian: **6**, 462.
Scotch: twelfth century (in battle of the Standard), **18**, 244.
South African: military equipment of the commandos, **22**, 303 note.
Turkish (Ottoman): cannon and artillery, **7**, 343; **24**, 328.
Armstrong, John (1758–1843), American soldier and politician; secretary of war during second war with England (1813–1814), **23**, 333.
Army, see Warfare.
Army Plot, the plot among officers of the army in England to overawe parliament (1641), **19**, 589, 602.
Arnæ, ancient Greek tribe which settled in Bœotia, **3**, 152.
Arnaldists, see Arnoldists.
Arnauld, Antoine, surnamed The Great Arnauld (1612–1694), French philosopher and Jansenist; at Port Royal, **11**, 548.
Arnautes or Arnauts, Turkish name for Albanians, **24**, 214.
Arndt, Ernst Moritz (1769–1860), German writer and professor; Kotzebue maligns, **15**, 371; re-installed in professorship, **15**, 411; begs king of Prussia to accept imperial crown, **15**, 454, 455.
Arnesön, Jon (d. 1551), bishop of Holum in Iceland; opposition of, to Reformation, **16**, 266–267.
Arnheim, Baron Hans Georg von, see Arnim.
Arni, battle of (1751), **22**, 51.
Arnim, Count Adolf Heinrich von (1803–1868), Prussian politician; member of Prussian liberal ministry, **15**, 436.
Arnim or Arnheim, Hans (or Johann) Georg von (1581–1641), German diplomatist and soldier; mission of, to Berlin, **15**, 122–123.
Arno, bishop of Wurzburg, defeated by Moravians (872 A.D.), **7**, 581.
Arnold (d. 989 A.D.), count of Flanders; reign of, **13**, 311.
Arnold, count of Holland 988–993 A.D.; succeeds his father, Count Dirk II, **13**, 286.
Arnold of Brescia (ca. 1100–1155), Italian religious reformer; disciple of Abelard, **11**, 43; hostilities of, with Pope Eugenius III, **14**, 93; execution of, **8**, 603 note; **9**, 39; **14**, 97.
Arnold, Benedict (1741–1801), American soldier; at capture of Ticonderoga (1775), **23**, 245; in Canadian expedition (1776), **23**, 250; campaign of, in Connecticut (1777), **23**, 262; in Burgoyne campaign, at Saratoga, **23**, 264–265; treason of, at West Point, **23**, 275; made British brigadier-general, **23**, 276; expedition of, against Virginia, **23**, 278; expedition of, against Connecticut, **23**, 279.

Arnoldi, Wilhelm (1798–1864), German ecclesiastic, bishop of Treves; incites pilgrimage to Treves, **15**, 416.
Arnoldists, followers of Arnold of Brescia, **13**, 376.
Arnolfo of Cambio (ca. 1232–1300), Tuscan architect and sculptor, **9**, 207.
Arnulf (ca. 850–899), emperor of the Holy Roman empire; accession and early campaigns of, **7**, 589–591; invades Italy, **7**, 591–592; death of, **7**, 592; cedes part of Netherlands to Gerulf, **13**, 285.
Arnulf the Bad, (d. 937) duke of Bavaria; son of Duke Liutpold, **7**, 595; maintains independence against Conrad I, **7**, 597–598; concludes treaty with Henry I, **7**, 599; at coronation of Otto, **7**, 609.
Aroald, king of Lombards 624–636 A.D., see Ariwald.
Arouet, see Voltaire.
Arpad (d. 907 A.D.), leader of Magyars and founder of Arpad dynasty in Hungary, **7**, 591, 594.
Arques, siege of (1590), **11**, 397.
Arran, earls of; see Hamilton, James, and Stuart, James.
Arras, city in France; investment of (1414), **11**, 169; drives out French garrison (1493), **11**, 287; siege of (1654), **11**, 516.
Arras, Treaties of; between Armagnacs and Burgundians (1414), **11**, 169; between Charles VII of France and Philip the Good of Burgundy (1435), **11**, 222–224, **13**, 353; between Louis XI and Maximilian I (1482), **11**, 272; **14**, 222.
Arrhidæus, general of Alexander; conducts Alexander's funeral, **4**, 430; regent for Alexander's sons (321 B.C.), **4**, 564.
Arrhidæus, king of Macedonia, see Philip III.
Arribas, see Arymbas I.
Arrow-Head Script, see Writing.
Arsaces I, ancestor of Parthian dynasty of the Arsacids (third century B.C.); Justin's account of, **8**, 49–50; modern account of, **8**, 54.
Arsaces (II) Tiridates (d. ca. 210 B.C.), Parthian king; reign of, **8**, 50, 54–56.
Arsaces III (or II) Artabanus, Parthian king ca. 211–191 B.C.; reign of, **8**, 50, 56–57.
Arsaces IV (or III) Priapatius, Parthian king 191–176 B.C.; reign of, **8**, 50, 57.
Arsaces V (or IV), Phraates I, Parthian king 176–ca. 171 B.C.; reign of, **8**, 51, 57.
Arsaces VI (or V), Mithridates, Parthian king 171–ca. 138 B.C.; reign of, **8**, 50, 51, 57–59.
Arsaces VII (or VI), Phraates II, Parthian king 138–128 B.C.; reign of, **8**, 51, 60–61.
Arsaces VIII (or VII), Artabanus II (or I), Parthian king 128 B.C.; reign of, **8**, 51, 61–62.
Arsaces IX (or VIII), Mithridates II, the Great, Parthian king 128–88 B.C.; extends Parthian empire, **8**, 51, 62; death of, **8**, 52, 62.
Arsaces X (or IX), Artabanus III (or II), Parthian king ca. 88 B.C.; last Parthian ruler to be called king of kings, **8**, 62.
Arsaces (XI) Sinatruces, Parthian king 77 B.C.; reign of, **8**, 62.
Arsaces XII, Phraates III, Parthian king 70–57 B.C.; main treatment of reign, **8**, 52–53, 62–63; alliance of, with Rome, **5**, 472; war of, with Tigranes of Armenia, **5**, 473; **8**, 62.
Arsaces XIII, Mithridates III, Parthian king ca. 56 B.C.; war of, with Armenia, **5**, 508 note; banished, **8**, 51; death of, **8**, 52.
Arsaces XIV, Orodes or Hyrodes I, Parthian king 57–37 B.C.; reign of, **8**, 51–52, 63–68; Romans defeated at Carrhæ during reign of, **5**, 509–511; **8**, 63–67.
Arsaces XV, Phraates IV, Parthian king 37–32 B.C.; reign of, **8**, 68–69.
Arsaces XVI, Phraates V or Phraataces, Parthian king 2 B.C.–4 A.D.; concludes peace with Rome, **6**, 119; **8**, 70; driven to Rome, **8**, 70.
Arsaces XVII, Orodes II, Parthian king 4–ca. 9 A.D.; reign of, **8**, 70.
Arsaces XVIII, Vonones I, Parthian king ca. 9 A.D.; reign of, **8**, 70.
Arsaces XIX, Artabanus III, Parthian king ca. 11–ca. 40 A.D.; reign of, **6**, 136, 139; **8**, 70.
Arsaces (XX) Gotarzes, Parthian king 41–51 A.D.; disputes throne with Vardanes, **8**, 70–71.
Arsaces (XXI) Bardanes or Vardanes, Parthian king ca. 40 A.D.; reign of, **8**, 71.
Arsaces XXII, Vonones II, Parthian king 51–54 A.D.; reign of, **8**, 71.
Arsaces XXIII, Vologases (or Vologeses) I, Parthian king 54–ca. 78 A.D.; reign of, **8**, 71.
Arsaces (XXIV) Pacorus, Parthian king 78–110 A.D.; reign of, **8**, 71–72.
Arsaces (XXV) Chosroes or Osroes, Parthian king ca. 110–ca. 130 A.D.; reign of, **6**, 274–275; **8**, 72–73.
Arsaces XXVII, Vologases II, Parthian king 78–148 A.D.; reign of, **8**, 71, 73.
Arsaces XXVIII, Vologases III, Parthian king ca. 148–191 A.D.; reign of, **8**, 73–74.
Arsaces XXIX, Vologases IV, Parthian king 191–209 A.D.; reign of, **8**, 74.
Arsaces XXX, Vologases V, Parthian king 209–227 (?) A.D.; reign of, **8**, 74–75.
Arsaces XXXI, Artabanus IV, Parthian king 213–224 or 227 A.D.; wars of, with Romans, **6**, 393, 394; **8**, 74–75; defeated by Ardashir, **6**, 401; **8**, 77; disputes throne with Vologases V, **8**, 74.
Arsaces (III) Tiranus, king of Armenia; declines to aid Emperor Julian (363 A.D.), **6**, 501; given up by Romans to Sapor, **8**, 82.
Arsacides, dynasty of Parthian kings; duration of power, **7**, 225; see Arsaces.
Arsames or Arsamis, father of Hystaspes and grandfather of Darius, **2**, 590, 594, 613; **3**, 289.
Arsames, son of Artaxerxes Mnemon; murder of (ca. 358 B.C.), **2**, 626.
Arsames (d. 333 B.C.), Persian satrap; joins Darius, **4**, 296; killed at Issus, **4**, 303.

Arsenius (ca. 354–ca. 450 A.D.), Egyptian monk; tutor of Arcadius, **6**, 537.
Arsenius (d. 1267), patriarch of Constantinople 1254–1261; appointed guardian of Joannes (IV) Lascaris, **7**, 305; opposes Michael VIII, **7**, 310; deposed, **7**, 315.
Arses or Narses, or Oarses, son of Artaxerxes III, king of Persia 339 B.C., **2**, 294, 630; **4**, 306.
Arshid, first sultan of Hassanian dynasty in Morocco 1664–1672, **24**, 473.
Arsilla, siege of (1471), **10**, 468.
Arsinoe (b. 316 B.C.), daughter of Ptolemy I, and wife of Lysimachus; causes death of Agathocles, **4**, 455, 505; deception of, by Ptolemy Ceraunus, **4**, 457; marriage to Ptolemy Philadelphus (300 B.C.), **4**, 568, 569.
Arsinoe, daughter of Lysimachus of Thrace; first wife of Ptolemy Philadelphus (285 B.C.), **4**, 569.
Arsinoe (d. 41 B.C.), daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, sister of Cleopatra and queen of Egypt in 47 B.C.; defeated and captured by Cæsar, **4**, 577; **5**, 548–551, 564; death of, **4**, 577.
Arsinoe, see Statira.
Arsites (fifth century B.C.), brother of Darius II; rebellion of, **2**, 618.
Arsites, Persian satrap of Phrygia; at the battle of the Granicus (334 B.C.), **4**, 285–288.
Art (Painting, Sculpture):
Arabian: epochs of, **8**, 272.
Assyrian: origin and evolution of, **1**, 543 seq., 558 seq.; general discussion of, **1**, 552 seq.; in palace of Asshurnazirpal, **1**, 369; method of warfare portrayed in, **1**, 465, 466, 468, 469; at Behistun, **1**, 468; at Nimrud, **1**, 472, 491–494; at Kuyunjik, **1**, 466, 493, 494.
Babylonian: general discussion of, **1**, 543 seq.; influence on, of Egyptian art, **2**, 266; influence of, on Phœnician art, **2**, 352.
Belgian, see Flemish.
Chinese: (modern), character of, **24**, 539.
Cretan: sculpture, **3**, 127.
Doric: sculpture, **4**, 593 seq.
Dutch: golden age of (Rembrandt, Frans Hals, Terburg, Van Ostade, Steen, Gerard Dow, Wouverman, Hobbema, Ruysdael), **13**, 603 seq.; decline of, **13**, 608 seq.
Egyptian: general discussion of, **1**, 240–249; influence of, on Babylonian art, **2**, 266; in temple of Karnak, **1**, 117, 183.
English: under James I, **19**, 524; under Charles II, **20**, 353.
European: influence on, of Crusades, **8**, 476–477.
Flemish (Belgian): Rubens, Vandyke, Teniers, **13**, 598 seq.; Jan Van Eyck, **13**, 358, 373; in early eighteenth century, **14**, 37.
French: two periods of, in sixteenth century, **11**, 303; French renaissance, **11**, 328 seq.; academies founded by Colbert, **11**, 535; in age of Louis XIV (Lesueur, Lebrun, Poussin, Vouet, etc.), **11**, 648, 649; age of Louis XV (Chardin, Greuze, Watteau, Boucher, David, etc.), **12**, 119 seq.
German: in sixteenth century (Dürer, Kranach, Holbein, etc.), **14**, 278, 387; decline of, after Thirty Years' War, **14**, 387; revival of, **14**, 390; at end of nineteenth century, **15**, 540.
Greek: of Mycenæan Age, **3**, 40–43, 46; of Heroic Age, **3**, 91; of Periclean Age, **3**, 453 seq., 462, 483 seq.; artists of fifth century, B.C., **3**, 490; scene painting, **3**, 499, 507; statue of Apollo at Constantinople, **6**, 452.
Hebrew: in the temple at Jerusalem, **2**, 209 seq.
Hittite: general character of, **2**, 393, 396–397.
Indian (East): ancient sculpture, **2**, 496; ivory carving, **2**, 521; images of gods, **2**, 541.
Italian: in thirteenth and fourteenth centuries (Cimabue, Giotto, etc.), **9**, 203 seq.; in fifteenth century (Leonardo, Masaccio, Botticelli, Ghirlandajo, Filippo Lippi, etc.), **9**, 393 seq.; in sixteenth century, age of Michelangelo, **9**, 399 seq., 483.
Lydian: **2**, 434.
Persian: general discussion of, **2**, 634, 657–661.
Phœnician: general discussion of, **2**, 352–355; in temple of Jerusalem, **2**, 210, 211; influence of, on other countries, **2**, 275.
Phrygian: sculpture, **2**, 414.
Prehistoric: painting, sculpture and decorative architecture, **1**, 41.
Roman: ancient, **5**, 119; at end of period of conquest, **5**, 355; at end of republic, **5**, 651; in Augustan Age, **6**, 80, 114; column of Trajan, **6**, 277–280; under Hadrian, **6**, 289; column of Marcus Aurelius, **6**, 301; destruction of ancient sculpture in Rome (sixteenth century), **9**, 479.
Transoxanian: miniature painting, **24**, 304.
See also Architecture, Drama, Music.
Artaban (sixth century), Roman soldier and Armenian prince, **7**, 105, 126.
Artabanus, kings of Parthia, see Arsaces.
Artabanus IV, a pretender to throne of Parthia (81 A.D.), **8**, 71.
Artabanus, son of Hystaspes and brother of Darius; opposes plan of expedition against Greece (484 B.C.), **3**, 288–289; vision of, **3**, 290–291; apprehensions of, **3**, 299–300.
Artabasdes, see Artavasdes.
Artabazanes or Ariabignes (d. 480 B.C.), eldest son of Darius Hystaspes; claims of, to throne, **2**, 614; **3**, 285; chief admiral at Salamis, **3**, 347.
Artabazus, son of Pharnaces, Persian general; accompanies Xerxes (480 B.C.), **3**, 350; flight of, after battle of Platæa, **3**, 370–371, 374; conducts negotiations between Xerxes and Pausanias, **3**, 386–387, 391–392.

Artabazus (ca. 362–328 B.C.), Persian general; as satrap of western Asia rebels against Artaxerxes III, **2**, 626–627; takes refuge with Philip of Macedon, **2**, 629; accompanies Darius in his flight, **4**, 340; made satrap of Bactria by Alexander, **4**, 346.
Artabazus, (sixth century A.D.), a Persian soldier; in service of Justinian, **7**, 411.
Artapates (d. 401 B.C.), favourite minister of Cyrus; death of, at Cunaxa, **4**, 57.
Artaphernes, brother of Darius Hystaspes, and satrap of Sardis; receives embassy from Athens (505 B.C.), **3**, 252, 263; aids Aristagoras, **3**, 265.
Artaphernes, son of Artaphernes, the satrap; invades Greece (490 B.C.), **3**, 268 seq.
Artaphernes, Persian envoy of Artaxerxes I (425 B.C.), intercepted by Athenians, **3**, 580.
Artavasdes I, king of Armenia 56–34 B.C.; in war with Parthia, **5**, 508 note; ally of Rome, **5**, 509; **8**, 69; captured and killed by Antony, **2**, 420.
Artavasdes III, king of Armenia 260 A.D.; expelled from Armenia by Parthians, **8**, 70.
Artavastes (d. ca. 20 B.C.), king of Media; aids Parthians against Antony (36 B.C.), **8**, 69.
Artavastes, usurper of Byzantine throne ca. 742 A.D.; favours image worship, **8**, 548.
Artaxerxes I, surnamed Longimanus, king of Persia 465–425 or 424 B.C.; attempts of, to bribe Sparta, **2**, 615; **4**, 424, 429; wars of, **2**, 615–618; Themistocles at court of, **3**, 400; death of, **2**, 618.
Artaxerxes II, surnamed Mnemon, king of Persia 405–361 or 359 B.C.; main treatment of reign, **2**, 619–626; imprisons Cyrus, **4**, 49–50; at battle of Cunaxa, **4**, 53–59; treaty of, with Ten Thousand, **4**, 59; orders death of Tissaphernes, **4**, 95; treaty of, with Sparta (Peace of Antalcidas, 387 B.C.), **4**, 123–125; **2**, 621; as suzerain of Hellas, **4**, 127; war of, with Evagoras, **2**, 621–622; **4**, 133–135.
Artaxerxes III, surnamed Ochus, king of Persia 361 or 359–338 B.C.; main treatment of reign, **2**, 626–630; reconquers Egypt, **1**, 194; **2**, 626–629; **4**, 281; wars of, with Israel and Syria, **2**, 133, 627; conquers Phœnicia, **2**, 292–294, 627; murdered by Bagoas, **2**, 294, 630.
Artaxerxes IV, title assumed by Bessus, satrap of Bactria 330 B.C., **2**, 631.
Artaxerxes, founder of Sassanian dynasty, see Ardashir I.
Artaxis or Artaxes I, king of Armenia, second century B.C.; founds independent kingdom of Armenia (190 B.C.), **2**, 420.
Artaxias II, king of Armenia 34–20 B.C.; disturbance during reign of, **6**, 30; **8**, 69.
Artayctes (fifth century B.C.), a Persian, son of Cherasmis; governor of Sestus under Xerxes, **3**, 378.
Artayntes (fifth century B.C.), Persian soldier in army of Xerxes; commander at Mycale, **3**, 353, 377–378.
Artebrians, early Celtic tribe inhabiting Spain, **10**, 3.
Artemidorus of Cnidus, a Greek rhetorician; attempts to warn Cæsar of conspiracy, **5**, 582, 585.
Artemisia, (fifth century, B.C.) queen of Halicarnassus; at battle of Salamis, **2**, 417; **3**, 347–348; in army of Xerxes, **3**, 304, 340–341; entrusted with charge of Xerxes' children, **3**, 349.
Artemisia, wife of Mausolus and queen of Caria 352–350 B.C.; tomb built by, **2**, 417.
Artemius, see Anastasius II.
Artemisium, promontory in Euboea, Greece; battle of (480 B.C.), **3**, 330–334.
Artemon, (second century B.C.) a Syrian; personates Antiochus Theos, **4**, 557.
Artenay, village in France; battle of (1870), **13**, 173.
Arteveldе, Jacob van (ca. 1300–1345), Flemish popular leader, called the "Brewer of Ghent"; alliance of, with England, **11**, 102; **13**, 322; **18**, 457–458; murder of, **11**, 112; **13**, 323; **18**, 458.
Arteveldе, Philip van (ca. 1340–1382), Flemish popular leader; chosen president of Flanders (1381); **13**, 328; **18**, 497; defeats Count of Flanders at Bruges (1382), **11**, 156; **13**, 329; death of, at battle of Roosebek, **13**, 329; **18**, 497.
Arthur, legendary king in Britain; foundations for the story of, **18**, 40–41.
Arthur (1187–1203), count of Brittany, son of Geoffrey; claimant to English throne, **11**, 49; **18**, 314, 329 seq.; betrothal of, **18**, 309; cause of, supported by Philip II, **18**, 331; capture and disappearance of, **18**, 333.
Arthur (1486–1502), son of Henry VII of England; birth of, **19**, 21; marriage of, **19**, 38; character and death of, **19**, 38.
Arthur, Chester Alan (1830–1886), American statesman; succeeds to the presidency on the death of President Garfield (1881), **23**, 479; signs Civil Service Act (1883), **23**, 479.
Arthur, Sir George (1784–1854), British colonial official; governor of Van Dieman's Land (Tasmania), **22**, 241; succeeds Sir Francis B. Head as lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada (1838), **22**, 337.
Articles of Confederation, the first instrument of government of the United States of America; adopted (1777), **23**, 254; weakness of, **23**, 286–287.
Articles, Six, see Six Articles.
Artigas, José (1755–1851), South American revolutionary general; in command of Uruguay militia, **23**, 593.
Artillery, see Arms, Armour.
Artimpasa, Scythian goddess, corresponding to Venus, **2**, 406.
Artois, ancient province of northern France; annexed to France, under Philip Augustus, **11**, 51; seized by Farnese, prince of Parma, **10**, 243.
Artois, counts of, see Robert I and II, counts of Artois, and Charles X, king of France.

Artyphius (fifth century B.C.), son of Megabyzus; rebels against Darius II, **2**, 618.
Arudj (Horuj, Uruj, Horush) (d. 1518), Barbary corsair, brother of Barbarossa; career of in North Africa, **8**, 520; **24**, 476.
Arundel, town of Sussex, England, famous for its castle; siege of (1101), **18**, 232; battle of (1644), **20**, 22.
Arundel, Philip Howard, Earl of (d. 1595); one of the leaders of the Catholic party in England under Edward VI and Elizabeth; in attempt to place Mary on the throne (1553), **19**, 231; condemnation and death of, **19**, 407.
Arundel, Humphrey (d. 1549), leader of insurrection against Edward VI, **19**, 215.
Arundel, Thomas (1353–1413), archbishop of Canterbury; impeached and banished, **18**, 502; incites Henry IV to persecute Lollards, **18**, 520–521.
Aruns (sixth century B.C.), son of Tarquinius Superbus; sent to consult oracle of Delphi, **5**, 85; kills and is killed by Brutus, **5**, 89.
Aruns (d. ca. 500 B.C.), son of Porsena, an Etruscan; defeated at battle of Aricia, **3**, 6.
Aruns, an Etruscan of Clusium; according to legend invites Gauls to cross the Alps (fourth century B.C.), **5**, 156, 166.
Ararn, Babylonian deity, **1**, 526; **2**, 220.
Arvad, see Aradus.
Arverni, tribe in Gaul; wars of, with Rome, **5**, 515, 526.
Arvina, A. Cornelius, Roman dictator (fourth century B.C.); conflict of, with Samnites, **5**, 187.
Aryandes (fifth century B.C.), a Persian; as governor of Egypt, **2**, 612.
Aryans, members of Aryan or Indo-European race; races and language, **1**, 45–46; **3**, 34, 36; early home of, **2**, 482, 525–526; **3**, 34; in India, **2**, 483–492; and Persians, **2**, 482, 565; in Greece, **3**, 34–36; and Romans, **5**, 44.
Aryat (sixth century A.D.), Abyssinian soldier; invades Yemen (529 A.D.), **8**, 110.
Aryenis (sixth century B.C.), daughter of Alyattes, king of Lydia; marries Astyages of Media, **2**, 430, 458, 583.
Arymbas I (Arribas or Tharymbas), king of Molossians in Epirus ca. 429 B.C.; educated at Athens, **4**, 502.
Arymbas II, king of Epirus in fourth century B.C.; reign of, **4**, 502–503.
Arzamas, a literary club of romanticists in Russia; foundation of, **17**, 516.
Arzanene, border province of Persia; Christian inhabitants of, carried away (577 A.D.), **8**, 90.
Asa, king of Judah ca. 917–874 B.C.; reign of, **2**, 107, 108.
Asa, wife of Gudrod, Gothic king of Skåne; causes death of husband and father, **16**, 35.
Asad ben Saman, see Saman, Asad.
Asagarta, see Sagartians.
Asami, an Aryan language of India, **2**, 490.
Asan, czars of Bulgaria, see Asen.
Asan, battle of (1894), **24**, 558.
Asander, son of Philotas; brother of Parmenion, **4**, 218; defeats Orontobates, **4**, 297; receives satrapy of Caria (323 B.C.), **4**, 428.
Asbiorn (tenth century), Scandinavian landholder; at assembly in Trondhjem, **16**, 52.
Asbrandson, Bjarni, in Icelandic saga, a discoverer of America; adventures of, **22**, 402 seq.
Ascalon, see Askalon.
Ascanians, Pelasgian tribe, **2**, 401.
Ascanius (Iulus), in classical legend, the son of Æneas; founds Alba Longa, **5**, 60–61; eponymous founder of Julian family, **5**, 70.
Ascelin (tenth century), bishop of Laon; conspiracy of, to seize Charles of Lorraine, **11**, 22.
Ascension Island, an island in the Atlantic belonging to Great Britain; discovery of (1501), **10**, 486.
Aschaffenburg, a town in Bavaria; battle of, (1866), **15**, 492.
Ascham, Anthony (ca. 1617–1650), English ambassador to Spain; murdered by English royalists, **20**, 94, 123.
Ascham, Roger (1515–1568), English scholar and author; tutor of Elizabeth, **19**, 246; describes Elizabeth, **19**, 269–270.
Ascoli Satriano, town in Italy, see Asculum.
Ascue, Anne, see Askew.
Asculum, Apulum or Satrianum, Latin name for modern Ascoli Satriano, a town in Italy; battle of (279 B.C.), **4**, 509; **5**, 207.
Asdiagians, branch of the Vandals in Spain, **6**, 598.
Asdrubal, see Hasdrubal.
Asen, Ivan I, Bulgarian czar 1186–1196; throws off Byzantine yoke, **24**, 168; reign of, **24**, 169.
Asen, Ivan II, Bulgarian czar 1218–1241; reign of, **24**, 171, 173.
Asen, Ivan III, Bulgarian czar 1279–1280, **24**, 174.
Asen, Michael, Bulgarian czar 1244–1257; murdered, **24**, 173.
Asen, Peter, Bulgarian czar 1196–1197; with Ivan Asen throws off Byzantine yoke, **24**, 168; succeeds Ivan Asen I, **24**, 169.
Asgard, in Norse mythology, the abode of the gods, **16**, 13 seq.
Ashantee (Ashanti) War, between Great Britain and the Ashantee Nation, West Africa (1873–1874); Sir Garnet Wolseley terminates, **21**, 639.
Ashburton Treaty, a treaty concluded at Washington between Great Britain and the United States (1842); provisions of, **23**, 368.
Ashburton, Lord, see Baring.
Ashdod, see Azotus.
Ashdown, see Æscesdune.
Asher, Hebrew tribe; location of, **2**, 70.
Ashley, Mrs. Catherine, governess of Queen Elizabeth; "Confessions" of, **19**, 212.

Ashley, Lord, see Shaftesbury.
Ashraf, mameluke sultan of Egypt; captures Acre (1291), **2**, 306.
Ashtaroth, see Astarte.
Ashton, Sir Arthur (d. 1649), English royalist soldier; defends Drogheda against Cromwell, (1649), **20**, 97–98.
Ashtoreth, see Astarte.
Asia, continent; derivation of name, **2**, 425.
Asia Minor, a peninsula of western Asia, occupied in ancient times by Mysia, Phrygia, Lycia, Cappadocia, Cilicia, Pamphylia, Pisidia, Caria, Bithynia, Paphlagonia, Galatia, Lycaonia, Isauria, Armenia, Pontus (see these names)—now belonging to Turkey; position of, in history, special essay by W. J. Hamilton, **2**, 373–379; chronology of minor kingdoms, **2**, 380–390; main treatment, **2**, 391–463; bibliography, **2**, 465–468.
Asian, according to Herodotus the name of a Sardian tribe, **2**, 425.
Asiaticus, see Antiochus XIII.
Asies, a mythical personage in Lydian history, **2**, 425, 429.
Asinius, Herius, chief of Marrucinians in Marsic War; falls in battle against Marius (90 B.C.), **5**, 415.
Asis, Francis de, marries Isabella II of Spain (1846), **10**, 400.
Askalon (Ascalon), city of Phœnicia on the Mediterranean; battle of (1099), **8**, 353; naval battle of (1123), **2**, 304; siege of (1153), **2**, 305; **8**, 366; taken by Saladin (1187), **8**, 376.
Askalonians, see Philistines.
Askanian House, powerful feudal family in Germany (twelfth and fourteenth centuries); foundation and end of, **14**, 214.
Aske, Robert (d. 1537), leader of insurrection called "Pilgrimage of Grace"; execution of, **19**, 179.
Askew (Ascue), Anne (1521–1546), an English woman accused of heresy; martyrdom of, **19**, 199.
Askold (ninth century), Varangian chief; leads expedition against Byzantium, **17**, 96.
Asmonæans, see Maccabees.
Asmund, legendary prince of Sweden; in battle with Hadding, **16**, 10.
Asnapper, see Asshurbanapal.
Asoka or Piyadasi, king of India 263–226 B.C.; reign of, **2**, 474–475; inscriptions and monuments of, **2**, 491, 499.
Aspamithres, a eunuch under Xerxes I, **2**, 615, 630.
Aspar (d. 471 A.D.), Byzantine general and son of Ardaburius; in Italy, **6**, 573–578; as a king-maker, **6**, 610; **7**, 61; character of, **6**, 611; and Zeno the Isaurian, **6**, 613; death of, **6**, 614; **7**, 62.
Asparuch (seventh century), Bulgarian chief; leads Bulgars into Moesia, **7**, 189; **24**, 159, 160.
Aspasia (fifth century B.C.), celebrated Milesian woman; relations of, with Pericles, **3**, 462–463; accusations against, **3**, 463, 464, 518.
Aspasians (Hippasians), ancient tribe of India, **4**, 356.
Aspastes, governor of Carmania (fourth century B.C.), **4**, 369, 370.
Aspis (fourth century, B.C.), Persian satrap of Cappadocia; rebels against Artaxerxes II, **2**, 624.
Aspre, Konstantin, Baron d' (1789–1850), Austrian general; in Italian campaign of 1848–1849, **14**, 644.
Aspromonte, mountain in Italy; Garibaldi captured at battle of (1862), **9**, 613.
Asquith, Herbert H., British statesman; Chancellor of Exchequer (1905), **21**, 663; at Colonial Conference, 669.
As-Samas ben Malik (Assan), viceroy of Spain 721 A.D., **8**, 197.
Assas, Nicolas, Chevalier d' (1738–1760), French soldier; death of, **12**, 79.
Assassination Plot, a conspiracy against the life of William III of England (1696); story of, **20**, 453–455.
Assassinations:
Albert I, king of Germany (May 1st, 1308), **14**, 163–164.
Alcibiades (404 B.C.), **4**, 24.
Alexander II, czar of Russia (Mar. 13th, 1881), **17**, 607–609.
Alexander, king of Servia (June 11th, 1903), **24**, 205.
Artevelde, Jacob van (July 24th, 1345), **13**, 324–325.
Beaton, Cardinal (May 29th, 1546), **21**, 242–243.
Becket, Thomas à (Dec. 29th, 1170), **18**, 275–277.
Berri, Duke de (Feb. 13th, 1820), **13**, 24.
Bobrikov, governor of Finland (June 15th, 1904), **17**, 625.
Buckingham, Duke of (Aug. 23nd, 1628), **19**, 555–556.
Cæsar, Julius (44 B.C.), **5**, 581–583.
Canovas, premier of Spain (April 22nd, 1897), **10**, 419.
Carnot, president of France (June 24th, 1894), **13**, 195.
Cavendish, Lord Frederick, and T. H. Burke (Phœnix Park murders), (May 6th, 1882), **21**, 645.
Coligny, Admiral Gaspard de (Aug. 24th, 1572), **11**, 374–375.
Darnley (Feb. 10th, 1567), **19**, 305–306.
Edward V, king of England (1483), **18**, 615–616.
Elizabeth, empress of Austria (Sept. 10th, 1898), **15**, 81.
Garfield, James A. (July 2nd, 1881), **23**, 479.
Guise, Henry, Duke of (December 23rd, 1588), **11**, 390–391.
Gustavus III, king of Sweden (Mar. 16th, 1792), **16**, 409.
Henry III, king of France (August 1st, 1589), **11**, 393–394.
Henry IV, king of France (May 14th, 1610), **11**, 416.
Hipparchus (514 B.C.), **3**, 231–233.
Humbert, king of Italy (July 29th, 1900), **9**, 633.

James I, king of Scotland (Feb. 20th, 1437), **21**, 175–177.
John the Fearless, duke of Burgundy (1419), **11**, 178.
Ketteler, Baron von, German minister to China (June 20th, 1900), **24**, 568.
Kotzebue (Mar. 23rd, 1819), **15**, 371.
Lincoln, Abraham (April 14th, 1865), **23**, 451.
McKinley, William (Sept. 6th, 1901), **23**, 491.
Marat (July 13th, 1793), **12**, 302–303.
Michael, prince of Servia (June 10th, 1860), **24**, 202.
Orleans, Louis, Duke of (Nov. 23rd, 1407), **11**, 165.
Paul I, czar of Russia (Mar. 23rd, 1801), **17**, 440–443.
Philip of Macedon, 366 B.C., **4**, 252.
Pizarro, Francisco (June 26th, 1541), **23**, 556–558.
Plehve, Von (July 28th, 1904), **17**, 625.
Rizzio (Mar. 9th, 1566), **19**, 303.
Sennacherib, king of Assyria (681 B.C.), **1**, 416.
Sharp, Archbishop (May 3rd, 1679), **21**, 305.
Stambulov, ex-premier of Bulgaria (July 15th, 1895), **24**, 186.
Wallenstein (Feb. 25th, 1634), **14**, 364.
William (I) the Silent (July 10th, 1584), **13**, 499–501.

Assassins (Ismailians, Bathenians), military and religious order in Syria; foundation and growth of, **8**, 230, 365; opposed by Saladin, **8**, 370; conquered by Turks, **24**, 290.

Assaye or Assye, a village in British India; battle of (1803), **22**, 120.

Asseerghur, in India; fortress of, taken by Stevenson (1804), **22**, 121.

Asseiceira, battle of (1834), **10**, 550.

Assemblies, see **Congresses, Conventions, Councils, and Government.**

Asshur, Assyrian god, **2**, 397.

Asshur, ancient capital of Assyria; general history of, **1**, 371, 372; under Shalmaneser I, **1**, 375; destroyed by Asshurnazirpal, **1**, 383; earliest mention of, **1**, 500; see also Assyria.

Asshur-akhe-iddin, see **Esarhaddon.**

Asshurbanapal or Asurbanipal (Sardanapalus, Asnapper), king of Assyria 668–626 B.C.; quells revolt in Egypt, **1**, 162, 178; Esarhaddon and, **1**, 416 seq.; appointed co-ruler with father, **1**, 424; early reign of (668–652), **1**, 425–431; Diodorus' account of reign, **1**, 595–599; war of, with Shamash-shum-ukin (652–648), **1**, 431–434; Cilician cities built by, **2**, 416; treasures of, **1**, 115; Assyrian culture under, **1**, 439; manners and customs under, **1**, 463, 595; encourages science of astronomy, **1**, 569; public works of, **1**, 440 seq.; library of, **1**, 607 seq., 615 seq., 618 seq.; wars of, in Phœnicia, **2**, 285–286; wars of, in Lydia, **2**, 411–412, 422–423; conquers Tuktammu, **2**, 585; last years of reign (648–626), **1**, 434–437; character and death of, **1**, 441–442, 595, 598; Greek legends of, **1**, 318–319.

Asshur-bel-kala, king of Assyria ca. 1090 B.C.; reign of, **1**, 378.

Asshur-bel-nish-eshu, first known king of Assyria (ca. 1450 B.C.); reign of, **1**, 373, 374.

Asshur-dan I, king of Assyria (ca. 1200 B.C.); reign of, **1**, 377.

Asshur-dan II, king of Assyria (ca. 930 B.C.); reign of, **1**, 380.

Asshur-dan III, king of Assyria 772–755 B.C.; reign of, **1**, 390–391.

Asshur-danin-apli, son of Shalmaneser II, king of Assyria; rebellion of (827 B.C.), **1**, 389.

Asshur-erbi, king of Assyria (ca. 1000 B.C.); reign of, **1**, 378.

Asshur-etil-ili (Asshur-etil-ilani, Asshur-etil-ili-ukinni, Bel-zakir-ishkun), king of Assyria (ca. 626 B.C.); reign of, **1**, 439, 442; identified with Saracus, **1**, 444; Scythians invade Assyria during reign of, **2**, 439, 442.

Asshur-nadin-akke II, king of Assyria (ca. 1400 B.C.) **1**, 374.

Asshur-nadin-akke III, king of Assyria (ca. 1000 B.C.), **1**, 378.

Asshur-nadin-shum, king of Babylon (ca. 700 B.C.); placed on throne, **1**, 410; captured by Elamites, **1**, 412, 415.

Asshur-narara, king of Assyria (ca. 1250 B.C.) **1**, 376.

Asshurnazirpal I, king of Assyria (ca. 1280 B.C.); kills his father, **1**, 364; reign of, **1**, 376.

Asshurnazirpal II, king of Assyria (ca. 1050 B.C.), **1**, 378.

Asshurnazirpal III, king of Assyria ca. 885–860 B.C.; main treatment of, **1**, 380–387; invades Phœnicia, **2**, 284.

Asshur-nirari II, king of Assyria 754–ca. 745 B.C.; reign of, **1**, 391.

Asshur-rish-ishi, king of Assyria (ca. 1140 B.C.); reign of, **1**, 376, 377.

Asshur-uballit, king of Assyria (ca. 1370 B.C.), relation of, to Babylonia, **1**, 364; correspondence of, with Egypt, **1**, 374.

Assideans, name given to the party of the Maccabees, **2**, 148.

Assize of Arms (1181), legislation of reign of Henry II reëstablishing the *fyrd* or national militia in England, **18**, 295.

Assize of Clarendon (1166), ordinance of Henry II of England introducing important changes in judicial administration, **18**, 295.

Assize of Jerusalem, code of laws drawn up under Godfrey de Bouillon; provisions of, **8**, 355 seq.

Assize of Northampton (1176), English ordinance of Henry II extending the provisions of Assize of Clarendon (*q. v.*), **18**, 295.

Assur and its compounds, see **Asshur.**

Assyria, main treatment, **1**, 336–446; **1**, Chapter III, Rise of Assyria (ca. 3000–726 B.C.), 366–397; Chapter IV, Four Generations of Assyrian Greatness (726–626 B.C.), 397–438; Chapter V, Decline and Fall of Assyria (626–606 B.C.), 438–446; Chapter VII, Manners and Customs (Babylonia-Assyria), 460–515; Chapter VIII, Religion (Babylonia-Assyria), 515–534; Chapter IX, Culture (Babylonia-Assyria), 534–571; Appendix A, Classical Traditions, 571–600; Appendix B, Excavations, 600–627; Chronology, **1**, 330–335; Bibliography, **1**, 629–637; see also Arabia, Babylonia.

Astarte (Ashtoreth or Ashtaroth), Semitic deity; Phœnician worship of, **2**, 266, 350, 352; Hittite representations of, **2**, 396; cult of, in Lydia, **2**, 424; Israelites worship, **2**, 71; compared to Istar, **2**, 396; identified with Aphrodite, **2**, 350.

Astarte (Abdastarte II), king of Tyre 908–898 B.C.; co-ruler with Metuastarte, **2**, 283.

Aster, Ernst Ludwig von (1778–1855), German military engineer and soldier; urges king to break with France, **15**, 310; enters Prussian service, **15**, 312.

Asti, Treaty of (1615), regulates relations of Savoy and Montferrat, **9**, 499.

Astolf, see **Aistulf.**

Astor, John Jacob (1763–1848), American merchant; establishes fur trading-post at Astoria, Oregon (1810), **23**, 18.

Astrakhan, capital of government of Astrakhan, Russia; siege of, **24**, 367.

Astrid (tenth century), Scandinavian queen; wife of Tryggve and mother of Olaf, **16**, 56, 62.

Astrida (eleventh century), widow of St. Olaf, king of Norway; at court of King Magnus, **16**, 103.

Astronomy:
Arabian: Caliph Abu Jafar (Al Mansur) gives impulse to, **8**, 271.
Assyro-Babylonian and Chaldean, **1**, 480, 537–538, 564–565, 568–570.
Chinese, **24**, 538.
Copernican system, **9**, 493–494.
Danish: Tycho-Brahe, **16**, 304, 352–354.
English: observations of Halley and Flamsteed, **20**, 353; national observatory at Greenwich founded (1675), **20**, 353.
Greek: Heroic Age, **3**, 88–89; Eratosthenes, **4**, 606–607; Greek influence on Indian astronomy, **2**, 528.
Hyperborean: Greek classic account, **2**, 446.
Italian: Galileo, **9**, 493–495.
Roman: Julian calendar instituted, **5**, 574–575; appearances of Julian's star, **6**, 101.
Spanish: Alfonsine tables, **10**, 68.

Asturians, a mountain tribe in Spain, **10**, 3.

Asturias, Prince of, title of heir to Spanish throne; first assumption of (1388), **10**, 119; birth of (1907), **10**, 421.

Astyages, king of the Medes ca. 584–ca. 549 B.C.; main treatment of, **2**, 576–580; leads "Manda warriors" into Babylonia, **1**, 454; prisoner of Cyrus the Great, **2**, 457–458; authenticity of dates of, **2**, 583; character of, **2**, 586; story of, in Babylonian tablets, **2**, 591.

Astyochus (fifth century B.C.), Spartan naval commander; expedition to Ionian coast, **3**, 619; secretly ordered to kill Alcibiades, **3**, 621; in secret service of Tissaphernes, **3**, 622; narrow escape of, from fury of soldiers, **3**, 629.

Asur, and its compounds; see **Asshur.**

Asurs, ancient Indian sect, **2**, 521.

Ata (Nenephes), king of Egypt, first dynasty of (ca. 5000 B.C.), **1**, 91.

Atabegs ("father governors" or generals), title assumed by various dynasties arising from splitting up of Seljuk Empire; rise of, in Mosul (twelfth century), **8**, 365; in Central Asia (thirteenth century), **24**, 280; in Persia, **24**, 492.

Atahualpa or Atahuallpa (ca. 1495–1533), an Inca sovereign of Peru; birth of, **23**, 542; rival of Huascar for throne, **23**, 543; treacherous capture of, by Pizarro, **23**, 544–547; death of, **23**, 548.

Atanagild, king of the Goths 743–755 A.D., **10**, 38.

Atanagild (Athanagild), king of the Visigoths in Spain 554–567 A.D.; vanquishes Agila (554 A.D.), **10**, 19; war with Justinian, **7**, 113; reign of, **10**, 20–21; misfortunes of his daughters, **10**, 20.

Atawulf (Ataulf or Ataulphus) (d. ca. 415 A.D.), king of the West Goths and brother-in-law of Alaric; brings reinforcements to Alaric (409 A.D.), **6**, 554; made count of the domestics under Attalus, **6**, 557; succeeds Alaric as king (411 A.D.), **6**, 564; evacuates Italy (412 A.D.), **6**, 564; conquests of, in Gaul, **6**, 564–565; marriage of, **6**, 565; and Honorius, **5**, 568–569; invades Spain, **6**, 569; **10**, 15; death of, **6**, 569; **10**, 15.

Atchison, David R. (1807–1886), American politician; pro-slavery leader in Kansas disturbances (1854), **23**, 395.

Atella, battle of (1496), **9**, 421.

Aternian Law, a Roman law limiting consular power, **2**, 132.

Ath, siege of (1697), **11**, 608.

Athalaric or Athalric (517–534 A.D.), a king of East Goths; extent of kingdom, **7**, 106; **10**, 19; character and death of, **7**, 395.

Athaliah, daughter of Ahab, king of Israel, and wife of Jehoram, king of Judah, queen of Judah 884–878 B.C.; marriage of, **2**, 109; becomes queen, **2**, 110–111; death of, **2**, 111.

Athamanes, an Illyrian tribe, **3**, 111.

Athanagild, see **Atanagild.**

Athanaric (d. ca. 381 A.D.), a Visigothic chief in Dacia; accedes to treaty with Valens, **6**, 521; defeated by Huns (375 A.D.), **6**, 522; **7**, 46; at Constantinople, **6**, 525.

Athanasius, Saint (ca. 296–373 A.D.), one of the fathers of the Christian church, **6**, 515.

Athelstan, see **Æthelstan.**

Athenæum illustré, a school at Amsterdam; foundation of (1632), **13**, 591.

Athenais, see **Eudocia.**

Athene (Roman Minerva), a goddess in Greek mythology, tutelary deity of Athens; institution of feast called *Pana-*

thenæa in honour of, **3**, 161; temple of Athene Polias on Acropolis of Athens, **3**, 335, 453; temple of, called Parthenon at Athens, **3**, 453 seq.; statues of, on Acropolis of Athens, **3**, 453, 479, 482, 485–486, 526; temple of, on Cape Sunium, **3**, 480; see also **Minerva**.
Athenion, Cilician slave, leads insurrection in Sicily (101 B.C.), **5**, 399–400.
Athenry, battles of (1316), **21**, 383.
Athens, capital of Greece; discovery of Aristotle's treatise on constitution of, **1**, 514; origin and history of to ca. 630 B. C., **3**, 154–166; under Solon, **3**, 207–221; under Pisistratus, **3**, 222–230; democracy established at, **3**, 231–260; ostracism in, **3**, 245–251; colonies of, **3**, 254, 450–451; in Persian wars, **3**, 261–381; dicasteries (popular juries) in, **3**, 281–282, 461; Acropolis of, **3**, 339, 453; under Themistocles, **3**, 382–401; growth of empire (479–462 B.C.), **3**, 402–415; in age of Pericles (ca. 461–429), **3**, 416–491; Long Walls of, **3**, 425–427; oratory in, **3**, 459–461, 492–494; schools in, **3**, 471–473; **7**, 85–86; under Demetrius, **4**, 488–489; in Peloponnesian War, **3**, 508–646; The Four Hundred in, **3**, 624–629; reign of terror in (404–403 B.C.), **4**, 1–15; democracy restored in, **4**, 16–32; in time of Socrates, **4**, 33–48; compared with Sparta, **4**, 72–76; under Theban supremacy, **4**, 155; and battle of Chæronea, **4**, 246; becomes capital of Modern Greece (1833), **24**, 235.
Athens, Walter de Brienne, Duke of, see **Walter**.
Athlone, borough in Ireland; besieged by English (1690), **21**, 432–434.
Athol, David de Strathbogie, Earl of; in alliance with England (1335) **21**, 134; English estates restored to, **21**, 135; death, **21**, 135.
Athos, peninsula of Macedonia; canal made by Xerxes across, **3**, 292–294, 317.
Athos, Mount, a mountain in Macedonia; supposed letter of Xerxes to, **3**, 294; community of monks on, **24**, 219–220.
Athothis or Atu, or Teta, Egyptian king of first dynasty, **1**, 68, 90, 91.
Athrina (sixth century B.C.), leads rebellion in Susiana against Cyrus, **2**, 606.
Athtar, Sabæan deity corresponding to Ishtar, **1**, 315.
Atilia, Roman law of guardianship (ca. 190 B.C.), **6**, 358.
Atizyes, Persian general, **4**, 285, 288, 303.
Atkinson, Henry (1782–1842), an American soldier; in Black Hawk War (1831), **23**, 361.
Atlanta, the capital of Georgia (U. S. A.); siege of (1864), **23**, 444; battle of (July 22d, 1864), **23**, 444; campaign (in American Civil War, 1864), **23**, 444; occupied by Sherman's army; (September 2d, 1864), **23**, 445.
Atlantic Ocean, navigated by Phœnicians, **2**, 334, 346; description of, in fourth century, **2**, 358.
Atmeidan, Turkish name for Hippodrome in Constantinople, **6**, 452.
Atonement, Day of, one of principal Jewish feasts, **2**, 207.
Atossa, daughter of Cyrus, king of Persia, and mother of Xerxes, **2**, 614.
Atra, an ancient state in Mesopotamian desert; siege of (ca. 201 A.D.), **8**, 74, 77.
Atridæ, descendants of Atreus; citadel of, **3**, 38.
Attalus, Flavius Priscus, emperor of the West 409–410 A.D.; reign of, **6**, 557–559; disgrace of, **6**, 568–569.
Attalus I (d. 197 B.C.), king of Pergamus 241–197 B.C.; alliance of, with Rome, **4**, 529; takes part of Rhodians against Macedon, **4**, 530; war with Syria, **4**, 557; power of, reduced by Achæus, **4**, 558.
Attalus III (Philometor), king of Pergamus 138–133 B.C.; bequest of, to Rome, **5**, 363–364.
Attalus (fourth century, B.C.), Macedonian general; at marriage of Philip of Macedon, **4**, 251; commands troops in Asia, **4**, 252; outrages Pausanias, **4**, 252; enemy of Alexander, **4**, 259, 267; slain by Hecatæus, **4**, 268.
Atterbury, Francis, bishop of Rochester; see **Rochester**.
Atterdag, Valdemar, see **Valdemar (IV) Atterdag**.
Attes, see **Attys**.
Attica, in ancient geography a division of central Greece; for history of, see **Athens**, its chief city.
Atticus, Marcus Vestinus, see **Vestinus**.
Attila (d. 453 A.D.), surnamed the Scourge of God; a famous king of the Huns; conquests of, **6**, 584–594; **7**, 48–60.
Attus, see **Navius**.
Attyadæ (Attyads), mythical Lydian dynasty, **2**, 421, 425, 429.
Attys (Attes), Phrygian sun-god; worship of, **2**, 201, 414, 424, 436.
Atu, see **Athothis**.
Atula (eighth century A.D.), daughter of Pepin, **7**, 531.
Atys, Lydian prince, son of Crœsus; tragic death of, **2**, 451–453.
Auberoche, a fortress in upper Gascony; siege of (1345), **11**, 111.
Aubigné, Mlle. d'; see **Maintenon, Mme. de**.
Aubigny, Robert Stuart d' (d. 1544), general of Louis XII; serves in Italy, **11**, 298; taken prisoner by Spain, **11**, 299.
Aubusson, Peter d' (1423–1503), grand master of knights of St. John 1476–1503; at siege of Rhodes, **24**, 332.
Auchmuty, Sir Samuel (1756?–1822), British soldier; in attack on Buenos Ayres, **23**, 580.
Auckland, George Eden, Lord (1784–1849), an English statesman; as governor-general of India, **22**, 138–139.
Audoin (sixth century, A.D.), king of Lombards, **7**, 431–433.
Auersperg, Prince Adolf Wilhelm Daniel (1821–1885), Austrian statesman; commands imperial troops at Schwechat

(1848), **14**, 647; forms Cisleithanian ministry (1871), **15**, 45; attitude of, toward Pope Pius IX, **15**, 47; ministry of, falls, **15**, 52.
Auersperg, Prince Karl Wilhelm (1814–1890), Austrian statesman; resigns from ministry (1868), **15**, 37.
Auerstädt or Auerstedt, a village in Prussia; battle of (1806), **12**, 552; **15**, 294; **17**, 451.
Auerswald, Hans Adolf Erdmann von (1792–1848), Prussian general; killed by a mob, **15**, 452.
Augeas or Augeias, in Greek mythology, king of Elis; stable of, **3**, 31; killed by Hercules, **3**, 71.
Augereau, Pierre François Charles, duke of Castiglione (1757–1816), a French marshal; in campaign in Spain, **12**, 386; at Loano, **12**, 409; in council with Napoleon, **12**, 425, 433, 433 note; at Millesimo, **12**, 426; at Arcola, **12**, 437; in coup d'état of 18th Fructidor, **12**, 447; and the new Directory, **12**, 479, 480; member of council of Five Hundred, **12**, 486; at battle of Jena, **12**, 552; at battle of Eylau, **12**, 557, 559; commands reserve force of Napoleon's reserve army, **12**, 584; at Lyons, **14**, 486.
Augsburg, capital of Swabia and Neuburg, Bavaria; diets of (thirteenth century), **14**, 156; (1500), **14**, 239; prosperity of, in sixteenth century, **14**, 277; yields to Charles V (1546), **14**, 297–298.
Augsburg Confession, the chief Lutheran creed; adoption of, at diet of Augsburg (1530), **14**, 269–270; imposed on Protestants of Norway and Denmark by Frederick I, **16**, 254; made compulsory in Sweden (sixteenth century), **16**, 305; Swiss refuse to sign (1531), **16**, 632.
Augsburg, Diet of (1530), celebrated diet at which Augsburg Confession was adopted, **14**, 268 seq.
Augsburg Interim, a provisional arrangement for settlement of religious differences; proclaimed by Charles V (1448), **14**, 305–308.
Augsburg, League of, treaty between Holland, the emperor, the kings of Sweden and Spain, the elector of Bavaria, and other princes (1686); main discussion of, **11**, 599; **13**, 640; **14**, 399 seq.; Victor Amadeus II of Savoy accedes to, **9**, 507.
Augsburg, Religious Peace of, a treaty between Lutheran and Catholic estates of the empire; concluded at diet of Augsburg (1554–1555), **14**, 312–313.
Augurs, Roman divinators; appointed by Numa Pompilius, **5**, 75–76.
Augusta, city in state of Georgia, U.S.A.; siege of (1781), **23**, 278.
Augusta (1811–1890), wife of William I, emperor of Germany; cares for wounded soldiers (1866), **15**, 497; letters of William I to, **15**, 525 seq.
Augustenburg, Frederick, Duke of, see **Frederick, duke of Augustenburg**.
Augustine, Saint (354–430 A.D.), celebrated father of Latin church; work of, entitled *Concerning the City of God*, **6**, 560; death of, **6**, 599; influence of, on Leo the Great, **8**, 527.
Augustine (d. 604 A.D.), Benedictine monk; sent as missionary to Anglo-Saxons (597 A.D.), **8**, 532; **18**, 42–43; made archbishop of Canterbury, **8**, 582; relations of, with English prelates, **18**, 44–45.
Augustulus, Romulus, last emperor of the West 475–476 A.D., **6**, 615–618.
Augustus, Caius Octavius (Julius Cæsar Octavianus), or Octavian (63 B.C.–14 A.D.), first emperor of Rome; early career of, **5**, 578; declared heir in Cæsar's will, **5**, 610; first public action of, **5**, 611 seq.; as triumvir with Antony (43 B.C.), **5**, 617–630; defeats Antony at Actium, **5**, 631; extent of empire of, **6**, 25–55; reforms of, **6**, 31–55, 88, 90, 347; the German people and the empire of, **6**, 55–77.; characteristics of, **6**, 78, 86, 91, 121–132, 340; compared with Napoleon III, **6**, 80–84; named imperator (27 B.C.), **6**, 87; titles of, **6**, 87–90; gifts to the people and games under, **6**, 94–97, 100–101; literature in time of, **6**, 101; last years of, **6**, 116–132; death of, **6**, 120; deified, **6**, 120; funeral and will of, **6**, 128.
Augustus (1526–1586), elector of Saxony; in religious wars, **14**, 320, 321.
Augustus I of Poland, see **Sigismund (II) Augustus**.
Augustus II (1670–1733), king of Poland and, as Frederick Augustus I, elector of Saxony; main treatment, **24**, 68–75; elected king, **11**, 609; campaign against Sweden, **16**, 378; **17**, 266; **24**, 68; dethroned, **17**, 272; **24**, 69; invades Poland, **17**, 274; **24**, 71; surrenders to Charles XII, **17**, 275; **24**, 72; regains throne, **24**, 72.
Augustus III (1696–1763), king of Poland and, as Frederick Augustus II, elector of Saxony; youth of, **14**, 403–405; reign of, **24**, 75–82; in war with France, **14**, 424; in Seven Years' War, **15**, 190; death of, **17**, 376; **24**, 82.
Aula, association of Hungarian students; in revolution of 1848, **14**, 638.
Auletes, see **Ptolemy XI**.
Aulic Council, law-court, in German Empire; organised (1559), **14**, 322.
Auliet, siege of (1864), **17**, 600.
Aulus, mythical Roman hero, **5**, 94–95.
Aulus Didius, Roman general in Britain, **18**, 14.
Aulus Plautius, Roman general in Britain, **18**, 13.
Aumale, Mademoiselle d', marries Alfonso VI of Portugal, **10**, 517.
Aumale (Charles of Lorraine), Duke d' (1556–1631), **11**, 370.
Aumale (Henri d'Orléans), Duke d' (1822–1897), the fourth son of Louis Philippe; exiled, **13**, 193.
Aumale, see William de Fors, earl of Albemarle.
Aumont, Jean d' (1522–1595), a French marshal; at battle of Ivry, **11**, 398.

Auputh, Egyptian high-priest (tenth century B.C.), 1, 173.
Auputh, Egyptian king (ca. 775 B.C.), 1, 174.
Aurangzeb (1619–1707), native Indian emperor 1658–1707; proclaimed great mogul, 22, 35; glory of, 22, 37; captures Bijapur and Golconda, 22, 38.
Auray, battle of (1364), 11, 146.
Aurelia, mother of Julius Cæsar, 5, 597, 602.
Aurelia Victoria, mother of Victorinus, Roman governor of Gaul; political influence of, 6, 419.
Aurelian, minister of the emperor Arcadius, 7, 37.
Aurelian, Claudius Lucius Domitius (212–275 A.D.), Roman emperor; reign of, 6, 421–427; cedes Dacia to Goths, 6, 620; 24, 127.
Aurelius, see Constantine (I) the Great.
Aurelle de Paladines, Claude Michel Louis (1804–1877), French soldier; in Franco-Prussian war, 13, 167–174.
Aureolus, M'. Acilius, Roman general under Valerian, 6, 418, 420.
Aus, Arab tribe; capture Medina, 8, 117.
Ausgleich, Austro-Hungarian (1867), 15, 33; Bohemian (1890), 15, 57.
Austerlitz, battle of (1805), 12, 545; 14, 537.
Austin, Stephen F. (1793–1836), American pioneer; leads settlement in Texas, 23, 366.
Australia; main treatment, 22, 233–259; discovery and exploration of, 22, 233; the founding of New South Wales (1788), 22, 235–236; gold discovered in, 22, 238, 247, 249, 250; settlement of Van Diemen's Land, (1803), 22, 241; South Australia, 22, 244; Victoria, 22, 247; Western Australia, 22, 248; Queensland, 22, 249; Chinese exclusion and Agrarian legislation, 22, 250; labour movement in (1873–1900), 22, 252; commonwealth of, established (1900), 22, 257; provisions of Commonwealth Act, 22, 258–259; 21, 672; State debts (1906), 21, 672; imperial defence, 21, 672; Customs tariff (1907), 21, 673.
Austria, Duchy of, separated from Bavaria and erected as a duchy (1156), 14, 98; text of grant of establishment by Frederick Barbarossa, 15, 582–583; passes to the Habsburgs (1282), 14, 150 seq.
Austria, House of; blended with house of Bourbon, 14, 405, 437.
Austria-Hungary; main treatment, 14, 551–661; 15, 1–94; Chapter I, Shaking off the Napoleonic Yoke (1806–1815), 14, 551–585; Chapter II, From the Peace of Paris to the March Revolution (1815–1848), 585–635; Chapter III, Reaction and Revolt (1848–1850), 635–661; Chapter IV, Absolutism and Disaster (1848–1866), 15, 1–31; Chapter V, the Dual Monarchy since 1866 (1866–1904), 31–63; Chapter VI, An Essay on *The Constitutional Development of Austria in the Nineteenth Century*, by Franz Xavier von Krones, 63–84; Chapter VII, an Essay, *The Intellectual Development of Hungary in the Nineteenth Century*, by H. Marczali, 84–94; Bibliography (Germanic Empires), 15, 620–638; Chronology (Germanic Empires) (1138–1904), 15, 639–662.
Rulers: Francis I, 1806–1835, 14, 543–597; Ferdinand I, 1835–1848, 14, 594–650; Francis-Joseph I, 1848–, 14, 650–661; 15, 1–94.
Austrian Succession, War of the (1740–1748), 14, 426–435; Italy in, 9, 534; Spain in, 10, 300; France in, 12, 35; Belgium in, 14, 40; effect in America, 23, 183.
Austrolenka or Ostrolenka, battle of (1831), 24, 116.
Austro-Prussian War or Seven Weeks' War (1866), 15, 23–30, 487–495; Italy in, 9, 614.
Austro-Turkish Wars (1593–1596), 24, 272–273; (1663), 24, 385; (1683), 24, 389; (1687–1689), 24, 394–396; (1695–1699), 24, 402–403; (1718), 24, 406; (1737), 24, 410; see also Russo-Turkish Wars.
Autas, battle of (630 A.D.), 8, 129.
Autchar (eighth century), Frankish duke, 7, 511.
Autemarre, French soldier; at battle of the Alma (1854), 17, 566.
Authari (sixth century), king of Lombards, 7, 439–443.
Auto da fé, ceremony of the Spanish Inquisition, 10, 591.
Autonous, mythical Greek hero, 3, 338.
Autophradates (fourth century B.C.), Persian soldier; in Phœnicia, 2, 295–296; 4, 305–306; leads first expedition against Greece, 2, 621.
Autun, Council of (1094), 11, 30.
Auvergne, Counts of, see Bouillon.
Auvergne, fiefs of, 11, 13.
Auxerre, Conferences of (1432), 11, 222.
Ava, capital of Burma; captured by British (1824), 22, 134.
Avars, Asiatic tribe, allied to Huns; origin of, 7, 119; enter Europe, 7, 120–121; invade Germany, 7, 138; in wars with Eastern Empire, 7, 147–150, 158–159, 164, 171, 176; in Lombardy, 7, 434–435, 445, 449; in wars with Franks, 7, 527, 544, 558; 24, 129–130; in Poland, 24, 1; customs of, 24, 129.
Avaux, Claude de Mesmes, Count of (1595–1650), French ambassador; at Westphalia, 11, 496; 14, 383; at Nimeguen, 11, 589; in Sweden, 14, 370; 16, 320.
Avein, battle of (1635), 11, 469.
Aveiro (José Mascarenhas), Duke of (1708–1759); plots against José I of Portugal, 10, 528.
Avelan, Russian admiral; and the Franco-Russian alliance (1893), 17, 614.
Avellaneda, Nicholas (1836–1885), Argentine statesman; elected president (1874), 23, 616.
Avenches, chief city of Helvetians; 16, 532, 532 note; destruction of, 16, 534 note.
Averrhoës (1126–1198), Arab physician and philosopher, 8, 280.
Aversa, fortress of Naples; captured by Normans (1029), 9, 69.

Avesta, doctrines of Zoroaster, *q. v.*
Avicenna (980–1037 A.D.), Arab physician, 8, 280.
Avidius, see Cassius.
Avienus, Roman ambassador to Attila, 6, 593.
Avignon, town of Southern France; and the popes, 8, 619; 11, 74, 82; 14, 162; siege of (1226), 11, 58.
Avila, Spanish admiral; at battle of Gibraltar (1607), 13, 543.
Avila, Gil Gonzales de, see Gonzales Davila.
Avila, Pedro Arias de (1442–1531), Spanish soldier; in Panama, 22, 473.
Avitus, Marcus Mæcilius (d. 456 A.D.), emperor of the West; commander in Gaul, 6, 586; reign of, 6, 602–605, 610.
Avocati, Guelph family; expelled from Lucca (1320), 9, 133.
Awilda, legendary Scandinavian queen, wife of Skiold, 16, 8.
Axelsson, Eric (fifteenth century), archbishop of Upsala, 16, 215.
Axtel, Daniel (d. 1660), English parliamentary soldier; execution of, 20, 236.
Axuch, favourite of the emperor Joannes II, 7, 263–264.
Ayacucho, battle of (1824), 23, 582, 587, 592.
Ayala, Don Pedro, Spanish ambassador; reconciles Henry VII of England with King James IV of Scotland (1497), 19, 34.
Ayavala, battle of (1705), 23, 190.
Ayesha, see Aisha.
Aylesford, battle of (455 A.D.), 18, 35.
Ayllon, Lucas Vasquez de (1474–1526), Spanish lawyer; imports slaves, 22, 475; his expedition to Mexico, 22, 475.
Aymer, bishop of Puy, see Adhemar.
Aymer de Valence, see Pembroke.
Aymeric or Almeric, master of the English Knight Templars; named in Magna Charta (1215), 18, 347, 627.
Ayscue, Sir George (d. 1672), English admiral; at Plymouth, 13, 618; 20, 127; at battle of North Foreland, 13, 627.
Ayton, Truce of (1497), 21, 206, 207.
Ayub ben Habib, Arab viceroy of Spain (715 A.D.), 8, 197.
Ayub Khan, son of Sher Ali and claimant to Afghan throne; attempts to capture Kandahar, 22, 209–210; 24, 503; routed by Abdurrahman, 22, 210; 24, 503.
Ayubite dynasty, founded by Saladin; end of, 24, 443.
Azariah (Uzziah), king of Judah 790–738 B.C.; wars with Assyria, 1, 393; conquests of, 2, 114; smitten with leprosy, 2, 114.
Azarmidokht, queen of Persia ca. 634 A.D., 8, 96; ascends throne, 8, 96; deposition of, 8, 96, 152.
Azebaal (Azibaal), king of Aradus 668–626 B.C., reign of, 2, 286.
Azeddin Kaikus II, Seljuk sultan of Iconium (thirteenth century); exile of (ca. 1260), 7, 311.
Azeglio, Massino Taparelli, Marquis d' (1798–1866), Italian statesman and author; made premier of Sardinia, 14, 660.
Azemilcus, king of Tyre and Phœnicia; unsuccessfully defends Tyre against Alexander the Great (333 B.C.), 2, 295; 4, 311.
Azeri, branch of Turkish language, 24, 258.
Azimgarh (Azamgarh), a town in British India; outbreak of mutiny at, 22, 175.
Aziz, Fatimite caliph of Egypt 975–996 A.D.; reign of, 8, 222.
Azotus (Ashdod), a city in Palestine; battle near (1191), 8, 392; siege of (ca. 1259), 8, 449.
Azov (Azof or Azoff), a town in Russia; siege of (1695), 17, 256; 24, 402; (1696), 17, 257; (1736), 17, 335.
Aztecs (Aztecas), the Mexican branch of Nahuatl Indians of Central Mexico; rise of, 23, 506; Cortes unites other Mexican tribes against (1519), 23, 525; Prescott on fall of, 23, 532 seq.; evacuate city of Mexico (1521), 23, 531.
Az-Zagal, Abdallah, king of Granada 1484–1490, rival to Boabdil; capitulates to Ferdinand, 8, 257.
Azzo of Brescia, an Italian soldier; appointed captain-general of Florence (1321), 9, 135.

B

Baal, Phœnician god; worship in Phœnicia, **2**, 350; worshipped in Egypt, **1**, 119, 123; identified with Set, **1**, 123; Jews worship, **2**, 71, 107; see also Bel.

Baal I, king of Tyre, seventh century B.C.; revolts against Assyria, **1**, 178; **2**, 285.

Baal II, king of Tyre, sixth century B.C., **2**, 287.

Baalazar, king of Tyre ca. 850 B.C., **2**, 284.

Baalbazer, king of Tyre ca. 900 B.C., **2**, 283.

Baar, town in Switzerland; peace signed at (1531), **10**, 634.

Baasha, king of Ammon ca. 850 B.C.; joins coalition against Shalmaneser, **1**, 387.

Baasha, king of Israel ca. 900 B.C.; reign of, **2**, 107.

Baau (Night), in Phœnician mythology, **2**, 349.

Bab, The, see Muhammed, Mirza Ali.

Babein, battle of (1168), **8**, 367.

Babel, see Babylon.

Babel, tower of; legend of, **1**, 577; archæological evidence, **1**, 619.

Babenberg, Canon Leopold von (fourteenth century), a champion of the imperial prerogative, **14**, 175.

Baber, or Babar, or Babur (Zehir-ud-din) (1483–1530), founder of Mughal Empire in India; career of, **22**, 24–25; records by, **24**, 304, 306.

Babeuf, see Babœuf.

Babi or Babists, see Babism.

Babik (ninth century), Arab sectary; founds sect of Ismailians (834 A.D.), **8**, 220.

Babington, Anthony (1561–1586), English Roman Catholic; conspiracy of, **19**, 361; trial and execution of, **19**, 363.

Babington Conspiracy, The (1586), see Babington, Anthony.

Babism, the religion of the Babi, a Mohammedan sect, founded by Ali Muhammed (ca. 1843), **24**, 493–494.

Babœuf (Babeuf), François Noël, pseudonym Caius Gracchus (1760–1797), French journalist and agitator; heads conspiracy against Directory (1796), **12**, 421.

Babylon (Babel), capital of ancient kingdom of Babylonia; meaning of name, **1**, 342; capital of Hammurabi, **1**, 363; capital of Kassite dynasty, **1**, 364; sacked by Sennacherib (690 B.C.), **1**, 414; rise after fall of Nineveh, **1**, 319, 446; under Nebuchadrezzar, **1**, 452–453; welcomes Cyrus, **1**, 457; described by Herodotus, **1**, 473 seq.; described by Strabo, **1**, 479 seq.; excavations, **1**, 611.

Babylonia, main treatment, **1**, 309–365, 446–637; Essay on *The Relations of Babylonia with Other Countries*, by Joseph Halévy, 309–311; Chapter I, Land and People, 337–348; Chapter II, Old Babylonian History, 349–365; Chapter VI, Renascence and Fall of Babylon, 446–459; Chapter VII, Manners and Customs of Babylonia-Assyria, 460–514; Chapter VIII, Religion of Babylonians and Assyrians, 515–533; Chapter IX, Babylonian and Assyrian Culture, 534–570; Appendix A, Classical Traditions, 571–599; Appendix B, Excavations in Mesopotamia, 600–626; Chronology, 318–330, 335–336; General Bibliography, 629–637; see also Assyria.

Babylonian (Babylonish) Captivity, (1) the period of the exile of the Jews in Babylon, **2**, 118–121. (2) in papal history, the period of the exile of the popes at Avignon (1305–1376), **8**, 623 seq.

Bacchiadæ, rulers of Corinth, **3**, 185, 191.

Bacchides, Syrian soldier; campaign against Maccabæans, **2**, 154–155.

Bacchus (Dionysus, Iachus), identified with Bes, **1**, 108; identified with Osiris, **1**, 224, 232, 280, 282, 285; worshipped in Babylon, **1**, 482; Greek worship of, **3**, 489.

Bacchylides (fifth century B.C.), Greek poet; honoured by Hiero, **3**, 592.

Bach, Alexander von (1813–1893), Austrian statesman; character of, **15**, 2; political opposition to, **15**, 2; feud with Haynau, **15**, 5; dismissed from ministry (1859), **15**, 18; reforms of, in Austria, **15**, 466.

Bach, Johann Sebastian (1685–1750), German composer, **15**, 359.

Bacher, an Alsatian; career of, **15**, 274–276.

Bacon, Francis (Baron Verulam and Viscount St. Albans), (1561–1626), English statesman and philosopher; assists King James in devising colonisation scheme for Ireland, **19**, 491; attorney-general, **19**, 498; one of the "undertakers," **19**, 498; lord chancellor (1618–1621), impeachment of, **19**, 506; influence of, on science, **19**, 525–526.

Bacon, Nathaniel (1642–1676), American colonial lawyer and political reformer; raises volunteers for defense of Virginia in Indian War (1676), **23**, 127; rebellion of against Gov. Berkeley (1676), **23**, 128–132.

Bacon, Sir Nicholas (1509–1579), English statesman, father of Francis Bacon; lord-keeper of the seals (1558), and lord chancellor (1559), **19**, 270; made councillor by Elizabeth, **19**, 273; presides at public religious disputation (1559), **19**, 276.

Bacon, Roger (ca. 1214–1294), English philosopher, **19**, 525.

Bactria, capital of Bactria; siege of, **1**, 583.

Bactria, ancient Asiatic country; Alexander conquers, **4**, 346–354; relations of, as the Græco-Bactrian kingdom, to India, **2**, 504; **4**, 408; loses independence, **8**, 50; makes peace with Parthia (206 B.C.), **8**, 56; Scythian conquest of, **8**, 60.

Badadagh, battle of (1792), **17**, 410.

Badaga, an early people of India, **2**, 488.

Badajoz, city, Portugal; Alfonso I (Henriques) of Portugal takes (1168), **10**, 431; battle of (1645), **11**, 496; Philip V victorious at (1711), **10**, 520; peace of (1801), **10**, 537; siege of (1812), **10**, 358–365; **21**, 478.

Baden, duchy of Germany; revolt in (1848), **15**, 442; rebellion of (1849), **15**, 456; progress of, under Duke Frederick, **15**, 466; ally of Austria in Austro-Prussian War, **15**, 487.

Baden (Baden-Baden), town in Germany; destroyed (69 A.D.), **16**, 532; baths and suburbs destroyed (1351), **16**, 573; treaty (1512), **16**, 617; religious conferences at, **16**, 627, 632; compromise of (1632), **16**, 651.

Badeni, Count Casimir, Austrian statesman; becomes premier (1895), **15**, 58; ministry of (1895–1897), **15**, 58–60; language ordinances of (1897), **15**, 60; resignation of (1897), **15**, 61.

Baden-Powell, Robert Stephenson Smyth (1857–), English soldier; defends Mafeking (1900), **22**, 276; relief of Mafeking, **22**, 313.

Badshahgunge, town, India; British victory at (1858), **22**, 196.

Baduila, see Totila.

Bæbius, Caius (ca. 100 B.C.), Roman tribune; aids Jugurtha, **5**, 385–386.

Bæda, see Bede.

Baetica, province in Spain; Romans conquer, **10**, 8; Vandals occupy, **10**, 15.

Bagamoyo, battle of (1889), **15**, 555.

Bagaudæ, peasants of Gaul; rebel against Rome, **6**, 434, 608.

Bagenal (Bagnal), Sir Henry (d. 1578), Anglo-Irish soldier, lord-marshal of Ireland under Elizabeth; hostility to Hugh O'Neill, **21**, 412; at battle of Yellow Ford (1578), **21**, 415; **19**, 423.

Baghdad (Bagdad), capital of Turkish province Mesopotamia; foundation of (762 A.D.), **8**, 17, 209; under the caliphs (762–1258 A.D.), **8**, 213–215; conquered by Hulagu (1258), **24**, 290; captured by Turks (1535), **24**, 345; (1638), **24**, 380.

Baghdad Railway, Germany gains concession for (1899), **15**, 564.

Baghi Sian, Turkish commander in Antioch (1098), **8**, 347.

Bagoas (d. ca. 336 B.C.), Egyptian eunuch in Persian service; career of, **2**, 294, 563, 629; **4**, 372.

Bagoses, Persian governor of Israel, **2**, 133.

Bagot, Sir Charles (1781–1843), British diplomat; governor-general of Canada (1841), **22**, 340.

Bagration, Prince Peter (1765–1812), Russian general; victorious at Hollabrunn (1805), **17**, 448–449; commands in war with Turkey (1810), **17**, 460; wounded, **17**, 473; death of, **12**, 589.

Bahadur Sabatai, see Sabatai, Bahadur.

Bahadur, king of Guzerat (sixteenth century); loses kingdom of Guzerat, **22**, 25; relations with Turks and Portuguese, **24**, 346.

Bahamas, group of islands in the British West Indies; added to Carolina, **23**, 48.

Baharites, dynasty of mameluke sultans in Egypt, **24**, 443.

Bahia, a state of Brazil; attempt to set up republic of (1837–1838), **23**, 658.

Bahram (Varahran or Varanes) I, king of Persia 272–276 A.D.; reign of, **8**, 79.

Bahram II, king of Persia 276–293 A.D.; reign of, **8**, 79.

Bahram III, king of Persia 293–294 A.D.; reign of, **8**, 79.

Bahram (Kerman Shah) IV, king of Persia 388–399 A.D.; reign of, **8**, 83.

Bahram (Gor) V, king of Persia 420–440 A.D.; war with Rome, **7**, 44; reign of, **8**, 83–84.

Bahram Chobin (d. ca. 591 A.D.), Persian general; career of, **7**, 145–146; **8**, 91–93.

Baian, king of the Avars (sixth century, A.D.); **7**, 147–148.

Baïddjr-Keui, Treaty of (1854), **17**, 563.

Baillie, William, Scottish soldier; forces Montrose to retreat (April, 1645), **20**, 34; defeated by Montrose, near Stirling (August, 1645), **20**, 38; at battle of Preston (1648), **20**, 66; surrenders to Cromwell, **20**, 67.

Baillie, William (d. 1782), British soldier; defeated by Hyder Ali (1781), **22**, 97.

Bailly, Charles (1542–1625), servant of Mary Queen of Scots; implicated in Rudolfi plot (1571), **19**, 346.

Bailly, Jean Sylvain (1736–1793), French astronomer and politician; at council at Marly, **12**, 161–162; presides over assembly of states-general, **12**, 165; mayor of Paris, **12**, 211; restrains mob, **12**, 214; proclaims martial law, **12**, 247; execution of, **12**, 327.

Bainbridge, William (1774–1833), American naval commander; captured by Tripolitans (1803), **23**, 318; in war of 1812, **23**, 335.

Bairaktar, see Mustapha Bairaktar.

Bairam Khan, regent during minority of Akbar (great mogul), **22**, 26.

Baird, Sir David (1757–1829), British general; captures Seringapatam (1799), **22**, 115.

Bairut, see Beirut.

Bajazet, see Bayazid.

Baker, Edward Dickinson (1811–1861), American politician and soldier; killed at Ball's Bluff, **23**, 430.

Baker, Valentine (Baker Pasha) (1825–1887), English soldier; defeated by Osman Digna, **24**, 461.

Bakri, Algerian Jew; loans of, cause French war with Algeria (1827), **13**, 43.

Balafré, see Lorraine, François of, and Lorraine, Henry I of.

Balaklava, seaport in Crimea; made strategic point of allies (Crimean War), **17**, 570; battle of (1854), **17**, 572; **21**, 616.
Balance of Power in Europe, origin of doctrine of, **19**, 58.
Balas; see Alexander Balas.
Balbinus, Decimus Cælius, emperor of Rome April–August, 238 A.D.; reign of, **6**, 411–412.
Balboa, Vasco Nuñez de (1475–1517), Spanish soldier; discovers Pacific Ocean (1513), **10**, 205; **22**, 471; rules Spanish colony in Darien, **22**, 469; founds settlement of Santa Maria, **22**, 472; execution of, **22**, 473; ships of, used in discovery of Nicaragua, **23**, 639.
Balbus, Lucius Cornelius, Roman consul (40 B.C.), **5**, 573.
Balcha (Basha), Servian noble; establishes rule in Montenegro (1356), **24**, 207.
Baldaccio d'Anghiari, governor of Pisa (fifteenth century); cruel ruse of, **C**, 289.
Baldissera, General, Italian soldier; supersedes Baratieri (1896) and makes terms with Menelek, **9**, 632.
Baldwin I (1171–1206), emperor of Constantinople 1204–1206; early career of, **8**, 414–415; becomes Count of Flanders (1195), **13**, 365; reign of, **7**, 283–295; conflict of, with Bulgarians, **24**, 170; uncertain fate, **7**, 295; **11**, 57; false claimant to title of, **11**, 57.
Baldwin II, emperor of Constantinople 1228–1261; nephew of the emperor, Baldwin I; career of, **7**, 299–302.
Baldwin I (1058–1118), king of Jerusalem, brother of Godfrey of Bouillon; joins the first crusade, **8**, 340; founds principality of Edessa, **8**, 346; succeeds Godfrey as king of Jerusalem, **8**, 354, 356.
Baldwin II (d. 1131), king of Jerusalem, cousin of Godfrey of Bouillon, **2**, 304; **8**, 354, 356.
Baldwin III (d. 1162), king of Jerusalem 1143–1162; conquers Askalon, **2**, 305; reign of, **8**, 364–365.
Baldwin (IV) "the Leper," king of Jerusalem 1173–1185; reign of, **8**, 371–372.
Baldwin V (d. 1185), king of Jerusalem; reign of, **8**, 373.
Baldwin (I) Forester, called "the Iron Arm" (d. 878), first count of Flanders 864–878; elopes with a daughter of Charles the Bald of France, **13**, 311.
Baldwin (II) "the Bald" (d. 918), count of Flanders; opposes Normans and marries daughter of Alfred the Great, **13**, 311.
Baldwin (IV) "Comely Beard," count of Flanders ca. 1000; seizes Valenciennes, **7**, 627; defeats king of France and Emperor Henry II, **13**, 311.
Baldwin (V) "le Débonnaire," count of Flanders (d. 1067); regent of France, **11**, 27; aids William the Conqueror in his conquest of England, **18**, 148.
Baldwin VII (d. 1119) count of Flanders; death of, **13**, 311.
Baldwin VIII (d. 1195) count of Hainault and of Flanders 1191–1195; yields part of Flanders to France, **13**, 315.
Baldwin IX, count of Flanders; see Baldwin I, emperor of Constantinople.
Baldwin (d. 1190), archbishop of Canterbury; crowns Richard I, **18**, 306.
Baldwin, Robert (1804–1858), Canadian statesman; favours responsible government in Canada, **22**, 340.
Bâle (Basel), Swiss city and canton; council of (1431–1449), **8**, 637–640; **14**, 212.
Bâle, Treaties of: 1. (1450), **16**, 592; 2. (April 5th, 1795), effect on France, **12**, 387; Prussia's connection with, **14**, 509; negotiations for, **15**, 274–278; provisions of, **15**, 278–280; 3. (July 22d, 1795), **12**, 408.
Bale, John (1495–1563), an English Protestant (originally Catholic) prelate, made bishop of Ossory, Ireland (1552), **21**, 403.
Balean of Ibelin, Christian commander at siege of Jerusalem (1187), **8**, 376.
Balearic Isles, group of islands in the Mediterranean; sling-shooters of, **2**, 323; conquered by Pisans, **9**, 36; ravaged by Normans, **9**, 65.
Balfour, Arthur James (1848—), English statesman; conservative leader in house of commons, **21**, 648; prime minister, **21**, 660; resigns, **21**, 662.
Balfour of Burleigh, see Bruce, Alexander H.
Baliol, Bernard de, Scotch-Norman baron; renounces Scotch allegiance (1138), **18**, 244.
Baliol, Edward de (d. 1363), claimant to Scottish throne, son of John de Baliol; career of, **18**, 454; **21**, 129–134, 142.
Baliol, John de (d. ca. 1269), Scotch nobleman, founder of Baliol College; fights for Henry III in battle of Lewes (1264), **18**, 380; **21**, 55; marriage of, **18**, 402.
Baliol, John de (1249–1315), king of Scotland, son of John de Baliol; claims the Scottish throne, **18**, 402–403; **21**, 63–64; made king of Scotland (1292), **18**, 404; **21**, 64; revolt and submission of, **18**, 406–408; **21**, 64–66; loses respect of people, **21**, 86–87.
Baliol, Marjory (thirteenth century), marries John Comyn of Badenoch, **21**, 85.
Baliol, Ursel of, kinsman of Scottish kings; commands cavalry of Romanus Diogenes in Armenia (1070), **7**, 254.
Balkan States, main treatment, **24**, Bk. II, Chapters I–IV, 125–221; Chapter I, Rise and Development of Rumania, 125–156; Chapter II, History of Bulgaria, 156–187; Chapter III, History of Servia, 187–207; Chapter IV, Lesser Balkan States, 207–221; Chronology, 240–254.
Balkis, Arabian name of the Queen of Sheba, see Sheba.
Ball, John (d. 1381), English priest; participates in Wat Tyler's Rebellion, **18**, 490; execution of, **18**, 493.
Ballaghboy, battle of (1598), **21**, 417.
Ballard (d. 1586), an English priest; connected with Babington Conspiracy (1586), **19**, 361–363.

Ballivian, José (1804–1852), Bolivian statesman and soldier; elected president of Bolivia (1841–1847), **23**, 612.
Ball's Bluff, battle of (1861), **23**, 430.
Balmaceda, José Manuel (1838–1891), Chilian statesman; elected president of Chili (1886), **23**, 611.
Balmerino, John Elphinstone, 2d Lord (d. 1649), Scottish nobleman; conviction and pardon of (1635), **19**, 573; **21**, 292–293.
Balmerino, Arthur Elphinstone, Lord (d. 1746), Scottish nobleman, adherent of the pretender, Charles Edward; trial and execution of, **20**, 565–566.
Balta, city, Russia; taken by Russians (1768), **24**, 414.
Balta, José (1816–1872), Peruvian statesman and soldier; elected president (1868), **23**, 606; assassination of, **23**, 606.
Balta-Limani, Convention of (1849), provisions of, **24**, 149.
Balti, noble Gothic family, **6**, 543, 559, 569.
Baltic, Battle of the, see Copenhagen.
Baltic Question (in sixteenth century), **14**, 315.
Baltimore, Lords, see Calvert.
Baltimore, city of Maryland; early growth of, **23**, 138; British repulsed at (1814), **23**, 336; first blood of Civil War shed in, **23**, 420.
Balue, Jean de la, Cardinal (1422–1491), a French cardinal and politician; favourite of Louis XI of France, **11**, 254; imprisonment of, **11**, 262.
Bainborough, siege of (642 A.D.), **18**, 51.
Bampton, Thomas de (fourteenth century), English judge; commissioner of Richard II to insurgents (1381), **18**, 489.
Bancroft, Richard (1544–1610), English prelate; opposition of, to Puritans, **19**, 475, 492.
Banda Oriental, see Uruguay.
Bande Nere, Florentine military company, **9**, 458.
Banér (Banier, Banner) Johan (1596–1641), Swedish general; invades Saxony, **14**, 370; at battle of Chemnitz (1639), **14**, 378; death of, **14**, 380; ability of, **16**, 329.
Bangalore (Bangalur), chief city of Maisur, India; captured by Cornwallis, **22**, 111.
Banier, Johan, see Banér.
Banks, Banking:
Brazil; Bank of Brazil established (1853), **23**, 659.
England; Jews, the bankers of England under Norman and Angevin kings, **18**, 299–300; rate of interest (Elizabeth's reign), **19**, 456; the Royal Exchange (Sir Thomas Gresham), **19**, 456; Bank of England founded (1694), **20**, 446–447; the South Sea Bubble (1719–1720), **20**, 525–530; suspension of gold payments by Bank of England (1797), **21**, 458; savings banks (early 19th century), **21**, 497; act providing for resumption of cash payments by Bank of England passed (1819), **21**, 508; during crisis of 1826, **21**, 530–531, joint-stock banks sanctioned, **21**, 531; branch banks of Bank of England established, **21**, 531; Sir Robert Peel's reform of Bank of England (1844), **21**, 600–601; Suspension of Bank Charters Act (1847), **21**, 609.
France; increase in savings banks deposits (19th century), **13**, 215.
Genoa; Bank or Company of St. George (1402), **9**, 265.
Holland; Bank of Amsterdam established (1609), **13**, 574.
New Zealand, **22**, 261.
United States; Bank of North America (1781), **23**, 288; First United States Bank established (1791), **23**, 301; second Bank of the United States chartered (1816), **23**, 346; Jackson's struggle with United States Bank, **23**, 359–361; suspension of specie payment (1837), **23**, 364; Van Buren's Sub-Treasury scheme (1837), **23**, 365 note; Tyler opposes re-establishment of United States Bank, **23**, 368; suspension of specie payment (1861), **23**, 421; Legal Tender Act passed (1862), **23**, 421; National Bank Act passed (1863), **23**, 421; resumption of specie payment (1879), **23**, 477.
Uruguay; national bank founded (1887), **23**, 619.
Venice, Bank of (Banco di Rialto) (1587), **9**, 324–325.
Banks, Nathaniel Prentiss (1816–1894), American politician and general; defeated at Winchester (1862), **23**, 430; commands at battle of Cedar Mountain (1862), **23**, 432; commands Red River expedition (1864), **23**, 444.
Banner, Johan, see Banér.
Bannockburn, battle of (1314), **18**, 434–436; **21**, 99.
Bantry Bay, southwest coast of Ireland; French expedition to (1797), **21**, 440, 458.
Bapaume, battle of (1871), **13**, 168.
Baptista, Doctor Mariano, elected president of Bolivia (1892), **23**, 613.
Bar, town in Podolia, Russia; confederation of (1768), **17**, 378.
Baraiktar, see Mustapha Bairaktar.
Barante, Aimable Guillaume Prosper Brugière, Baron de (1782–1866), a French statesman; member of *Chambre Introuvable*, **13**, 19.
Baratieri, Italian soldier; campaigns in Eretria (1892–1893), **9**, 632; defeated by Abyssinians at Adowa (1896), **9**, 632.
Baratinski, Russian prince; punished by Paul I (1796), **17**, 427.
Barbacan, Khwarizmian general; invades Palestine (1244), **8**, 433.
Barbanègre, Joseph, Baron of (1772–1830), French general; defends Hüningen (1815) **13**, 12.
Barbara (Maria Theresa Magdalena Barbara), daughter of João V of Portugal and queen of Ferdinand VI of Spain (married 1729); character and disposition, **10**, 301.
Barbarian Invasions, see Invasions, barbarian.

Barbarigo, Venetian naval commander at battle of Lepanto (1571), **9**, 474.
Barbarossa, Emperor Frederick, see Frederick I, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire.
Barbarossa, Khair-ad-din or Kheyr-ed-Din, bey of Algiers 1518–1546; acknowledged ruler of Algiers, **8**, 250–252; besieges Nice, **11**, 334; conflict with Charles V of the Holy Roman Empire, **24**, 351–354, 477–479.
Barbaroux, Charles Jean Marie (1767–1794), French orator and politician; leads attack on Tuileries, **12**, 258–260; arrest of, **12**, 300; execution of, **12**, 391.
Barbary States, a name for the regions along the northern coast of Africa, west of Egypt; pirates of, in conflict with England (1621), **19**, 507; war with Great Britain (1816), **21**, 503; war with the United States (1801–1805), **23**, 318–319; (1815), **23**, 341; war with France, see Algeria.
Barbatus, Marcus (fifth century B.C.), Roman consul 449 B.C.; heads insurrection against decemvirate, **5**, 149; victorious over the Sabines, **5**, 142.
Barberek, Baron von, see Alvinzi.
Barberton, town in South Africa; British occupy, **22**, 314.
Barbès, Armand (1809–1870), French revolutionist; leader of "the Seasons," **13**, 71; in insurrection of May 15th, 1848, **13**, 98.
Barbezieux, Louis François Marie Letellier, Marquis of (1668–1701), son of Louvois; becomes minister of war (1691), **11**, 604.
Barbinais, Porcon de la, French soldier; heroism of, during Algerian War (1664–1665), **11**, 565.
Barbo, Pietro, see Paul II.
Barbon, Praisegod, see Barebone, Praisegod.
Barbons, pacific leaders in the Fronde, **11**, 501.
Barbu Stirbeiu, prince of Wallachia (1849), **24**, 150.
Barca, vilayet of the Turkish Empire in northern Africa; history of, **24**, 487.
Barcelona, city, Spain; Hamilcar builds, **10**, 5; united to Aragon, Valencia, and Majorca, **10**, 99; in War of Spanish Succession, **10**, 286; Treaties of (1493), **11**, 287; (1529), **9**, 457; sieges of (1695), **11**, 607; (1705), **20**, 475.
Barclay, Robert (1648–1690), Scottish writer and member of the Society of Friends; made nominal governor of East New Jersey, **23**, 153.
Barclay, Robert H. (d. 1837), British naval officer; commands British fleet in battle of Lake Erie (1813), **23**, 330–331.
Barclay de Tolly, Prince Michael Andreas (1761–1818), Russian field-marshal; in campaign of 1812, **12**, 586–588; **17**, 473.
Bar Cocheba, see Simon.
Bardanes, Byzantine emperor; see Philippicus.
Bardanes, king of Parthia; see Arsaces XXI.
Bardas (d. 866), brother of Empress Theodora and Byzantine politician; governs Constantinople, **7**, 226.
Bardija, see Smerdis.
Bardius, see Smerdis.
Bardolf, Lord (d. 1407), English statesman; in conspiracy against Henry IV, **18**, 524; death of, **18**, 525.
Bards; in England among the ancient Britons, **18**, 6; in Ireland, pre-Norman period, **21**, 343–344.
Barea Soranus (d. 66 A.D.), Roman consul suffectus 52 A.D.; accused of treason and death of, **6**, 206.
Barebone, or Barebones, or Barbon, Praisegod (1596–1679), English Baptist preacher and politician; parliament named for, **20**, 141.
Barebone's Parliament, a name given to the English parliament of 1653; fall of, **20**, 141.
Barentz, Willem (d. 1597), Dutch Arctic navigator; voyage of, **13**, 584–549.
Bari, seaport on the Adriatic; besieged by Normans (1071), **9**, 72.
Bariatinski (Barjatinskij), Prince Alexander (1815–1879), Russian field-marshal; nominated commander-in-chief of forces, **17**, 599.
Baring, Alexander, 1st Baron Ashburton (1774–1848), English merchant and statesman; negotiates Ashburton Treaty with United States, **23**, 368.
Baring, Sir Evelyn, see Cromer, Earl of.
Baring, Sir Francis Thornhill, Baron Northbrook (1796–1866), English statesman; fiscal policy of, **21**, 599.
Barkly, Sir Henry (1815–), English statesman; serves as high commissioner in South Africa, **22**, 288.
Bar Kocheba, see Simon.
Bar Kosiba, see Simon.
Barlaymont (Barlaimont), Charles, Count of (d. 1579), Dutch statesman; member of *consulta* of Margaret of Parma, **13**, 388; imprisoned, **13**, 459.
Barlow, Arthur (1550–1620), English navigator; conducts Raleigh's exploring expeditions to America, **22**, 557.
Barnabò of Milan, see Visconti.
Barnard, Sir Henry William (1799–1857), English general; campaign of, in India, **22**, 174, 186.
Barnato, Barnetti Isaacs (1852–1897), English capitalist in diamond mining in South Africa; concerned in amalgamation of the diamond mines, **22**, 272.
Barnave, Antoine Pierre Joseph Marie (1761–1793), French revolutionist and orator; deputy to national assembly, **12**, 154; conducts the king to Paris, **12**, 242; dictates king's policy, **12**, 244.
Barnet (Chipping Barnet), battle of (1471), **18**, 594–596.
Barneveld, Jan van Olden (1547–1619), Dutch statesman; urges convention of the states of Holland at death of William the Silent, **13**, 509; made advocate of Holland, **13**, 512 note; opposes Leicester, **13**, 515, 522–523; in power, **13**, 527, 533–552; in Arminian controversy, **13**, 554; opposes James I, **13**, 555; feud with

Prince Maurice, **13**, 557; disgrace and death of, **13**, 561–567.
Barnewell, Lord, English soldier; defeated in Ireland (1597), **21**, 414.
Barnwell, John (ca. 1671–1724), American colonial soldier; in war with Tuscaroras, **23**, 59.
Baroccio, Sebastian (sixteenth century), Italian engineer; constructs defenses at siege of Antwerp (1584), **13**, 511.
Barons, revolt of the (England 1075), **18**, 188.
Barons, War of the, insurrection of English barons (1261–1265), **18**, 379–383.
Barradas, Isidro (ca. 1775–ca. 1841), Spanish general; defeated by Santa Anna in Mexico, **23**, 624.
Barragan, Miguel (1789–1836), Mexican general; acting president during absence of Santa Anna, **23**, 624.
Barras, Paul Jean François Nicolas, Count de (1755–1829), French revolutionist; opposes Robespierre, **12**, 340, 343, 345; elected to Directory, **12**, 419; character of, **12**, 421; appoints Fouché chief of police, **12**, 473; deserts the patriots, **12**, 479; resigns from Directory, **12**, 484.
Barre, Antoine le Fèvre de la (1605–1688), French general and author; invades country of Five Nations, **23**, 156.
Barré, Isaac (1726–1802), British soldier and politician; in Rockingham's ministry, **20**, 638; adjutant-general of Wolfe's army in French and Indian War, **23**, 217; speech in British parliament against Stamp Act, **23**, 231.
Barrère (Barère) de Vieuzac, Bertrand (1755–1841), French lawyer, politician, and agitator; deputy to convention of 1792, **12**, 281, 292; opposes Robespierre, **12**, 338, 341; denounces Lyons, **12**, 369; denounces Toulon, **12**, 374; accused by Lecointre, **12**, 391; tried and transported, **12**, 393.
Barricades, Days of the, in French history a name given to several insurrections in Paris; (1588), **11**, 388; (1648), **11**, 500–501; (1830), **13**, 45–46; (1848), **13**, 101–102.
Barrier Treaty, a treaty concluded between Austria, England and the Netherlands (1715), **13**, 652; English policy, concerning, **14**, 417; provisions of, **14**, 418; arouses consternation among the Dutch, **14**, 419.
Barrios, Gerardo (ca. 1810–1865), a Central American general; death of, **23**, 651.
Barrios, Justo Rufino (1834–1886), statesman of Guatemala; attempts confederation of Central American states, **23**, 651.
Barrois, battle of (1037), **11**, 26.
Barron, James (1769–1851), American naval officer; commands *Chesapeake* in fight with *Leopard*, **23**, 322.
Barrot, Camille Hyacinthe Odilon (1791–1873), French advocate and statesman; leads opposition to Louis Philippe, **13**, 66; conducts legislative debates, **13**, 104.
Barrow, Isaac (1630–1677), English theologian; Charles II's treatment of, **20**, 316.
Barry (Barri), Gerald; see Giraldus Cambrensis.
Barry, Jeanne Bécu, Countess du, also known as Marie Jeanne Gomard de Vaubernier (1746–1793); life of, **12**, 92–93; confined in a convent by Marie Antoinette, **12**, 125; execution, **12**, 327.
Barry, John (1745–1803), an American naval commander; injures British commerce during American revolution, **23**, 272.
Barsine, see Statira.
Bart (Barth or Baert), Jean (1651–1702), French naval hero; successes of, against English and Dutch, **11**, 607; **13**, 644.
Bartenstein, Treaty of, a treaty concluded between Prussia and Russia (1807), **17**, 453.
Barthélemy, François, Marquis de (1747–1830), French diplomatist and politician; negotiates Peace of Bâle (1795), **12**, 387; **15**, 274–278; elected to Directory, **12**, 445; arrested, **12**, 447; proclaims Napoleon first consul, **12**, 527.
Barthélemy-Saint-Hilaire, Jules (1805–1895), a French statesman and Orientalist; in the Assembly of 1848, **13**, 106.
Bartholomew, Saint, Massacre of, see St. Bartholomew.
Bartholomew, see Partholan.
Bartholemy, Peter, French priest; finds holy lance at Antioch (1098), **8**, 349–350.
Barton, Andrew (d. 1511), Scotch naval commander; career and death of, **19**, 59; **21**, 206, 211–212.
Barton, Sir Edmund (1849–), Australian statesman; becomes first premier of the Australian Commonwealth (1901), **22**, 258.
Barton, Elizabeth (1506–1534), English impostor, called the Nun, or Maid of Kent; alleged conspiracy of, **19**, 145–146.
Barton, John, Scotch naval commander; captured by Portuguese (1507), **21**, 211.
Barton, William (1748–1831), American soldier; captures General Prescott (1777), **23**, 262.
Bärwalde, Treaty of, see Berwald.
Basedow, Johann Berend (1723–1790), German teacher and reformer; becomes teacher in Danish academy, **16**, 413.
Basel, see Bâle.
Basha, see Balcha.
Bashaba, see Great Bashaba.
Basil I (Lucius Basilius), Byzantine emperor 867–886, surnamed "the Macedonian"; reign of, **7**, 225–227; **8**, 570.
Basil II (Lucius Basilius), Byzantine emperor 976–1025; surnamed "the Slayer of Bulgarians"; career of, **7**, 230, 234, 243–248, 250; **24**, 167.
Basil the Wolf, see Vasilje Lupul.
Basilicus, Jacob, usurps throne of Moldavia (1561) **24**, 137.
Basiliscus, emperor of the East 475–477 A.D.; career of, **6**, 613–614; **7**, 61–62.
Basilus, Lucius Minucius, Roman soldier; conspires against Cæsar, **5**, 580, 584.
Basing, battle of (871), **18**, 73.

Baskerville, Sir Thomas (d. 1597), English naval commander; commands English forces against Spaniards (1596), **19**, 413–414.
Basques, a race of unknown origin near the Pyrenees; history of, **10**, 2, 23, 412–414.
Bass, George (d. 1812?), English navigator; discoveries of, in Australia, **22**, 235.
Bassano, Duke of, see Maret.
Bassano, battles of (1796), **14**, 513; (1866), **15**, 27.
Basse, Hans Pedersen, chancellor of Norway; draws up code (1604), **16**, 356.
Bassein (Bassim), siege of (1779), **22**, 94; Treaty of, Dec., 1802, **22**, 118.
Bassianus, see Elagabalus.
Bassinus, see Bisinus.
Bassompierre, François, Baron de (1579–1646), French diplomatist and soldier; rivalry of, with Henry IV for hand of Mademoiselle de Montmorency, **11**, 414; besieges Monheur, **11**, 448; in war with Spain (1630), **11**, 461; imprisonment of, **11**, 464; ambassador to England, **19**, 545.
Basta, George, Baron von Sult (1550–1607), German general; enemy of Michael the Brave, **24**, 141.
Bastarnæ, Germanic tribe, **6**, 430, 431.
Bastidas, Roderigo de, Spanish explorer (sixteenth century); voyage of, **22**, 468; **23**, 562.
Bastille, The, prison in Paris; attack on, during Fronde (1649), **11**, 503; fall of (1789), **12**, 157–190.
Bastwick, John (1593–1654), English physician and Protestant theological controversialist; prosecuted and imprisoned, **19**, 571–572, 583.
Basutoland (British), native colony in South Africa; history of (1877–1884), **22**, 270.
Batavian Republic, a republic formed by France out of the Netherlands, existing 1795–1806, **14**, 20–23.
Batavians (Batavi), Germanic tribe; alliance with Romans, **6**, 60; character of, **13**, 269, 270.
Bates Case (English History), tonnage and poundage upheld by courts (1608), **19**, 487–488.
Bathenians; see Assassins.
Báthori or Battori, Sigismund (ca. 1550–1613), prince of Transylvania; career of, **24**, 140, 141.
Báthori, Stephen (1522–1586), prince of Transylvania 1571–1576, and king of Poland 1575–1586; career of, **17**, 206–207; **24**, 49–50.
Bathurst, Henry Bathurst, 3d Earl of (1762–1834), English statesman; issues circular concerning rights of master over slave, **21**, 527.
Batiuchkov or Batiuskov, Constantine Nikolaevitch (1787–1855), Russian poet and critic; upholds classicism in Russian literature, **17**, 517.
Battering-rams, see Arms, Armour.
Batthyányi, Joseph (1727–1799), Hungarian prelate, cardinal-archbishop of Gran; pacificator in Hungary (1790), **14**, 497.
Batthyányi, Count Louis (1809–1849), Hungarian statesman; leader of Nationalist opposition among Magyar nobility (1837–1847), **14**, 614; supports Kossuth, **14**, 616; forms radical ministry (1848), **14**, 636; heads Hungarian embassy to Windischgrätz, **14**, 652; death of, **14**, 658.
Batthyányi, Prince Karl Joseph (1697–1772), Hungarian field-marshal; in War of the Austrian Succession, **12**, 43–44.
Battle, Lawrence, elected president of Uruguay (1868), **23**, 618.
Battles and Sieges:
Aalborg (1534), **16**, 260.
Abensberg (1809), **12**, 571.
Aberfors (1790), **17**, 403.
Abraham, Plains (Heights) of (**1759**), **23**, 217–222.
Abrantes (ca. 1170), **10**, 432.
Abukir (1799), **12**, 478.
Abydos (199 B.C.), **4**, 530; (411 B.C.), **3**, 630.
Acre (Ptolemais), (1189–1191), **8**, 383; (1291), **8**, 453 seq.; (1799), **12**, 478; (1840), **21**, 599.
Acroinon (739 A.D.), **7**, 204.
Actium (naval) (31 B.C.), **5**, 630–631.
Adasa (161 B.C.), **2**, 154.
Adowa (1896), **9**, 632.
Adrianople (Hadrianopolis), (1205) **24**, 170; (323 A.D.), **6**, 448; (378 A.D.), **6**, 523–525.
Ægatian (Ægates) Islands (naval) (241 B.C.), **5**, 232.
Ægospotami (naval) (405 B.C.), **3**, 638.
Æscesdune (871 A.D.), **18**, 73.
Agincourt (1415), **11**, 170–174; **18**, 533–536.
Agnadello (1509), **9**, 432; **11**, 301.
Agra (1803), **22**, 119.
Aiguillon (1346), **11**, 113.
Ain Diar (744 A.D.), **8**, 188.
Airolo (1799), **17**, 435.
Ajnadin (633 A.D.), **7**, 180.
Alabama and Kearsarge (naval) (1864), **23**, 448.
Alarcon (1195), **8**, 246; **10**, 61.
Albuera (1811), **12**, 582.
Alcacer-do-Sal (1217), **13**, 291.
Aldenhoven (1792), **14**, 507.
Aleppo (637 A.D.), **8**, 157.
Alesia or Alise (52 B.C.), **5**, 527.
Alexandria (641 A.D.), **8**, 162; (1882), **21**, 646.
Alfarrobeira (1449), **10**, 467.
Algeciras (naval) (1801), **12**, 513.
Algiers (1682–1683), **11**, 598; (1816), **21**, 504.
Aliwal (1846), **22**, 155.
Aljubarrota (1385), **10**, 118.
Alkolwalaki (1810), **17**, 459.
Allen's Farm (June 29th, 1862), **23**, 432.
Allersheim or Allerheim (1645), **14**, 381
Allia (390 B.C.), **5**, 156.
Alma (1854), **17**, 565–570.

Almansa (1707), **10**, 520.
Almeida (1801), **10**, 319; (1810), **10**, 354; (1811), **10**, 357.
Almenara (July 27th, 1710), **10**, 289.
Almonacid (Aug. 11th, 1809), **10**, 351.
Alnwick (1174), **21**, 47.
Alost (1128), **13**, 311; (1576), **13**, 458; (1667), **11**, 569.
Altona (1714), **17**, 286.
Altopascio (1325), **9**, 141.
Alresford (1644), **20**, 22.
Amberg (Aug. 24th, 1796), **15**, 514.
Amblava (Amblef), (716 A.D.), **7**, 489.
Amboise, Castle of (1560), **11**, 354.
Ambur (1749), **22**, 48.
Amiens (1597), **11**, 405.
Ampfing, see Mühldorf.
Amphipolis (422 B.C.), **3**, 582.
Ancyra (242 or 241 B.C.), **8**, 54.
Andernach (876), **7**, 583; (939), **7**, 610.
Angers (1620), **11**, 445.
Angora (1402), **24**, 320.
Antietam (Sept. 17th, 1862), **23**, 433.
Antioch (1097–1098), **8**, 347.
Antwerp (1584–1585), **13**, 511; (1746), **12**, 42; (1792), **14**, 15; (1832), **14**, 55.
Aquæ Sextiæ (Aix) (102 B.C.), **5**, 395–396.
Aquileia (340 A.D.), **6**, 469.
Arausio (Orange) (105 B.C.), **5**, 394.
Arbedo (1422), **16**, 585–586.
Arbela (Oct. 331 B.C.), **4**, 320–328.
Arcis-sur-Aube (March 20–21, 1814), **12**, 611.
Arcola (Nov. 15–17, 1796), **12**, 436–438.
Arcot (1751), **22**, 50.
Ardahan (1877), **17**, 603.
Ardscull (1316), **21**, 382.
Arginusæ (naval) (406 B.C.), **3**, 634.
Arkinholm (1455), **21**, 186.
Arkona (1168), **16**, 151.
Arni (1751), **22**, 51.
Arques (Sept. 21, 1589), **11**, 397.
Arras (1654), **11**, 516.
Arretium (283 B.C.), **5**, 200.
Artemisium (naval) (480 B. C.), **3**, 331.
Artenay (1870), **13**, 173.
Arundel (1644), **20**, 22.
Asan (1894), **24**, 558.
Aschaffenburg (1866), **15**, 492.
Asculum (279 B.C.), **5**, 207.
Askalon (1099), **8**, 353; (1153), **8**, 366.
Aspern, see Essling.
Assaye (1803), **22**, 120.
Assuceira (1834), **10**, 550.
Athenry (1306), **21**, 383.
Athom (1090), **21**, 432.
Atlanta (1864), **23**, 444.
Atra (201 A.D.), **8**, 74.
Auberoche (1345), **11**, 111.
Auerstädt (October 14th, 1806) **12**, 552.
Augusta, Georgia (1781), **23**, 278.
Auliet (1864), **17**, 600.
Auray (1364), **11**, 146–147.
Austerlitz (Dec. 2nd, 1805), **12**, 545–548.
Austrolenka (1831), **24**, 116.
Avein (1635), **11**, 469.
Aversa (Atella) (1496), **9**, 421.
Avignon (1226), **11**, 58.
Ayacucho (1824), **23**, 582, 587.
Aylesford (455 A.D.), **18**, 35.
Azotus (Ashdod) (ca. 651 B.C.), **1**, 186; (1191), **8**, 392.
Azov (Azof, Azoff) (1695), **17**, 256; **24**, 402; (1696), **17**, 257; (1736), **17**, 335.
Bactria (traditional), **1**, 583.
Badagagh (1792), **17**, 410.
Badajoz (1812), **10**, 358–365.
Bagamoyo (1889), **15**, 555.
Baghdad (1638), **24**, 380.
Balaklava (1854), **17**, 572.
Ball's Bluff (1862), **23**, 430.
Baltic, battle of the, see Copenhagen.
Bamborough (642 A.D.), **18**, 51.
Bannockburn (1314), **18**, 434; **21**, 99.
Bangalore (March, 1791), **22**, 111.
Bapaume (Jan. 3rd, 1871), **13**, 168.
Barcelona (1695), **11**, 607; (1697), **11**, 608; (1705), **10**, 286.
Barnet (1471), **11**, 264; **18**, 594–596.
Barrois (1037), **11**, 26.
Basing (871 A.D.), **18**, 73.
Bassano (1796), **14**, 513; (1866), **15**, 27.
Bassein (1779), **22**, 94.
Baturin (1708), **17**, 279.
Bau (1848), **15**, 448.
Baugé (1423), **11**, 181; **18**, 542.
Bautzen (May 20th–21st, 1813), **12**, 602; **15**, 313.
Baxar (1764), **22**, 69.
Baylen (1808), **10**, 339.
Bazardjik (1810), **17**, 466.
Beachy Head (naval) (June 30th, 1690), **20**, 429–430.
Beaumont (Aug. 30th, 1870), **13**, 156.
Beblingen (1525), **14**, 263.
Bedford (571 A.D.), **18**, 42; (919), **18**, 94.
Bednur (1783), **22**, 102.
Bedr (624 A.D.), **8**, 12, 120 seq.
Bedriacum (near Cremona), (69 A.D.), **6**, 227.
Beilan (1832), **24**, 452.
Bélasitza (near the Strymon), (1014 A.D.), **7**, 246.
Belfort, or Héricourt (1871), **13**, 170.
Belgrade (Belgrad) (1456), **24**, 330; (1688), **24**, 395; (1690), **24**, 399; (1717), **14**, 421; (1718), **24**, 406; (1739), **14**, 424; (1789), **14**, 487; (1790), **24**, 422.
Bellanboy (Yellow Ford) (1598), **21**, 414.
Bellegarde (1794), **10**, 315.
Belmont (1861), **23**, 425.
Belmont (1899), **22**, 275.
Benburb (1645), **21**, 422.
Bender (1769), **17**, 381.
Benevento (1266), **9**, 109; **14**, 126.
Beneventum (275 B.C.), **5**, 208–209.
Bennington (Aug. 16th, 1777), **23**, 264.
Bensington (777 A.D.), **18**, 59.
Bentonville (March 16th, 1865), **23**, 446.
Beraun (1394), **14**, 193.
Bergen (1759), **15**, 212; (1799), **17**, 436.
Bergen-op-Zoom (1528), **13**, 525; (1747), **14**, 434; (1814), **12**, 617.
Berguer (1424), **11**, 188.
Bern (1339–1340), **16**, 568.
Berneck (1810), **15**, 307.
Berwick (1333), **18**, 454.
Bésançon (1674), **11**, 581.

Biberach (1800), **14**, 533.
Bicocca (1522), **9**, 447; **11**, 314.
Bien-Hoa (1862), **13**, 138.
Big Black River (May 17th, 1863), **23**, 441.
Biland or Byland Abbey (1322), **21**, 112.
Bitonto (May 25th, 1734), **9**, 533.
Bladensburg (1814), **23**, 336.
Bléneau (1652), **11**, 511.
Blenheim (Aug. 13th, 1704), **20**, 473.
Blore Heath (1459), **18**, 574.
Blumenau (1866), **15**, 493.
Boadicea's defeat (61 A.D.), **6**, 192.
Bois-le-Duc (1794), **14**, 17.
Bologna (1510), **19**, 58.
Bomarsund (1854), **17**, 563.
Bonn (1673), **11**, 580; (1689), **14**, 401.
Bonnymuir (1820), **21**, 514.
Bordeaux (1451), **11**, 239; (1650), **11**, 507.
Bornhöved (1227), **16**, 226.
Borodino (Moskva) (Sept. 7th, 1812), **12**, 588.
Boston (1776), **23**, 250.
Bosworth Field (1485), **18**, 623-625.
Bothwell Bridge (1679), **21**, 305.
Bouchain (1676), **11**, 585.
Boulogne (1492), **19**, 27; (1544), **19**, 196.
Bouvines (1214), **11**, 54-55.
Boyne (1690), **20**, 426; **21**, 428-432.
Braddock's defeat (1755), **23**, 207-211.
Braïla (1828), **17**, 544.
Brandywine (Sept. 11th, 1777), **23**, 266.
Bravalla (eighth (?) century), **16**, 38.
Breda (1625), **13**, 577; (1638), **14**, 374; (1793), **14**, 16.
Brenneville or Brenmule (Noyon), (1119), **11**, 31; **18**, 236.
Breisach (1638), **11**, 471; **14**, 376.
Breitenfeld, or Leipsic (Sept. 17th, 1631), **14**, 353-355; (1642), **14**, 380.
Brennkirk (1518), **16**, 229.
Brescia (1849), **14**, 660.
Breslau (1757), **15**, 202.
Brest (1513), **19**, 60; see also Ushant.
Bridgewater or Lundy's Lane (1814), **23**, 334.
Brieg (1741), **15**, 166.
Briel (Brielle, Brill) (1572), **13**, 428.
Brienne (1814), **15**, 318; **17**, 486.
Brihulga (1710), **10**, 289.
Broken Staves, The, battle of (Dettingen), **12**, 38, 38 note.
Bruges (1382), **11**, 156.
Brunanburh (937), **18**, 98.
Brünn (1645), **14**, 381.
Bucharest (Bukharest), (1789), **17**, 408.
Buda (1686), **14**, 398; (1849), **14**, 655.
Buena Vista (Feb. 22nd-23rd, 1847), **23**, 372.
Buenos Ayres (1807), **23**, 579.
Buganzy (1870), **13**, 156.
Bulgnéville (1431), **11**, 222.
Bull Run (July 21st, 1861), **23**, 423; second, (Aug. 29th, 1862), **23**, 432.
Bunker Hill (June 17th, 1775), **23**, 247, 248.
Burford (752 A.D.), **18**, 58.
Burkersdorf (1762), **15**, 223.
Buttington (ca. 895), **18**, 88.
Byzantium (340-339 B.C.), **4**, 238; (196 A.D.), **6**, 386-387; see also Constantinople.
Cabira (71 B.C.), **5**, 468.
Cadiz (naval), (1587), **19**, 386; (1596), **13**, 530.
Caen (1417), **18**, 537.
Calais (1346), **18**, 464; (1436), **11**, 119; **13**, 354; (1558), **11**, 347; **19**, 261.
Calatanazar (1001), **8**, 235.
Caldiero (1796), **12**, 436; (1805), **14**, 537.
Cambray (1581), **13**, 489; (1657), **11**, 518; (1677), **11**, 587; **13**, 640.
Camden (Aug. 16th, 1780), **23**, 274-275.
Camperdown (naval) (1797), **21**, 458.
Candia (1648-1669), **9**, 520.
Canea (1645), **9**, 519.
Canglor (1488), **19**, 25.
Cannae (216 B.C.), **5**, 254-256.
Canopus (1801), **24**, 448.
Capua (211 B.C.), **5**, 267-268; (Vulturnus), (554 A.D.), **7**, 423.
Carchemish (605 B.C.), **2**, 286.
Carlisle (1461), **18**, 581.
Carpi (1701), **11**, 615; **14**, 407.
Carrhæ (53 B.C.), **5**, 510-511; **8**, 63.
Carrickfergus Castle (1689), **21**, 428.
Carrion (1037), **10**, 47.
Carthage (146 B.C.), **5**, 308-314; (439 A.D.), **6**, 579; (533 A.D.), **7**, 91; (697 A.D.), **8**, 181; (1270), **11**, 62.
Casale (1629), **11**, 460.
Casalecchio (1511), **9**, 434.
Cassano (1158), **14**, 100; (1259), **14**, 125; (1799), **12**, 471; **14**, 531.
Cassel (1071), **11**, 29; (1677), **11**, 587; (1762), **15**, 223.
Castiglione (1796), **12**, 434.
Castillon (1453), **11**, 239.
Catana (naval) (396 B.C.), **4**, 204.
Catania (1849), **9**, 595.
Catora (1508), **14**, 243.
Caudine Forks (321 B.C.), **5**, 188-189.
Cawnpore (1757-1758), **22**, 177.
Cedar Creek (1864), **23**, 449.
Cedar Mountain (1862), **23**, 432.
Céret (1794), **10**, 315.
Ceratia (1516), **14**, 243.
Cerignola (1503), **11**, 299.
Cerisole (1544), **9**, 464.
Cerro Gordo (1847), **23**, 374.
Chacabuco (1817), **23**, 585, 592, 610.
Chæronea (338 B.C.), **4**, 245-246; (86 B.C.), **5**, 433.
Châlons (274 A.D.), **6**, 426; (451 A.D.), **6**, 587-591; (1814), **15**, 319.
Chalus Castle (1199), **18**, 323.
Champaubert (1814), **12**, 609.
Champigny (1871), **13**, 171.
Champion Hill (May 16th, 1863), **23**, 441.
Chancellorsville (1863), **23**, 436-437.
Chantilly (Sept. 1st, 1862), **23**, 433.
Chapter of Mitton (1319), **21**, 108.
Chapultepec (1847), **23**, 375.
Charleroi (1672), **11**, 578; (1693), **11**, 606.
Charleston (1776), **23**, 255; (1780), **23**, 274.
Chartres (1568), **11**, 362.
Château Gaillard (1202) **18**, 334 seq.
Châteaudun (1870), **13**, 165.
Châtillon (1793), **12**, 376; (1870), **13**, 173.

Chattanooga (1863), **23**, 442-443.
Chemnitz (1639), **14**, 378.
Cheng-ju (1904), **24**, 658.
Cherbourg (1450), **11**, 239.
Cherebusco (Churubusco) (1847), **23**, 375.
Chester (613 A.D.), **18**, 46.
Chevy Chase (1388), **21**, 155.
Chiari (1701), **14**, 407.
Chickamauga (Sept. 19th-20th, 1863), **23**, 441-442.
Chilianwala (Jan. 13th, 1849), **22**, 157.
Chioggia (naval) (1379), **9**, 267.
Chippewa (July 5th, 1814), **23**, 334.
Chizey (1573), **11**, 151.
Chlum (1866), **15**, 490.
Cholet (1793), **12**, 376.
Chotusitz (Czaslau) (May 17th, 1742), **14**, 143.
Cieroc (Wales) (1165), **18**, 270.
Cinco de Mayo (1862), **23**, 631.
Cirencester (ca. 613 A.D.), **18**, 62.
Ciudad Rodrigo (1810), **10**, 353; (1812), **10**, 358; **21**, 478.
Ciudadela (1756), **12**, 67.
Civitella (1053), **9**, 69; (1557), **11**, 347.
Clérac (1621), **11**, 446.
Clontarf (1014), **21**, 18, 354.
Clusium (225 B.C.); see Telamon.
Cnidus (naval) (394 B.C.), **4**, 107.
Coblenz (1688), **11**, 600.
Cocherel (1364), **11**, 145.
Colberg, see Kolberg.
Cold Harbor (1864), **23**, 447.
Colenso (Dec. 15, 1899), **22**, 309.
Coleshill (Cynsyllt) Forest (1157), **18**, 261.
Colline Gate (Rome) (82 B.C.), **5**, 437.
Colmar (1675), **11**, 583.
Colombey (Borny or Pange) (Aug. 14, 1870), **13**, 154.
Combat des trente (1352), **11**, 126.
Compiègne (1430), **11**, 204; **18**, 556.
Concord, battle of (April 19th, 1775), **23**, 241-242.
Condé (1676), **11**, 585.
Consarbrück (1675), **11**, 585.
Constantine (1836-1837), **13**, 68.
Constantinople (626 A.D.), **7**, 164-165; (668-675), **8**, 175; (1203), **7**, 275; (1204), **7**, 278; (1236), **7**, 299; (1453), **7**, 342-355.
Contreras (1847), **23**, 375.
Copenhagen (1523), **16**, 245; (1536), **16**, 261; (1658), **13**, 623; **16**, 339; (1700), **16**, 372; (naval) (1801), **16**, 421; **21**, 461; (1807), **16**, 423.
Corbie (1636), **11**, 469.
Cordova (1808), **10**, 339.
Corinth (243 B.C.), **4**, 522; (146 B.C.), **4**, 545.
Corona (1797), **12**, 438.
Coronea (394 B.C.), **4**, 108-110; (447 B.C.), **3**, 433.
Cortenuova (1237), **9**, 93.
Corunna (Jan. 16th, 1809), **21**, 474.
Corupedion (281 B.C.), **4**, 555.
Coulliours (1794), **10**, 315.
Courcelles (1198), **18**, 320.
Courtrai (first battle of the Spurs); (1302), **13**, 317-318.
Coutras (1587), **11**, 386.
Cowpens (1781), **23**, 278.
Crannon (322 B.C.), **4**, 468.
Craonne (March 7th, 1814), **12**, 610.
Crayford (Crecconford) (457 A.D.), **18**, 82.
Crécy (1346), **11**, 113; **18**, 461.
Crefeld (1758), **15**, 204.
Crema (1160), **14**, 109.
Cremona (1702), **11**, 610-613.
Crevant (1423), **11**, 547.
Crèvecœur (1794), **14**, 17.
Croia (1477), **9**, 295.
Cropredy Bridge (1644), **20**, 23.
Culloden (April 16th, 1746), **20**, 564.
Cunaxa (401 B.C.), **4**, 53-59.
Curtatone (1848), **14**, 644.
Custozza (1848), **14**, 644; (1866), **15**, 25.
Cuzco (1534), **23**, 548.
Cynoscephalæ (364 B.C.), **4**, 190; (197 B.C.), **5**, 297.
Cynsyllt Forest, see Battle of Coleshill Forest.
Cyzicus (naval) (410 B.C.), **3**, 619.
Damascus (634 A.D.), **8**, 148; (1148), **8**, 363.
Damietta (1219), **8**, 426.
Damme (naval) (1213), **18**, 342.
Dannevirke or Danewerk (tenth century), **16**, 55; (1848), **15**, 448.
Dannoura (naval) (1185), **24**, 587.
Dantzic (1807), **15**, 296.
Delhi (1857), **22**, 186.
Delium (424 B.C.), **3**, 580.
Demmin (1164), **14**, 102.
Denain (1712), **11**, 626.
Dengil Seppe (1878), **17**, 615.
Dennewitz (1813), **17**, 485.
Deorham (577 A.D.), **18**, 42.
Deptford Strand (June 24th, 1497), **19**, 33.
Derbent (Derbend) (1722), **17**, 313; (1806), **17**, 459.
Dessau (1626), **14**, 341.
Dettingen (battle of the Broken Staves) (1743), **20**, 560.
Dhu Kar (ca. 610 A.D.), **8**, 93.
Dieppe (1443), **11**, 234.
Dijon (1513), **16**, 617; (1870), **13**, 169.
Dinan (1359), **11**, 145.
Dirnstein (1805), **17**, 448.
Djouldjeilik (July 19th, 1733), **24**, 408.
Doggerbank (naval), (1781), **14**, 12.
Dôle (1668), **11**, 570.
Dömitz (1635), **14**, 370.
Don (Kulikovo) (1380), **17**, 151.
Donabew (March 25th, 1825), **22**, 134.
Donauwörth (1704), **14**, 409; (1796), **14**, 514.
Dordrecht (1018), **13**, 287.
Dorpat (1702), **17**, 268; (1704), **17**, 272.
Dorylæum (1097), **8**, 345.
Dorystolon (972); see Drster.
Dover (naval) (1217), **18**, 366; (1605), **13**, 541.
Downs (naval) (Oct. 21st, 1639), **13**, 581; see also North Foreland.
Drainesville (1861), **23**, 430.
Drepana (naval) (249 B.C.), **5**, 231.
Dresden (Aug. 26th, 27th, 1813), **14**, 575.
Drster (Dorystolon) (972), **17**, 101.
Dreux (1562), **11**, 358.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY UNIVERSITY OF BARODA.

Drogheda (Sept. 3rd, 1649), **20**, 97.
Drumflugh (1597), **21**, 414.
Dubitza (1788), **17**, 405.
Dunbar (1296), **18**, 407; (1337), **21**, 136; (1490), **21**, 204; (1650), **20**, 101.
Dundalk (1318), **21**, 105, 384.
Dunes (June 14th, 1658), **20**, 173.
Dunkirk (1646), **11**, 495; (1658), **20**, 173; (1793), **12**, 364.
Dundee Castle (1297), **18**, 410.
Dunhechtain (Dunnichan) (685 A.D.), **18**, 56.
Düppel Heights (1849), **15**, 449.
Durazzo (1081), **9**, 74.
Düren (1543), **14**, 276.
Durham (1069), **18**, 179.
Dürrenstein (1805), **14**, 537.
Düsseldorf (1758), **15**, 204.
Dyrrhachium (48 B.C.), **5**, 537–540.
Eckernförde (1849), **15**, 449; **16**, 440.
Eckmühl (1809), **12**, 571.
Ecnomus (naval) (256 B.C.), **5**, 222.
Edgecote (1469), **18**, 587.
Edgehill (1642), **20**, 7.
Edinburgh (1313), **21**, 97; (1335), **21**, 135; (1573), **21**, 274.
Ehrenbreitstein (1637), **14**, 369; (1797), **15**, 283.
Elasa (161 B.C.), **2**, 155.
Ellandun (823 A.D.), **18**, 66.
Emesa (272 A.D.), **6**, 423–424.
Emmendingen (1796), **14**, 514.
Empingham (1470), **18**, 588.
Engelstadt (1525), **14**, 264.
Engen (1800), **12**, 505.
Englefield (871 A.D.), **18**, 73.
Enniskillen (1689), **20**, 425.
Engheim (Oct. 4th, 1674), **11**, 582.
Erfurt (1375), **14**, 190.
Espinosa (Nov. 11th, 1808), **10**, 342.
Essling (Gross-Aspern or Marchfeld) (May 21st–22nd, 1809), **14**, 553.
Estella (June 25th, 1874), **10**, 415.
Etchmiadzin (1804), **17**, 459.
Ethandune (Heddington) (878 A.D.), **18**, 79.
Eu (Oct. 13th, 1415), **18**, 532.
Eurymedon (466 B.C.), **3**, 408.
Eutaw Springs (Sept. 8th, 1781), **23**, 278.
Eveshan (1265), **18**, 382.
Exeter (895 A.D.), **18**, 87; (1549), **19**, 215.
Eylau (1807), **12**, 556.
Ezra Church (July 28th, 1864), **23**, 444.
Fæsulæ (225 B.C.), **5**, 236.
Fair Oaks (May 31st–June 1st, 1862), **23**, 431.
Falaise (1202), **18**, 335.
Falkirk (July, 1298), **18**, 411; (Jan. 18th, 1746), **20**, 564.
Falköping (1389), **16**, 197.
Fariskur (1250), **8**, 445.
Farmah (Pelusium) (639 A.D.), **8**, 160.
Farnham (894), **18**, 87.
Fast Castle (1570), **19**, 341.
Fehrbellin (June 28th, 1675), **15**, 141.
Fen-skiu-ling Pass (June 26th–27th, 1904), **17**, 624.
Figueras (1794), **12**, 386.
Finisterre, Cape (naval) (July 24th, 1805), **21**, 466.
Fisher's Hill (Sept. 22nd, 1864), **23**, 449.
Fleurus (July 1st, 1690), **11**, 604; **14**, 401; (June 28th, 1794), **12**, 380; **14**, 508.
Flodden Field (Sept. 9th, 1513), **19**, 65; **21**, 215.
Fodevig (1135), **16**, 250.
Fokshani (1789), **14**, 487; **17**, 407.
Fontenailles (841 A.D.), **7**, 567.
Fontenoy (May 11th, 1745), **12**, 41.
Forbach (Aug. 6th, 1870), see Spicheren.
Formigny (April 15th, 1450), **11**, 239.
Fornovo (July 5th, 1495), **11**, 292; **9**, 420.
Fort Constantine (Oct. 6th, 1836), **13**, 69.
Fort Donelson (Feb. 16th, 1861), **23**, 425.
Fort Emperor (July 4th, 1830), **13**, 44.
Fort Henry (Feb. 6th, 1861), **23**, 425.
Fort Fisher (Jan. 15th, 1865), **23**, 446.
Fort St. David (1758), **22**, 63.
Fort of St. Nicholas (1840), **17**, 554.
Fort Sullivan (1776), **23**, 255.
Fort Sumter (Aug. 18th, 1780), **23**, 275; (April 11th–14th, 1861), **23**, 414.
Fort Washington (1776), **23**, 259.
Fossalta (May 26th, 1249), **9**, 97; **14**, 117.
Fraga (July, 1134), **10**, 59.
Frankenthal (1688), **11**, 600.
Fraustadt (1706), **16**, 377; **17**, 273.
Fredericia (May 7th, 1849), **15**, 449.
Fredericksburg (Dec. 13th, 1862), **23**, 436.
Fredrikshald (1718), **16**, 392.
Freiburg (1644), **11**, 494; (1677), **11**, 587; (1713), **11**, 627.
Frenchtown (Sept. 22nd, 1813), **23**, 330.
Friedrichsham (1789), **17**, 402.
Friedland (June 14th, 1807), **12**, 559.
Friedlingen (1702), **11**, 616.
Friedrichstadt (Oct. 4th, 1850), **15**, 450.
Fröschweiler (1793), **14**, 507, **15**, 273.
Fuenterrabia (1524), **10**, 223.
Fuentes de Onoro (1811), **10**, 357.
Furnes (Veurnes) (1297), **11**, 75; **18**, 415.
Gaditch (1709), **17**, 279.
Gaines' Mill (June 27th, 1862), **23**, 431.
Galway (1651–1652), **21**, 424.
Gammelsdorf (1315), **14**, 169.
Gavinana (Aug. 2nd, 1530), **9**, 460.
Gawilgahr (Dec. 15th, 1804), **22**, 121.
Gaza (332 B.C.), **4**, 312–314; (312 B.C.), **4**, 565; (1240), **8**, 433 seq.
Gembloux (1578), **13**, 470 seq.
Genoa (1684), **11**, 598; (1746), **14**, 433; (1800), **12**, 500.
Gerberoy (1079), **18**, 192.
Germantown (Oct. 4th, 1777), **23**, 266.
Germigny (1430), **11**, 205.
Gerona (1809), **10**, 351.
Gertruydenberg (1793), **14**, 16.
Gettysburg (July 1st–3rd, 1863), **23**, 437.
Ghazni (1838), **22**, 139.
Ghent (1678), **11**, 588; (1709), **20**, 477; (1745), **12**, 42; (1788), **14**, 45; (1213), **18**, 342, 343.
Ghibello (June 6th, 1218), **9**, 90.
Gibeon (ca. 1250 B.C.), **2**, 68.
Gibraltar (1607), **13**, 543; (1704), **10**, 285; (1727), **20**, 536; (1782), **20**, 639.
Giornico (1478), **16**, 604.
Glen Mama (1000), **21**, 351.
Glogau (ca. 1110), **24**, 25.

Gloucester (1643), **20**, 15.
Goito (1848), **8**, 599.
Göllheim (1298), **14**, 159.
Golymin (1807), **17**, 452.
Gorkum (1813), **15**, 318.
Gorni Dubinak (1877), **17**, 604.
Goronodek (1709), **17**, 279.
Gonzales (1835), **23**, 366.
Gotha (1567), **14**, 320.
Gottolengo (1427), **9**, 279.
Grampians (84 A.D.), **21**, 4.
Gran (1595), **24**, 140.
Granada (1491–1492), **10**, 151.
Granicus (May, 334 B.C.), **4**, 284–289.
Gransee (1316), **14**, 168.
Granson (1476), **16**, 600.
Graspan (1899), **22**, 275.
Gravelines (1558), **13**, 382.
Gravelotte (Aug. 18th, 1870), **13**, 155.
Gray (1668), **11**, 570.
Great Meadows (1754), **23**, 201.
Great Swamp fight (1675), **23**, 148.
Grockow (1831), **24**, 116.
Grodno (1707), **17**, 276.
Groningen (1580), **13**, 482.
Grosmont (Mar. 11th, 1405), **18**, 524.
Grossbeeren (Aug. 23rd, 1813), **14**, 575.
Grossenhain (1312), **14**, 168.
Grossgörschen, see Lützen.
Gross Jägerndorf (Aug. 30th, 1757), **15**, 201.
Gross Scheuren (Aug. 5th, 1849), **14**, 657.
Groveton (1862), **23**, 432.
Grunewald (Tannenberg) (1410), **24**, 42.
Gudsö (1849), **15**, 449.
Guilford Court House (Mar. 15th, 1781), **20**, 637.
Guimarães (ca. 1120), **10**, 429.
Guinegate (Aug. 7th, 1479), **14**, 222; second battle of the Spurs (1513), **19**, 62.
Gujrat (1849), **22**, 158.
Gunib (1859), **17**, 599.
Güns (1532), **14**, 271.
Haarlem (1572–1573), **13**, 438.
Habelschwerdt (1745), **14**, 432; (1777), **14**, 460.
Haddonrig (1542), **21**, 238.
Hadrianopolis, see Adrianople.
Hai-Cheng (July 31st–Aug. 1st, 1904), **24**, 658.
Halberstadt (1810), **15**, 307.
Halerfeld (1180), **14**, 105.
Haliartus (395 B.C.), **4**, 97–98.
Halidon Hill (July 19th, 1333), **21**, 132.
Hammelburg (1866), **15**, 491.
Hampton Roads, (naval) (1862), **23**, 427.
Hanau (1813), **14**, 576; **15**, 318.
Handzabek (1684), **14**, 398.
Hanover (1757), **12**, 73.
Harfleur (1415), **11**, 169; **18**, 531; (1416), **11**, 174; (1440), **11**, 232.
Harlaw (July 24th, 1411), **21**, 165.
Harlem (Sept. 13th, 1776), **23**, 258.
Hasbain (1409), **11**, 166.
Hasselt (Aug. 2d, 1831), **14**, 54.
Hastenbeck (July 26th, 1757), **15**, 200.
Hastings (Senlac) (1066), **18**, 152 seq.
Hatfield Chase (Heathfelth) (633), **18**, 50.
Hatuntaqui (1475), **23**, 539.
Hausen (April 19th, 1809), **14**, 553.
Havre de Grâce (1563), **19**, 333.
Hawkhill (1560), **21**, 255.
Hazat (500 A.D.), **8**, 107.
Heaven's Field (Hexham) (635 A.D.), **18**, 50–51.
Heddington, see Ethandune.
Hedgeley Moor (April 25th, 1464), **18**, 583.
Heiligerlee (1568), **13**, 422.
Heilsberg (June 9th, 1807), **17**, 454.
Helgebrook (1027), **16**, 49.
Heliopolis (1800), **24**, 448.
Helsingborg (July 18th, 1362), **14**, 187.
Hengist's Down (836 A.D.), **18**, 68.
Hennebon (1342), **11**, 108.
Hennersdorf (1745), **15**, 180.
Hepburn Moor (1402), **18**, 522.
Heraclea (280 B.C.), **5**, 204.
Hermannstadt (1849), **14**, 654.
Herrings, battle of the (1429), **11**, 191.
Hesdin (1552), **11**, 345.
Hexham (May 15th, 1464), **18**, 583.
Himera (480 B.C.), **3**, 352.
Hobkirk's Hill (April 25th, 1781), **23**, 278.
Hochkirch (Oct. 14th, 1758), **15**, 208.
Höchst (1622), **14**, 337; (1795), **15**, 280.
Höchstädt (1800), **14**, 533.
Högfors (1789), **17**, 403.
Hogland (naval) (1788), **17**, 401.
Hohenfriedberg (1745), **14**, 432; **15**, 178.
Hohenlinden (Dec. 3rd, 1800), **12**, 507.
Hollabrun (1805), **17**, 448.
Holowczyn (1708), **16**, 382.
Homildon (1402), **18**, 522; **21**, 163.
Hondschoote (1793), **12**, 364.
Honnecourt (1642), **13**, 581.
Hornkranz (April 12th, 1893), **15**, 562.
Honain (630 A.D.), **8**, 128.
Hume Castle (1570), **19**, 341.
Hüningen (1815), **13**, 12.
Idstedt (July 26th, 1850), **15**, 450.
Ielisavetpol (1826), **17**, 543.
Ingogo (1881), **21**, 643.
Ingolstadt (Aug. 31st, 1546), **14**, 295; (1704), **11**, 618.
Inkerman (Nov. 5th, 1854), **17**, 573.
Innsbruck (April 12th, 1809), **14**, 563.
Ipsus (301 B.C.), **4**, 498.
Iselberg (May 29th, 1809), **14**, 563.
Isly (Aug. 14th, 1844), **13**, 76.
Ismail (1790), **17**, 409.
Issus (333 B.C.), **4**, 299–305; (Cicilian Gates) (194 A.D.), **6**, 386.
Issy (1815), **15**, 331.
Ivry (Mar. 13th, 1590), **11**, 397.
Izborsk (1501), **17**, 180.
Jackson (May 14th, 1863), **23**, 441.
Jaffa (1799), **12**, 477. See also Joppa.
Jägerndorf (1757), **17**, 355.
Jankau (1645), **14**, 381.
Jarnac (Mar. 13th, 1569), **11**, 363.
Jemmapes (Nov. 6th, 1792), **12**, 288.
Jemmingen (July 21st, 1568), **13**, 424.
Jena (Oct. 14th, 1806), **12**, 551.
Jericho (ca. 1250 B.C.), **2**, 67.
Jerusalem (70 A.D.), **2**, 190–199; **6**, 235; (637 A.D.), **8**, 157; (1099), **8**, 351.
Jhansi (1857), **22**, 197.
Jicin (June 26th, 1866), **15**, 23.
Jijelli (July 22nd, 1664), **11**, 565.

Johore (1608), **13**, 551.
Joppa (Jaffa) (1192), **8**, 396; (1198), **8**, 412.
Jotapata (67 A.D.), **2**, 180–189.
Jüterbog or Dennewitz (1643), **14**, 381; (1813), **15**, 316 seq.
Kabul (1556), **22**, 26.
Kadisiya (636 or 637 A.D.), **8**, 97, 153.
Kaffa (1475), **9**, 296.
Kai-ping (1895), **24**, 577; (July, 1904), **17**, 624.
Kaiserslautern (Nov. 29th–30th, 1793), **14**, 507; **15**, 273.
Kalish (1706), **17**, 274.
Kamenets-Podolski (1672), **24**, 388.
Kappel (Oct. 10th, 1531), **16**, 632.
Karlowitz (Aug. 5th, 1716), **14**, 420.
Kärnkoski (1790), **17**, 403.
Kars (1855), **15**, 14; (1877), **17**, 603.
Kassr-el-Kebir (Aug. 4th, 1578), **10**, 497.
Katzbach (Aug. 26th–29th, 1813), **12**, 604.
Kavarna (1810), **17**, 466.
Kazan (1506), **17**, 188; (1552), **17**, 197.
Kenesaw Mountain (June 28th, 1864), **23**, 444.
Kenilworth (1265), **18**, 382.
Kenlis (1316), **21**, 382.
Kerbela (ca. 750 A.D.), **8**, 189.
Kesselsdorf (Nov. 29th, 1745), **15**, 181.
Kezanlik (Jan. 9th, 1878), **17**, 605.
Khanigalbat (681 B.C.), **1**, 420.
Khalule (691 B.C.), **1**, 413–414.
Khartum (1884), **21**, 646.
Kherson (988), **17**, 104.
Khiva (June 10th, 1873), **17**, 601.
Khoraiba (656 A.D.), **8**, 171.
Khukkurina (ca. 650 B.C.), **1**, 437.
Kiev (March 11th, 1169), **17**, 130.
Ki-Hoa (1861), **13**, 138.
Killiecrankie (July 27th, 1689), **21**, 310.
Kilwa (1890), **15**, 556.
Kimberley (1899–1900), **22**, 305.
Kinburn (1787), **17**, 400.
Kinchau (May 26th, 1904), **24**, 658.
King's Mountain (Oct. 7th, 1780), **23**, 277.
Kissingen (July 10th, 1866), **15**, 491.
Klönthal (1799), **17**, 436.
Klundert (1793), **14**, 16.
Klushino (1610), **17**, 235.
Knock-Tow (1534), **21**, 394.
Knoxville (1863), **23**, 442.
Kochersberg (Oct. 7th, 1677), **11**, 587.
Kolberg (naval) (1644), **16**, 359; (1761) (land), **17**, 356.
Kolding (April 23d, 1849), **15**, 449.
Kolin (1757), **15**, 196.
Konieh (1832), **24**, 452.
Königgrätz or Sadowa (1866), **15**, 23, 489.
Königsberg (1807), **15**, 296.
Körmend (1664), **11**, 566.
Kosovo (Amselfeld) (1389), **24**, 194; (1448), **24**, 325.
Kotin (1673), **24**, 60.
Koulevtcha (June 11th, 1829), **17**, 544.
Kremlin (1612), **17**, 236.
Kronstadt (1854), **17**, 563.
Kuirenga (1894), **15**, 557.
Kulm (1794), **24**, 95; (1813), **15**, 316.
Kunersdorf (1759), **15**, 214.
La Capelle (1656), **11**, 517.
La Casa-al-Secco (1427), **9**, 280.
La Charité (1429–1430), **11**, 204.
Ladysmith (1899–1900), **22**, 305.
La Fère (1596), **13**, 530.
La Fère Champenoise (1814), **15**, 320.
Lagny (1432), **11**, 221.
Lahar (1779), **22**, 94.
La Hogue (May 29th, 1692), **11**, 602.
Laing's Nek (1881), **21**, 643.
Lake Champlain (1609), **23**, 85; see also Plattsburg.
Lake Erie (Sept. 10th, 1813), **23**, 331.
Lake George (Sept. 8th, 1755), **23**, 211.
Lake Regillus (ca. 496 B.C.), **5**, 93–95.
La Marfée (1640), **11**, 472.
Landau (1713), **11**, 627.
Landen, see Neerwinden.
Landrecies (1712), **11**, 626; (1794), **12**, 377.
Landshut (1634), **14**, 366.
Landskrona, (1535), **16**, 261.
Langensalza (June 27th, 1866), **15**, 488.
Langside (May 13th, 1568), **19**, 316.
Laon (Mar. 9th, 1814), **12**, 611; **15**, 319.
Largs (1263), **16**, 117 note.
La Roche-Abeille (1569), **11**, 364.
La Roche de Rien (1347), **18**, 465.
La Rochelle (1572), **11**, 378; (1627), **11**, 452.
La Rothière (1814), **17**, 486.
Laswari (Nov. 1st, 1803), **22**, 119.
Laufach (July 13th, 1866), **15**, 492.
Laufenburg (1638), **14**, 375.
Lauffeld (July 2nd, 1747), **20**, 569.
Lauffen (1534), **14**, 272.
Launceston (1549), **19**, 215.
Laupen (1339), **16**, 568 seq.
La Victoria (October, 1902), **23**, 601.
Lawingen (November, 1647), **11**, 495.
Le Bourget (1870), **13**, 173.
Lech, The (1632), **14**, 354.
Legnano (May 29th, 1176), **14**, 104.
Leipsic (1631), **14**, 353–355 (also called first battle of Breitenfeld); (1642), **14**, 380 (also called second battle of Breitenfeld); (1813), **12**, 604–607 (battle of the Nations).
Leith (1560), **19**, 285; **21**, 255; (1573), **19**, 352.
Leitha (1146), **14**, 91.
Lemberg (Nov, 2nd, 1848), **14**, 648.
Lemnos (1771), **24**, 418; (naval) (July 1st, 1807), **17**, 461.
Lens (1647), **11**, 495.
Lepanto (Oct. 7th, 1571), **9**, 473–476.
Lerida (1707), **11**, 621; **20**, 476.
Leuctra (371 B.C.), **4**, 157–158.
Leuthen (Dec. 5th, 1757), **15**, 203.
Lewes (May 14th, 1264), **18**, 380; **21**, 55.
Lexington (April 19th, 1775), **23**, 241.
Leyden (1573–1574), **10**, 243; **13**, 447.
Liauyang (Aug. 25th–Sept. 3rd, 1904), **17**, 624; **24**, 659.
Liebertwolkwitz (Oct. 14th, 1813), **15**, 317.
Liège (Oct. 30th, 1468), **11**, 259; **13**, 356.
Liegnitz (1241), **14**, 118; (1760), **15**, 218.
Lifford (1567), **21**, 407.
Ligny (June 16th, 1815), **12**, 625; **15**, 329.

Lille (August, 1667), **11**, 569; (October, 1708), **11**, 623; **14**, 414; (October, 1792), **12**, 288.
Limerick (1651), **20**, 117; (1690), **21**, 432.
Limoges (1370), **18**, 482.
Lincoln (Feb. 2nd, 1141), **18**, 248; (1192), **18**, 314; (1217), **18**, 365.
Lindi (May 10th, 1890), **15**, 556.
Lipan (May, 1434), **14**, 213.
Lissa (naval) (July 20th, 1866), **9**, 614; **15**, 27, 496.
Loano (1795), **12**, 409.
Lobositz (Oct. 1st, 1756), **15**, 190.
Lochmaberry (July 22nd, 1485), **21**, 196.
Loch Ore (83 A.D.), **21**, 4.
Lodi (May 10th, 1796), **12**, 429.
Lofteh (1811), **17**, 467.
Logroño (1521), **10**, 223.
Loja (1482), **10**, 143.
Lokalar (1808), **17**, 458.
Lombard's Kop (Oct. 29th, 1899), **22**, 305.
Lonato (Aug. 3rd, 1796), **12**, 433.
Londonderry (1689), **21**, 426.
Long Island (Aug. 27th, 1776), **23**, 256.
Longwy (August, 1792), **14**, 507.
Lookout Mountain (Nov. 24th, 1863), **23**, 443.
Lostwithiel (1644), **20**, 25.
Loudoun Hill (May 10th, 1307), **21**, 93; (June 1st, 1679), **21**, 305.
Louisburg (1745), **23**, 196–197; (1758), **23**, 215.
Louvain (1635), **11**, 469; (1831), **14**, 54.
Lucca (Oct. 2nd, 1341), **9**, 161.
Lucena (1483), **10**, 145.
Luckana (1836), **10**, 397.
Lucka (1307), **14**, 162.
Lucknow (1857), **21**, 619; **22**, 176, 189.
Lugos (1695), **24**, 402.
Lundy's Lane or Bridgewater (1814), **23**, 334.
Lutter am Barenberge (1627), **14**, 340.
Lützen (Nov. 16th, 1632), **14**, 357–360; (Grossgörschen) (May 1st–2nd, 1813), **15**, 312.
Luxemburg (1683), **11**, 597.
Lyons (197 A.D.), **6**, 387.
Macalo (Maclodio) (1427), **9**, 282.
Macta (June 26th, 1835), **13**, 67.
Mæander (1148), **8**, 362.
Maestricht (1579), **13**, 477; (June, 1673), **11**, 579; (1676), **11**, 585; (1794), **14**, 17.
Mafeking (1899–1900), **22**, 305.
Magagoni (May 8th, 1889), **15**, 555.
Magdeburg (1550–1551), **14**, 309; (1631), **14**, 348 seq.; (1806), **12**, 553.
Magenta (June 4th, 1859), **13**, 136.
Magersfontein (1899), **22**, 308–309.
Magnano (April 5th, 1799), **12**, 471.
Magnesia (190 B.C.), **5**, 298–299.
Maipo (Maypu), (1818), **23**, 585, 592.
Majuba Hill (1881), **21**, 643, 652.
Malaga (1487), **10**, 149.
Malmö (1536), **16**, 261.
Maló Jaroslavetz (Oct. 12th, or 24th, 1812), **12**, 591; **17**, 477.
Malplaquet (Sept. 11th, 1709), **11**, 624.
Mals (1499), **14**, 242.
Malsch (July 9th, 1796), **14**, 514.
Malta (1565), **24**, 357; (1800), **17**, 439.
Malvern Hill (July 1st, 1862), **23**, 432.
Mannheim (1688), **11**, 600; (1794), **14**, 509; (Sept. 18th, 1799), **12**, 475; **17**, 436.
Mansura (1250), **8**, 436 seq.
Mantinea (418 B.C.), **3**, 588–589; (362 B.C.), **4**, 191–196.
Mantua (1796–1797), **12**, 430; **14**, 513.
Manzicert (1071), **7**, 254–255.
Marathon (Sept., 490 B.C.), **3**, 272–277.
Marchfeld (Aug. 26th, 1278), **14**, 155, see also Essling.
Marchuliu (1711), **24**, 208.
Marciano (1554), **9**, 465.
Mardyke (1657), **20**, 170.
Marengo (June 14th, 1800), **12**, 502.
Marienthal (May, 1645), **11**, 494.
Marignano (Melegnano), (Sept. 13th, 1515), **9**, 441; **16**, 618.
Maritza (1364), **24**, 131; (Sept. 26th, 1371), **24**, 193.
Mars-la-Tour (1870), **13**, 154.
Marsaglia (1693), **9**, 508; **11**, 606.
Marseilles (1536), **14**, 274.
Marston Moor (July 2nd, 1644), **20**, 24; **21**, 294.
Martinique (Dominica), (naval) (April 12th, 1782), **20**, 639.
Mascara (1835), **13**, 68.
Maser (642 A.D.), **18**, 51.
Matchin (1791), **17**, 410.
Maubeuge (1814), **12**, 617.
Meareredsburn (485 A.D.), **18**, 37.
Meaux (1421), **11**, 181; **18**, 542.
Mecca (683 A.D.), **8**, 177; (692), **8**, 180.
Mechanicsville (June 26th, 1862), **23**, 431.
Mediach (1849), **14**, 654.
Medina (627 A.D.), **8**, 123 seq.
Megiddo (ca. 1530 B.C.), **1**, 136–137; (612 B.C.), **1**, 183.
Mehidpur (Dec. 21st, 1817), **22**, 128.
Melitene (577 A.D.), **7**, 143–144.
Meloria (naval) (1284), **9**, 116.
Melun (1420), **11**, 180; **18**, 540.
Memel (June, 1807), **17**, 454.
Mentana (1867), **9**, 618.
Merseburg (1080), **16**, 539.
Méry (1814), **15**, 319.
Meskirch (1800), **14**, 533.
Messina (naval), (1267), **14**, 129; (1718), **20**, 521.
Metaurus (207 B.C.), **5**, 275–277.
Methone or Moden (431 B.C.), **3**, 530.
Metz (1552), **11**, 343; (1870), **13**, 174.
Miani (Feb. 17th, 1843), **22**, 148.
Middelburg (1572–1574), **13**, 445.
Midea, "Tearless battle" of (367 B.C.), **4**, 180.
Mikindani (1890), **15**, 556.
Millesimo (April 14th, 1796), **14**, 512.
Mill Springs (Jan. 19th, 1862), **23**, 425.
Milvian Bridge (313 A.D.), **6**, 440–441.
Mincio (1800), **14**, 533.
Minden (Aug. 1st, 1759), **15**, 212.
Minorca (April 17th, 1756), **12**, 67; (1798), **10**, 318.
Miraflores (Jan. 15th, 1881), **23**, 607.
Missunde (Sept. 12th, 1850), **15**, 450.

Mitau (1704), **17**, 273.
Mobile Bay (Aug. 5th, 1864), **23**, 445.
Möckern (April 5th, 1813), **15**, 316.
Modder River (1899), **22**, 275.
Mogador (1844), **13**, 76.
Mohács (1526), **24**, 347; (1687), **14**, 398.
Molino del Rey (1847), **23**, 375.
Mölln (January, 1225), **16**, 163.
Mollwitz (April 10th, 1741), **15**, 162–164.
Moncontour (Oct. 3rd, 1569), **11**, 364.
Monghyr (1763), **22**, 68.
Monheur (1621), **11**, 448.
Monmouth (June 28th, 1778), **23**, 268.
Monongahela, see Braddock's Defeat.
Mons (1572), **13**, 434; (Aug. 11th, 1678), **13**, 640; (1690), **11**, 605; (1709), **20**, 477; (1789) **14**, 45.
Mons-en-Pévêle (Mons-en-Puelle), (Aug. 18th, 1304), **11**, 77; **18**, 419.
Mont Avron (December, 1871), **13**, 171.
Mont St. Jean (Waterloo) (June 18th, 1815), **12**, 640.
Mont St. Michel (1091), **18**, 215.
Montaperti (1260), **9**, 103.
Montargis (1427), **11**, 189; **18**, 550.
Montauban (1207), **18**, 335; (1621), **11**, 447.
Montebello (1800), **12**, 501; (May 20th, 1859), **13**, 136; **15**, 16.
Montecatini (Aug. 29th, 1314), **9**, 133.
Montenotte (April 12th, 1796), **12**, 425; **14**, 512.
Montereau (1420), **18**, 540; (Feb. 18th, 1814), **12**, 609; **17**, 486.
Monterey (Sept. 21st–23rd, 1846), **23**, 372.
Monterotondo (1867), **9**, 618.
Montevideo (1843), **23**, 618.
Montfaucon (887), **11**, 14.
Montiel (1369), **10**, 90.
Montijo (May 26th, 1644), **10**, 515.
Montlhéry (July 6th, 1465), **11**, 250 seq.
Montmirail (Feb. 11th, 1814), **12**, 609.
Montsorel (1217), **18**, 365.
Mookerheyde (Mooker Heath), (April 15th, 1574), **13**, 446.
Moor (Dec. 31st, 1849), **14**, 652.
Morat (June 22, 1476), **16**, 602.
Morgarten (Nov. 13th, 1315), **16**, 563.
Mortara (Mar. 21st, 1849), **14**, 659.
Mortemer (1054), **11**, 26.
Mortimer's Cross (Feb. 1st–2nd, 1461), **18**, 577.
Moscow (1368, 1371), **17**, 151; (1612), **17**, 236.
Motien-ling Pass (July, 1904), **17**, 624.
Mount Phœnix (naval) (654 A.D.), **7**, 184.
Moys (1757), **15**, 202.
Mudki (Dec. 18th, 1845), **22**, 154.
Mukden (1904), see Shakhe.
Mülhausen (Dec. 29th, 1674), **11**, 583.
Mühlberg (April 24th, 1547), **14**, 299.
Mühldorf (Sept. 22nd, 1322), **14**, 171.
Muits (Dec. 18th, 1870), **13**, 169.
Multan (1849–1851), **22**, 157.
Munda (45 B.C.), **5**, 567–568.
Münster (June 25th, 1535), **14**, 273.
Muret (1213), **8**, 462; **11**, 53.
Murfreesboro (Dec. 31st, 1862–Jan. 3rd, 1863), **23**, 434.
Muta (629 A.D.), **8**, 126.
Muthul (109 B.C.), **5**, 388.
Mutina (43 B.C.), **5**, 616.
Muttra (1803), **22**, 119.
Mycale (479 B.C.), **3**, 376–377.
Mylæ (naval) (260 B.C.), **5**, 221; (naval) (36 B.C.), **5**, 627.
Mytho (1861), **13**, 138.
Naarden (1813), **15**, 318.
Nachod (June 29th, 1866), **15**, 23, 489.
Naerden (1672), **11**, 580.
Näfels (April 9th, 1388), **14**, 192; **16**, 577.
Naisus (269 A.D.), **6**, 420.
Najera (Navarrete) (April 3d, 1367), **10**, 87; **18**, 480.
Namur (1692), **11**, 605; (1695), **14**, 402; **20**, 451.
Nancy (Jan. 5th, 1477), **16**, 603; (1633), **11**, 467; (1790), **12**, 229 seq.
Nangis (Feb. 17th, 1814), **17**, 486.
Nanshan Hills (May 26th, 1904), **24**, 658.
Nantes (1342), **11**, 110.
Nantwick (Jan. 25th, 1644), **20**, 21.
Naples (1137), **9**, 77; (1528), **9**, 455; **11**, 324.
Narva (1590), **17**, 217; (Nov. 30th, 1700), **16**, 372–376; **24**, 69; (1704), **17**, 272 seq.
Naseby (June 14th, 1645), **20**, 36–37.
Nashville (Dec. 15th–16th, 1864), **23**, 445.
Nations, battle of the (Oct. 16th–19th, 1813); see Leipsic, battle of.
Naumburg (1158), **14**, 99.
Navarino (naval) (Oct. 20th, 1827), **24**, 233.
Navarrete (1367); see Najera.
Navas de Tolosa (1212), **8**, 247.
Naxos (naval) (376 B.C.), **4**, 142–143.
Neerwinden (Landen) (July 29th, 1693), **11**, 606; (Mar. 18th, 1793), **14**, 507.
Negapatam (November, 1781), **22**, 101.
Negropont (1470), **9**, 295.
Nehavend (641 A.D.), **8**, 98, 154.
Nérac (July 9th, 1621), **11**, 446.
Nervii defeated, (57 B.C.), **5**, 516–520.
Neu Breisach (1870), **13**, 169.
Neuhäusel (1663), **24**, 385; (1684), **14**, 398.
Neuss (Nuys) (1474–1475), **13**, 360; (1586), **13**, 521.
Neville's Cross (Oct. 17th, 1346), **21**, 139.
Newark-upon-Trent (1644), **20**, 22.
Newbury (Sept. 20th, 1643), **20**, 16; (Oct. 27th, 1644), **20**, 25.
New Hope Church (May 25th–27th, 1864), **23**, 444.
New Orleans (Jan. 8th, 1815), **23**, 339.
New Ross (1798), **21**, 442.
Newtownbutler (1689), **21**, 428.
Nicæa (1097), **8**, 344 seq.
Nice (1543), **11**, 334.
Nicopoli, Nicopolis, see Nikopoli.
Nieuport (1600), **13**, 535.
Nikopoli (Nicopoli, Nicopolis) (Sept. 28th, 1396), **24**, 319; (1810), **17**, 468.
Nile (Aug. 1st, 1798), **12**, 465; **21**, 459.
Nimeguen (1794), **14**, 17.
Nineveh (627 A.D.), **7**, 166–167.
Nish (1689), **24**, 395; (1690), **24**, 399.
Nizib (June 29th, 1839), **24**, 453.

Noizé, Castle of (1560), **11**, 354.
Nordheim (1545), **14**, 282.
Nördlingen (Aug. 26th, 1634), **14**, 366; (August, 1645), **11**, 495.
Norham Castle (1497), **19**, 33; (1513), **19**, 65.
Northampton (1460), **18**, 575.
North Foreland (naval) (June 11th–14th [1st–4th], 1666), **13**, 625; (Aug. 4–5th, 1666), **13**, 629.
Norwich (1549), **19**, 215.
Novara (1513), **9**, 441; **16**, 617; (1821), **14**, 588; (Mar. 23rd, 1849), **14**, 659.
Novart (Aug. 29th, 1870), **13**, 156.
Novi (Aug. 15th, 1799), **12**, 473.
Noyon, see Brenneville.
Nübel (May 28th, 1848), **15**, 448.
Nuremberg (1632), **14**, 355; (1797), **15**, 281.
Nyborg (1659), **15**, 139.
Oberalpsee (Sept. 24th, 1799), **17**, 435.
Ocaña (Nov. 17th, 1809), **10**, 351.
Ocha (483 A.D.), **21**, 342.
Ockley (851 A.D.), **18**, 69.
Ohod (625 A.D.), **8**, 13, 121.
Oka (1507), **17**, 188.
Olasch (1696), **24**, 402.
Olmedo (ca. 1443), **10**, 125.
Olmütz (1758), **15**, 204.
Omdurman (Sept. 2nd, 1898), **21**, 652.
Oriskany (Aug. 7th, 1777), **23**, 264.
Orleans (1428–1429), **18**, 550–554; (1563), **11**, 359.
Ormais (Sept. 14th, 1808), **17**, 458.
Orontes (ca. 271 A.D.), **6**, 423.
Orsova, Old (1788), **17**, 405.
Ostend (1601–1604), **13**, 538; (1745), **12**, 42; (June 30th, 1794), **12**, 380.
Ostrolenka, see Austrolenka.
Oswego (1756), **23**, 213.
Otchakov (1788–1789), **17**, 406.
Otterburn (Chevy Chase), (Aug. 15th, 1388), **21**, 155.
Oudenarde (1582), **13**, 495; (1667), **11**, 569; (1674), **11**, 584; (1708), **20**, 477; (1745), **12**, 42.
Ourique (Orik), (July 25th, 1139), **10**, 430.
Oxford (1141), **18**, 252.
Paardeberg (Feb. 17th–18th, 1900), **22**, 312.
Padua (1509), **9**, 433.
Palermo (Panormus), (250 B.C.), **5**, 227–228; (naval) (1676), **11**, 585.
Palikao (1860), **13**, 138.
Palmyra (272–273 A.D.), **6**, 424.
Palo Alto (May 8th, 1846), **23**, 372.
Pamplona (July 30th–31st, 1813), **10**, 369.
Paneas (198 B.C.), **4**, 558.
Pangani (1889), **15**, 555.
Panipat (1556), **22**, 26.
Parabiago (Feb, 20th, 1339), **9**, 242.
Pardakovski (1790), **17**, 403.
Paris (885–886), **11**, 8–9; (978), **11**, 19; (1429), **11**, 203; (1589), **11**, 393; (1590), **11**, 400; (1814), **12**, 611; (1830), "battles of the barracks," **13**, 47; (1870–1871), **13**, 163.
Parkany (1683), **14**, 397.
Parma (June, 1734), **12**, 29; see also Trebbia.
Passero, Cape (naval) (Aug. 11th, 1718), **20**, 521.
Patay (June, 1429), **11**, 201; **18**, 554.
Patna (1759), **22**, 62.
Pavia (1524–1525), **11**, 317.
Peachtree Creek, Ga. (1864), **23**, 444.
Peiho (1859), **21**, 626.
Pekin (1860), **13**, 138; (1900), **24**, 569.
Pelusium (525 B.C.), **2**, 601; see also Farmah.
Penjdeh (March, 1885), **17**, 617.
Pentland Hills or Rullion Green (Nov. 28th, 1666), **21**, 300.
Pereiaslavl (972 A.D.), **17**, 101; (1521), **17**, 189.
Perinthus (340–339 B.C.), **4**, 238–239.
Perryville (Oct. 8th, 1862), **23**, 434.
Perth (1306), **18**, 423; (1311), **21**, 96; (1338), **21**, 136.
Peschiera (1848), **14**, 642.
Petelia (near Brundusium) (71 B.C.), **5**, 461.
Petersburg (1864–1865), **23**, 450.
Peterwardein (Aug. 5th, 1716), **24**, 406.
Pevensey (1088), **18**, 214.
Pharsalia (48 B.C.), **5**, 541–542.
Philiphaugh (Sept. 13th, 1645), **21**, 294.
Philippi (42 B.C.), **5**, 622–624.
Philippsburg (1676), **11**, 585; (1688), **11**, 600; (1734), **12**, 29; (1799), **17**, 436.
Phyong-yang (Sept. 16th, 1894), **24**, 654.
Piacenza (June 16th, 1746), **12**, 42.
Pieng-an (Sept. 15th, 1894), **24**, 558.
Pilltown (1462), **21**, 392.
Pinerolo (1630), **11**, 461.
Pinkie (Sept. 10th, 1547), **19**, 220; see also Prestonpans.
Pirna (1756), **15**, 190.
Pisa (1507–1509), **9**, 431.
Pisæ (225 B.C.); see Telamon.
Pistoria (62 B.C.), **5**, 491–493.
Placentia (Piacenza) (271 A.D.), **6**, 421.
Plains of Abraham (1759), **23**, 217–222.
Plassey (June 23rd, 1757), **22**, 59.
Platæa (479 B.C.), **3**, 366–373.
Plattsburg (Sept. 11th, 1814), **23**, 334.
Pleisse (1813), **15**, 317.
Plevna (1877), **17**, 603.
Po or Soncino (naval) (June 6th, 1431), **9**, 286.
Poitiers (507 A.D.), **7**, 473; (Tours) (732), **7**, 496; **10**, 18; (Sept. 19th, 1356), **11**, 130; **18**, 473.
Pondicherry (1747), **12**, 47.
Pontoise (1441), **11**, 233.
Pollentia (403 A.D.), **6**, 545–546.
Pollilore (Aug. 27th, 1781), **22**, 98.
Polotsk (1812), **17**, 472.
Ponclau (Pontland) (1388), **21**, 156.
Pont-de-Cé (1620), **11**, 445.
Pontisbury (661 A.D.), **18**, 56 seq.
Pont-Valain (1370), **11**, 151.
Port Arthur (1904–1905), **17**, 624.
Port Gibson (May 1st, 1863), **23**, 441.
Portland (840 A.D.), **18**, 69.
Portland Point (naval) (Feb. 28th, 1653), **13**, 618 seq.
Porto Novo (July 1st, 1781), **22**, 97.
Potchefstroom (1881), **22**, 291.

Praga (1795), **17**, 419.
Prague (1744), **15**, 178; (1757), **15**, 193; (Feb. 25th, 1831), **17**, 547; see also White Mountain.
Preston (Aug. 17th, 1648), **20**, 65; (Nov. 13th, 1715), **20**, 509.
Prestonburg (Jan. 10th, 1862), **23**, 425.
Prestonpans (Pinkie) (1745), **20**, 563; **21**, 324.
Prevesa (naval) (Sept. 28th, 1538), **24**, 353.
Princeton (Jan. 3d, 1777), **23**, 260–261.
Prudhoe Castle (1405), **18**, 525.
Pruth (June 27th, 1711), **17**, 283.
Pskov (1502), **17**, 180.
Puebla (1863), **23**, 631.
Pultowa (1709), **16**, 384.
Pultusk (1703), **16**, 377; (1806), **17**, 451.
Punitz (1704), **24**, 71.
Pydna (168 B.C.), **5**, 303.
Pyramids (1798), **12**, 464.
Qarqar (854 B.C.), **1**, 387–388.
Quatre Bras (June 16th, 1815), **12**, 625.
Quebec (Sept. 13th, 1759), **23**, 217–222; **20**, 589.
Queretaro (1867), **23**, 635.
Quiberon (1795), **12**, 405.
Quiberon Bay (naval) (1759), **12**, 78.
Raab (1849), **14**, 656.
Rabna (twelfth century), **14**, 95.
Raclawicé (1794), **24**, 93.
Radcot (1387), **18**, 500.
Radepont (1202), **18**, 334.
Rakova (1475), **24**, 133.
Ramillies (1706), **11**, 620.
Raphia (217 B.C.), **4**, 572.
Rasgrad (1810), **17**, 466.
Rashevka (1709), **17**, 279.
Rathenow (June 25th, 1675), **15**, 141
Rathmines (Aug. 2nd, 1649), **20**, 97.
Ratisbon (1634), **14**, 366; (1809), **14**, 553.
Ravenna (Feb. 11th, 1512), **9**, 435 seq.
Raymond (May 12th, 1863), **23**, 441.
Reading (April, 1643), **20**, 11.
Reichenweier (1635), **14**, 368.
Rennes (1342), **11**, 107; (1491), **11**, 285; (1488), **19**, 26.
Resaca de la Palma (May 9th, 1846), **23**, 372.
Reutlingen (1377), **14**, 189.
Reynosa (Nov. 13th, 1808), **10**, 342.
Rezonville (Aug. 16th, 1870), **13**, 154.
Rheinfelden (1638), **14**, 375.
Rheinfels (1692), **14**, 402.
Rhodes (305–304 B.C.), **4**, 447–449; (1480), **24**, 332; (1522), **24**, 243.
Rhynberg (1586), **13**, 521.
Ridania (Jan. 22d, 1517), **24**, 444.
Riga (1699), **17**, 266; (1711), **17**, 281; (1812), **15**, 309.
Rimnik or Martinesti (1789), **17**, 408.
Rio Seco (July 14th, 1808), **10**, 339.
Rivoli (1797), **12**, 438.
Rochester Castle (1088), **18**, 214; (1215), **18**, 357 seq.
Rocoux (1746), **12**, 42.
Rocroi (1643), **11**, 489.
Rogensalm (1789), **17**, 402.
Rokeinitz (July 16th, 1866), **15**, 492.
Roliza or Roliça (1808), **10**, 340.
Rome (544–546 A.D.), **7**, 413–416; (549 A.D.), **7**, 417–418; (1084), **9**, 75–76; (1849), **13**, 112.
Roncesvalles (778 A.D.), **7**, 525–526.
Roosebeke (Nov. 27th, 1382), **11**, 156 seq.
Roslin (1303), **18**, 420.
Rossbach (1757), **15**, 202.
Rottenburg (1702), **17**, 269.
Rouen (1204), **18**, 335; (1418–1419), **11**, 176; **18**, 538; (1562), **11**, 358; (1592), **11**, 401.
Roussillon (April, 1794), **10**, 315.
Roxburgh (1313), **21**, 97; (1460), **21**, 188.
Ruhrort (1605), **13**, 540.
Rullion Green, see Pentland Hills.
Rustchuck (1810), **17**, 466.
Saalfeld (Oct. 1806), **15**, 294.
Saarbrücken (1870), **13**, 150.
Sabugal (April 3rd, 1811), **10**, 541.
Sackett's Harbour (1813), **23**, 333.
Sacriportus (82 B.C.), **5**, 435.
Sadani (1889), **15**, 555.
Sadowa, see Königgrätz.
Saguntum (219 B.C.), **5**, 238–239.
St. Albans (1455), **18**, 572; (1461), **18**, 578.
St. Andrews, Castle of (1547), **19**, 219.
St. Antoine (1652), **11**, 513.
St. Aubin (1488), **11**, 284.
St. Denis (1567), **11**, 361.
St. Dizier (1814), **17**, 488.
St. Gotthard (August 1st, 1664), **11**, 566; **24**, 386.
St. Jean d'Angély (1621), **11**, 446.
St. Jean-de-Luz (1794), **10**, 315.
Saint-Mahé (1293), **18**, 405.
St. Maixent (1440), **11**, 231.
St. Malo (1378), **18**, 486.
St. Omer (1677), **13**, 640.
St. Pierre le Môutier (1429), **11**, 204.
St. Privat (Aug. 18th, 1870), **13**, 155.
St. Quentin (Aug. 10th, 1557), **11**, 347; (Jan. 19th, 1871), **13**, 169.
St. Vincent, Cape (naval) (1797), **21**, 458.
Saintes (1242), **18**, 373.
Salado (1340), **10**, 73.
Salamanca (July 22nd, 1812), **21**, 478.
Salamis (480 B.C.), **3**, 345–348.
Salamis (in Cyprus), naval (306 B.C.), **4**, 566.
Salzburg (1809), **14**, 563.
Samur (1583), **24**, 371.
San Jacinto (1836), **23**, 366.
San Juan de Ulúa (1567), **19**, 384.
San Pedro (1890), **23**, 599.
San Pedro de Gormaz (919 A.D.), **10**, 44.
Sankt Jakob (1444), **16**, 592.
Santa Cruz (naval) (1797), **10**, 318.
Santa Lucia (1848), **9**, 599.
Saragossa (June–Aug., 1808), **10**, 340; (Dec., 1808–Feb., 1809), **10**, 349.
Saratoga (1777), **23**, 263 seq.
Sardis (546 B.C.), **2**, 459–460.
Sarnus (Draco) (553 A.D.), **7**, 421.
Sasbach (June, 1675), **11**, 584.
Sauchieburn (1488), **21**, 197.
Savage's Station (June, 1862), **23**, 432.
Schanis (1799), **17**, 435.

Schlettstadt (1870), **13**, 169.
Schoeneveldt (1673), **13**, 637.
Schwarz (1809), **14**, 563.
Schwechat (1848), **14**, 647.
Schweidnitz (1757), **15**, 202; (1758), **15**, 204; (1762), **15**, 223.
Scutari (1479), **9**, 296.
Sea of Japan (1904), **24**, 663.
Sebastopol (1854–1855), **17**, 570–584.
Sedan (Sept. 1st, 1870), **13**, 157; **15**, 526.
Sedgemoor (July 6th, 1685), **20**, 365.
Segeswald (757 A.D.), **18**, 59.
Sehested (1813), **16**, 431.
Sékigahara (1600), **24**, 589.
Sellasia (221 B.C.), **4**, 525.
Semendria (1789), **17**, 408.
Seminara (April 21st, 1503), **9**, 428.
Sempach (1386), **16**, 576.
Seneffe (Aug. 1674), **11**, 584.
Sens (1420), **18**, 540.
Sentinum (295 B.C.), **5**, 196–197.
Seringapatam (1799), **22**, 114.
Sevenoaks (1450), **18**, 567.
Shakhe (Sha-ho) (Oct. 1904), **17**, 624.
Sheriff-muir (Nov. 1715), **20**, 510.
Shiloh (April, 1862), **23**, 428.
Shipka Pass (1877), **17**, 604.
Shirtov (1811), **17**, 468.
Shrewsbury (1403), **18**, 523.
Sidon (1196), **8**, 411.
Siedlce (1831), **24**, 116.
Siena (1554), **9**, 464 seq.
Sierra de los Infantes (1319), **8**, 256.
Sierck (1643), **11**, 491.
Sievershausen (1553), **14**, 312.
Silistria (1809), **17**, 466; (1854), **17**, 564.
Simancas (939 A.D.), **10**, 44.
Singara (348 A.D.), **8**, 81.
Sinope (naval) (1853), **21**, 615.
Sistella (1795), **10**, 316.
Skalitz (1866), **15**, 489.
Slankamen (1691), **24**, 400.
Sluys (naval) (1340), **11**, 104; **18**, 456–457; (1587), **19**, 386; (1794), **14**, 17.
Smolensk (1514), **17**, 187; (1609), **17**, 234; (1812), **12**, 587.
Sobraon (Feb. 10th, 1846), **22**, 155.
Soczawa (1674), **24**, 62.
Soissons (486 A.D.), **7**, 468; (1413), **11**, 169.
Solferino (June 24th, 1859), **13**, 136.
Solovetski (1855), **17**, 564.
Solway (1542), **21**, 240.
Soor (1745), **15**, 179.
Soncino (1431), **9**, 286.
South Mountain (Sept. 14th, 1862), **23**, 433.
Southwold Bay (naval) (1672), **20**, 276.
Speier (1703), **11**, 617.
Spicheren (1870), **13**, 152.
Spion Kop (1900), **22**, 310.
Spottsylvania (May 10th, 1864), **23**, 447.
Spurs, Battles of the (1302), see Courtrai; (1513), see Guinegate (Thérouanne).
Stade (1183), **14**, 105.
Stadtlohn (1623), **14**, 338.
Staffarda (Aug. 18th, 1690), **11**, 604.
Stamford bridge (1066), **18**, 149.
Standard (1138), **18**, 243.
Staouëli (1827), **13**, 43.
Stavanger Fjord (875 A.D.), **16**, 50.
Stavutshan (1739), **17**, 336.
Steenkerke (1692), **11**, 605.
Stein (1805), **17**, 448.
Stirling (1297), **18**, 410; **21**, 72; (1299–1300), **18**, 419–420; (1313), **21**, 97; Castle (1515), **19**, 73; (1745), **21**, 325.
Stockach (1799), **14**, 530; (1800), **14**, 533.
Stockholm (1391), **16**, 20.
Stoke (1487), **19**, 23; **21**, 393.
Stormberg (1899), **22**, 308.
Stralsund (1628), **14**, 342; (1715), **15**, 148; **16**, 390.
Strasburg (357 A.D.), **6**, 483; (1681), **14**, 394; (1815), **15**, 331; (1870), **13**, 151, 174.
Stromboli (naval) (1676), **11**, 585.
Sulcoit (968 A.D.), **21**, 350.
Suenske Sound (naval) (July 9th, 1790), **17**, 404.
Sunderland Bridge (1346), **18**, 465.
Sung-hwan (1894), **24**, 576.
Sveaborg (1855), **17**, 564.
Swalder (naval) (1000 A.D.), **16**, 46, 67.
Sybota (naval) (433 B.C.), **3**, 442.
Syracuse (413 B.C.), **3**, 606–610; (212 B.C.), **5**, 264–265; (1676), **11**, 585.
Szczekociny (1794), **15**, 274; **24**, 95.
Sziget (1566), **14**, 320; **24**, 358.
Tabor (1645), **11**, 496.
Tacna (1880), **23**, 607.
Taginæ (Tadinum) (552 A.D.), **7**, 419–420.
Tagliacozzo (Aug. 23rd, 1268), **9**, 110; **14**, 129.
Tagliamento (March 16th, 1797), **14**, 520.
Taillebourg (1242), **11**, 59; **18**, 373.
Talavera (July 27th, 28th, 1809), **10**, 350, 540.
Talikota (1565), **22**, 34.
Tamai (March 13th, 1884), **24**, 461.
Tamatave (naval) (1883), **13**, 198.
Tanagra (457 B.C.), **3**, 427.
Tanga (1889), **15**, 556.
Tangiers (1844), **13**, 76.
Tannenberg (Grunewald) (1410), **24**, 42.
Tara (980 A.D.), **21**, 349.
Targau (1760), **15**, 219.
Tarontin (Oct. 6th, 1812), **17**, 476.
Tarsus (965 A.D.), **7**, 231–232.
Tarvis (March 3rd, 1797), **14**, 520.
Tashkend (1865), **17**, 600.
Tatistchev (1775), **17**, 387.
Tauromenium (133 B.C.), **5**, 324; (naval) (36 B.C.), **5**, 627.
Taurus, Mount (622 A.D.), **7**, 161.
Tchernaya (Traktis) (1855), **17**, 579.
Tchernigov (1078), **17**, 123; (1094), **17**, 125.
"Tearless Battle" of Midea (367 B.C.), **4**, 180.
Tel-el-Kebir (Sept. 13th, 1882), **21**, 646; **24**, 460.
Telamon (Clusium or Pisæ) (225 B.C.), **5**, 236.
Telisch (1877), **17**, 604.
Telissu (Vofangow) (June 14th–16th, 1904), **17**, 624; **24**, 658.

Térouanne, see Thérouanne.
Teutoburg Forest (9 A.D.), **6**, 64–69.
Teviotdale (1542), **19**, 194.
Tewkesbury (1471), **18**, 596.
Texel (naval) (1653), **13**, 620; (1797), **15**, 282.
Textri (Testry) (687 A.D.), **7**, 484.
Thames (Oct. 5th, 1813), **23**, 333.
Thapsus (46 B.C.), **5**, 555–556.
Thebes (335 B.C.), **4**, 270–271.
Thermopylæ (Aug. 480 B.C.), **3**, 320–329; (191 B.C.), **5**, 298.
Thérouanne (1479), **11**, 270; (1513), second battle of the Spurs, **19**, 62; (1553), **11**, 346.
Thionville (1643), **11**, 491.
Thoron (1197), **8**, 412.
Thymbrium (546 B.C.), **2**, 432, 459.
Tiberias (1187), **8**, 373–374.
Ticinus (218 B.C.), **5**, 249.
Ticonderoga (May 10th, 1775), **23**, 245.
Tigranocerta (69 B.C.), **5**, 470.
Tigris (363 A.D.), **6**, 503–504.
Tilsit (June 19th, 1807), **15**, 296.
Tinchebray (Sept. 28th, 1106), **18**, 233.
Tippecanoe (Nov. 6th, 1811), **23**, 326.
Tipperary (968 A.D.), **21**, 350.
Tlemcen (1835), **13**, 68.
Tobak (1789), **17**, 408.
Tobitschau (1866), **15**, 492.
Tokar or Trinkitat (1884), **24**, 461.
Tolbiacum, see Zülpich.
Tolentino (May 2nd, 1815), **14**, 579.
Tolosa (1212), see Navas de Tolosa.
Tortchesk (1094), **17**, 124.
Tortona (1799), **17**, 434.
Toul (1870), **13**, 174.
Toulon (1793), **12**, 371, 372 note.
Toulouse (721 A.D.), **8**, 197.
Tournay (1340), **11**, 106; **13**, 323; (1513), **19**, 64; (1581), **13**, 489.
Tours (Oct. 732 A.D.), **7**, 496; **8**, 199.
Towton (1461), **18**, 580.
Trafalgar, Cape (Oct. 21st, 1805), **21**, 467.
Traktir (Aug. 16th, 1855), **17**, 579.
Trasimene, Lake (217 B.C.), **5**, 251–252.
Trautenau (1866), **15**, 489.
Trebbia (Trebia) (218 B.C.), **5**, 250; (Parma) (June 17th–19th, 1799), **17**, 434.
Trenton (1776), **23**, 260.
Treves (1675), **11**, 585.
Trichinopoli (1750), **22**, 49.
Trincomalee (Sept. 1767), **22**, 75.
Trinkitat, see Tokar.
Tripole (May 23rd, 1093), **17**, 124.
Troy (thirteenth century? B.C.), **3**, 80.
Tudela (Nov. 23rd, 1808), **10**, 342.
Tula (1606), **17**, 231.
Tullagh (1316 ?), **21**, 383.
Tunis (near Clupea) (255 B.C.), **5**, 223; (240 B.C.), **5**, 234; (1535), **14**, 274.
Turin (1706), **14**, 412; (1733), **15**, 152; (1799), **17**, 434.
Turkestan (1864), **17**, 600.
Turnhout (Jan. 24th, 1597), **13**, 530; (Oct. 26th, 1789), **14**, 45, 488.
Tuttlingen (Nov. 24th, 1643), **14**, 381.
Tynemouth (Newcastle-on-Tyne) (1095), **18**, 221.
Tyre (332 B.C.), **4**, 307–311; (1111), **2**, 304; (1124), **2**, 305; (1189), **2**, 305.
Ulm (1376), **14**, 189; (1805), **12**, 544.
Ushant ("Glorious First of June") (1794), **12**, 381; **21**, 455.
Utica (204 B.C.), **5**, 284–286.
Utrecht (1258 ?), **13**, 300; (1345), **13**, 335.
Vadimo, Lake, (310 B.C.), **5**, 192; (283 B.C.), **5**, 200.
Val-des-Dunes (1046), **11**, 26.
Val-de-Junquera (921 A.D.) **10**, 44.
Valenciennes (1567), **13**, 409; (1656), **11**, 517; (1677), **11**, 587.
Valkiala (1790), **17**, 403.
Valmy (Sept. 20th, 1792), **15**, 270.
Varna (1444), **24**, 42, 323.
Vasa (July 26th, 1807), **17**, 458.
Vega Real (1495), **22**, 447.
Vegliana (1630), **11**, 461.
Velez (1487), **10**, 149.
Vellore (1781), **22**, 97.
Veneti (naval) (56 B.C.), **5**, 520–521.
Venlo (1794), **14**, 17.
Vannes (1342), **11**, 109, 110.
Venusia (208 B.C.), **5**, 272–273.
Vercellæ (101 B.C.), **5**, 396–399.
Verdun (Sept. 2nd, 1792), **12**, 279.
Verneuil (1424), **11**, 188; **18**, 547.
Verona (249 A.D.), **6**, 413; (489 A.D.), **7**, 384; (1799), **14**, 531.
Veroneje (1612), **17**, 237.
Vesuvius, Mount (340 B.C.) **5**, 184.
Viazma (Oct. 22d, 1812), **17**, 480.
Vicksburg (1863), **23**, 440.
Vienna (1276), **14**, 153; (1529), **24**, 349; (1683), **14**, 396; **24**, 64, 389; (1809), **12**, 572; (1848), **14**, 643.
Vigevano (1849), **14**, 659.
Vilájos (August, 1849), **14**, 657.
Villaviciosa (1664), **10**, 517; (Dec. 10th, 1710), **11**, 625; **20**, 478.
Villeneuve (1420), **18**, 540.
Villmergen (1656), **16**, 656; (1712), **16**, 658–660.
Vilmanstrand (1741), **17**, 343.
Vilna (April 23rd, 1794), **24**, 95; (1812), **17**, 483; (June 19th, 1831), **24**, 116.
Vimeiro (Aug., 1808), **10**, 540.
Vincennes (Feb. 20th, 1779), **23**, 269.
Vinegar Hill (June, 1798), **21**, 442, 459.
Viney (717 A.D.), **7**, 489.
Vionville (Aug. 16th, 1870), **13**, 154.
Vitkov (1420), **14**, 210.
Vitoria (June 21st, 1813), **10**, 368.
Volkhov (April 24th, 1608), **17**, 233.
Voncq (1870), **13**, 156.
Voulon (Vouglé) (507 A.D), **7**, 473.
Vulturnus, see Capua.
Wachau (October, 1813), **15**, 317.
Wagram (July 6th, 1809), **12**, 573.
Wakefield (Dec. 30th, 1460), **18**, 577.
Wandewash (1781), **22**, 97.
Warkworth Castle (1405), **18**, 525.
Warsaw (1656), **15**, 134; (1794), **15**, 274; **24**, 94, 96; (Sept. 7th–8th, 1831), **17**, 548.
Waterford (1495), **19**, 30.
Waterloo (June 18th, 1815), **12**, 626–642; **14**, 580.

Wattignies (1793), **12**, 365, 366; **14**, 507.
Weissenberg (1620), see White Mountain.
Weissenburg (1793), **14**, 507; (1870), **12**, 150.
Wesel (1806), **15**, 293.
West Kappel (1252), **13**, 294.
Wexford (1416), **21**, 390.
White Mountain (Prague) (1620), **14**, 333.
White Plains (Oct. 28th, 1776), **23**, 258.
Widdin (1810), **17**, 468.
Wilderness, The (1864), **23**, 446.
Williamsburg (May 5th, 1862), **23**, 430.
Wilson's Creek (Aug. 9th, 1861), **23**, 421.
Wilton (1142), **18**, 252.
Wimbledon (568 A.D.), **18**, 42.
Wimpfen (May 6th, 1622), **14**, 336.
Winchelsea (naval) (1349), **18**, 467.
Winchester, England (1141), **18**, 250.
Winchester, U. S. (May 25th, 1862), **23**, 430; (Sept. 19th, 1864), **23**, 449.
Winwædfield (655 A.D.), **18**, 53.
Wippdesfleet (465 A.D.), **18**, 36.
Wittenweier (Aug. 9th, 1638), **14**, 377.
Wittstock (1636), **14**, 370.
Wodnesbeorh (ca. 590 A.D.), **18**, 42; (715 A.D.), **18**, 64.
Woeringen (1288), **13**, 309.
Worcester (1651), **20**, 108; **21**, 295.
Wörth (Dec. 22nd, 1793), **14**, 507; **15**, 273; (Aug. 6th, 1870), **13**, 150.
Würtemberg (1388), **14**, 192.
Würzburg (1525), **14**, 263; (1563), **14**, 319; (Sept. 3rd, 1796), **14**, 514.
Xeres (711 A.D.), **8**, 193; **10**, 36.
Yalu (Sept. 17th, 1894), (naval), **24**, 558, 576, 654; (April, 1904), **17**, 623.
Yangste Pass (July 29th, 1904), **17**, 624.
Yantra (1810), **17**, 467.
Ya-shan (1894), **24**, 654.
Yellow Ford (1598), **21**, 414.
Yermuk (636 A.D.), **8**, 156.
York (1069), **18**, 180.
Yorktown (1781), **23**, 279; (1862), **23**, 430.
Ypres (1678), **11**, 588; (1794), **12**, 380.
Yungay (1839), **23**, 612.
Zab, The, (591 A.D.), **8**, 92; (750 A.D.), **8**, 189.
Zahara (1481), **10**, 141.
Zallaka (1086), **8**, 242.
Zama (202 B.C.), **5**, 287–292.
Zamora (873 A.D.), **10**, 43.
Zela (47 B.C.), **5**, 551–552.
Zelicho (1831), **24**, 116.
Zenta (1697), **24**, 402.
Zeven (1877), **17**, 603.
Zieriksee (naval) (1304), **11**, 77; **13**, 333; (1575), **13**, 455, 458.
Zittau (1809), **15**, 307.
Zloczow (1674), **24**, 62.
Zorndorf (1758), **15**, 205.
Zülpich (Tolbiacum) (496 A.D.), **7**, 469.
Züllichau (1759), **15**, 214.
Zürich (Sept. 15th–17th, 1799), **17**, 435.
Zusmarshausen (1648), **14**, 382.
Zutphen (1586), **13**, 521.
Battori, see Bathori.
Batu (Sain Khan) (d. 1255), Mongol Khan; rule of, in Kiptchak, **24**, 283, 284, 287.
Baturin, siege of (1708), **17**, 279.
Bau, battle of (1848), **15**, 448.
Baudin des Ardennes, Charles (1784–1854), French naval officer; in Mexico, **13**, 71.
Bauer, General, Russian soldier; relations of, with Martha, afterwards Catherine I, of Russia (1702), **17**, 269.
Baugé, battle of (1421), **14**, 181; **18**, 542.
Bault, Mlle., attendant of Marie Antoinette, **12**, 322.
Baum, Friedrich (d. 1777), Hessian soldier in British service; defeated at Bennington, **23**, 264.
Baumgarten, Conrad von, a legendary Unterwalden patriot; kills Wolfenschiess, **16**, 555.
Bautzen, battle of (1813), **12**, 602; **15**, 313; **17**, 484.
Bautzen, Peace of (1018), **24**, 10.
Bava, Giovanni Battista (1790–1854), Sardinian commander-in-chief; forced to resign, **14**, 658.
Bavaria, German state; alliance with Lombards, **7**, 442–448; becomes subject to Franks (ca. 725 A.D.), **7**, 491; war with Franks (787–788 A.D.), **7**, 526–527; made subordinate kingdom (817), **7**, 557; early invasions, **7**, 580–581, 585, 613, 639; under the emperor Henry I, **7**, 599, 619; war with Maximilian I (1504), **14**, 242; in Thirty Years' War, **14**, 381; revolts against Austria (1705), **14**, 411; in Austro-Prussian War, **15**, 487; acquires Tyrol (1805), **14**, 562; acquires constitution (1818), **15**, 367; progress of, under Maximilian II, **15**, 466.
Bavarian Succession, War of the (1778, 1779), **14**, 459–460; **15**, 245.
Baxar, battle of (1764), **22**, 69.
Baxter, George, petitions for popular government at New Amsterdam, **23**, 21.
Baxter, Richard (1615–1691), English divine; trial and condemnation of, **20**, 363.
Bayard, Pierre du Terrail, Chevalier de (1476–1524), French hero; at Seminara, **9**, 428; at battle of Fornovo, **11**, 292; in defense of bridge, **11**, 300; in second battle of Spurs, **11**, 304; **14**, 243; **19**, 62, 63; knights Francis I, **11**, 309; at Romagnano, **11**, 317; death of, **9**, 448.
Bayard, Thomas Francis (1828–1898), American statesman, secretary of state 1885–1889; offers arbitration of United States in Venezuelan-Guianian boundary dispute (1885), **23**, 598.
Bayazid I (Bajazet), "Yilderim" (1347–1403), sultan of Turkey 1389–1403; main treatment of, **24**, 319–320; conquers Asiatic provinces, **2**, 378; relations with Manuel II, **7**, 331–333; at war with Sigismund of Hungary, **7**, 331–332; **13**, 352; **24**, 319–320; introduces feudal system into Greece, **24**, 225; conquered by Timur at Angora, **2**, 378; **7**, 333; **24**, 319.
Bayazid II (Bajazet) (1447–1512), sultan of Turkey 1481–1512; reign of, **24**, 337; at war with Venice, **9**, 425; relations to Moldavia, **24**, 135.

Bayazid (d. 1561), son of Roxelana; revolt and death of, **24**, 357.
Bayle, Pierre (1647–1706), French philosopher; influence of, in Holland, **13**, 592.
Baylen, battle of (1808), **10**, 339; **21**, 474.
Bayonne, a seaport in France; quarrel between English and Norman sailors at (1292), **18**, 405; assembly of (1808), **12**, 569.
Bazaine, François Achille (1811–1888), French marshal; in Mexico, **23**, 631, 633–634; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 153–156, 175; convicted of treason, **13**, 187.
Bazardjik, massacre at (1773), **24**, 418; siege of (1810), **17**, 466.
Bazire, Claude (1764–1794), French revolutionist, **12**, 259, 282, 334.
Bazadeo, see Vasudeva.
Beachy Head, battle of (1690), **20**, 429 seq.
Beaconsfield, Lord, see Disraeli, Benjamin.
Beaton, David (1494–1546), cardinal of Scotland; becomes chancellor, **19**, 194–195; as advisor of James V, **21**, 235, 236; influence against England, **21**, 240; murder of, **19**, 195; **21**, 242.
Beatrice, wife of Charles of Anjou; leads French army into Italy (1265), **9**, 109.
Beatrice (d. 1076), duchess of Lorraine; carried off by Henry III of Germany, **7**, 644, 645.
Beatrice, of Flanders, marries Floris V (1271), **13**, 301.
Beatrice, of Portugal, marries Juan I of Castile (1382), **10**, 117.
Beatrice di Tenda, see Visconti, Beatrice.
Beauchamp, Anne, wife of Richard Neville, earl of Warwick, **18**, 595.
Beauchamp, Richard and Thomas, see Warwick, Earls of.
Beaufort, Henry (d. 1447), English cardinal; at siege of Paris, **11**, 203–205; arranges conference between Bedford and Burgundy, **11**, 221; ancestry of, **18**, 548, note; accused by Gloucester, **18**, 548; becomes cardinal, **18**, 548; death of, **18**, 564 and note.
Beaufort, François de Vendôme, Duke de (1616–1669), leader of *importants*, **11**, 502; in Algeria, **11**, 565.
Beaufort, see Somerset, Earls and Duke of.
Beaufremont, French leader in sea-fight at Belle-Île (1759), **12**, 78.
Beauharnais, Eugène (1781–1824), French soldier and statesman; made viceroy of Italy, **9**, 569; made heir to kingdom of Italy, 9, 575; flight from Italy, **9**, 577; defeats Prince John, at Raab, **12**, 573; at Wagram, **12**, 574; negotiates marriage of Napoleon, **12**, 578; in Bavaria, **12**, 584; at Borodino, **12**, 588; at Malojaroslavetz, **12**, 591; defeat of, in Russia, **12**, 593; at passage of Beresina, **12**, 594; refuses crown of Sweden, **16**, 461.
Beauharnais, Hortense Eugénie de (1783–1837), daughter of Empress Josephine; marriage of, **12**, 548.
Beauharnais, Josephine, see Josephine.
Beauharnais, Stéphanie de, marriage of (1804), **12**, 539.
Beaujeu, Anne of, see Anne of Beaujeu.
Beaujeu, Hyacinthe Marie Louis de (1711–1755), French soldier; plans the ambuscade of Braddock's army, **23**, 207; rouses Indians, **23**, 207–208; death of, **23**, 208.
Beaulieu, Jean Pierre, Baron de (1725–1819), Austrian general; in command of army opposing Napoleon in Italy, **12**, 425; at Montenotte, **12**, 426; defeated at Lodi, **12**, 428; retires behind the Mincio, **12**, 430; superseded by Wurmser, **12**, 431, 433.
Beaumont, Christophe (1703–1781), archbishop of Paris; justifies drama at court of Louis XIV, **11**, 550; opposes Jansenists, **12**, 61, 72.
Beaumont, Ermengarde de, wife of William the Lion, of Scotland, **21**, 49.
Beaumont, Henry de, earl of Buchan; lands of, restored by Treaty of Northampton (1328), **21**, 116; besieged by Moray and Mowbray (1334), **21**, 134.
Beaumont, battle of (1870), **13**, 156.
Beauregard, Pierre Gustave Toutant (1818–1893); American Confederate general; at fall of Fort Sumter, **23**, 414; at battle of Bull Run, **23**, 423; at battle of Shiloh, **23**, 428.
Beauvais, Bishop of, see Cauchon, Pierre.
Beauvais, J. B., Charles Marie de (1731–1790), French abbé; his Holy Thursday sermon, **12**, 106.
Bebel, Ferdinand August (1840–), German socialist; becomes disciple of Marx, **15**, 500; forms socialist party, **15**, 533.
Bebi, see T'at'ai.
Beblingen, battle of (1525), **14**, 263.
Becher, Joan (Joan of Kent), martyrdom of (1553), **19**, 225.
Bécherel, siege of (fourteenth century), **11**, 145.
Bechuanaland, a region in South Africa; disturbances in (1884), **22**, 271–272.
Beck, Anthony (d. 1310), bishop of Durham; assists Edward I in Scotch conquest (1276), **21**, 65; joins royal army (1296), **21**, 65.
Becke, Franz Karl, Freiherr von (1818–1870), finance minister of Austria-Hungary (1867), **15**, 33.
Becket, Thomas à (1118–1170), English statesman and prelate, archbishop of Canterbury; main treatment of, **18**, 262–275; birth and parentage of, **18**, 263, 263 note; early career of, **18**, 264; appointed chancellor, **18**, 264; social reforms of, in England, **18**, 265; becomes archbishop of Canterbury, **18**, 266; first quarrel with Henry, **18**, 266; fall of, **18**, 268; flight of, **18**, 269; return of, **18**, 273–274; murder of, **18**, 275.
Bede or Bæda (the Venerable) (673–735 A.D.), first English historian, **21**, 11; **18**, 164.
Bedeau, Marie Alphonse (1804–1863), French general; in revolution of 1848, **13**, 102.
Bedford, John Plantagenet, Duke of (John of Lancaster) (1389–1435), son of Henry IV of England; regent in France, **11**, 187, 188; **18**, 546; marriage, **11**, 221; contends against Charles VII, **18**, 547; quarrels with Burgundy, **18**, 551.
Bedford, Jasper Tudor, Duke of, see Tudor.
Bedford, Earls and Dukes of, see Russell.
Bedford, battle of (571), **18**, 42.
Bedingfield, Henry, as jailer of Queen Elizabeth, **19**, 243, 245, 271.
Bedouins, nomadic Arabs; main treatment, **8**, 1 seq.; influence in Egypt, **1**, 58, 119; migrations, **1**, 347; **2**, 267; **8**, 3; repulsed by Ramses III, **1**, 167; Nebuchadrezzar's campaign against, **1**, 451; Israelites and, **2**, 72; habits of, **2**, 267; **8**, 1, 2, 7, 24; wars of, with Egyptians, **2**, 271.
Bedr, battle of (624), **8**, 12, 120.
Bedriacum (Cremona), battle of (69 A.D.), **6**, 227.
Beecher, Henry Ward (1813–1887), American clergyman and reformer; instrumental in supplying arms to a New Haven colony in Kansas (1856), **23**, 397.
Beecher's Bibles, name given to rifles supplied to anti-slavery colony in Kansas by Henry Ward Beecher, **23**, 397.
Beethoven, Ludwig von (1770–1827), German musical composer, **15**, 360.
Begga, mother of Pepin of Heristal, **7**, 482.
Beggars ("Gueux"), name applied, at first derisively, to confederacy of Flemish nobles, organised in 1566 to resist the introduction of the Inquisition into the Netherlands, later used broadly for all inhabitants of the Low Countries; present their "request," or petition, to the regent, **13**, 398; derivation of the name, **13**, 398 note.
Beggars of the Sea, name applied to Dutch political refugees who adopted profession of privateers to harass Spanish commerce (sixteenth century); Elizabeth offers asylum to, **13**, 426; take Briel (1572), **13**, 428–429.
Behaim, Martin (ca. 1436–1506), celebrated navigator and map-maker of Nuremberg; among claimants to discovery of America, **22**, 401; applies astrolabe to navigation, **22**, 418.
Behistun Inscription, inscription of Darius I of Persia on a rock at Behistun, Persia; decipherment, **1**, 623–625; translation, **2**, 613–614.
Behring Sea Fisheries; arbitration of United States rights in, **23**, 482.
Béhuchet, Nicholas, commands French fleet at Sluys (1340), **11**, 104–106.
Beilan, battle of (1832), **24**, 452.
Beiling, Arnold, Dutch burgher; execution of (1425), **13**, 345.
Beirut (Bairut, Beyrout, ancient Berytus), seaport in Syria; Phœnician town, **2**, 172, 250; school of law at, **2**, 303; held by crusaders, **2**, 304; taken by Anglo-Austrian fleet, **24**, 454.
Beit, Alfred (1853–), South African capitalist and mine owner; in Jameson raid conspiracy (1895), **22**, 297.

Bekker, Balthazar, Dutch writer (1634–1698), **13**, 595.
Bektish Khan, Persian governor of Baghdad; defeated by Turks (1638), **24**, 380.
Bel, Assyro-Babylonian god; place in Assyrian and in Babylonian hierarchy, **1**, 517, 518; in Babylonian mythology, **1**, 526, 528, 529; in other countries, **1**, 313, 314, 316, 317; **2**, 350; chief god of Nippur, **1**, 351, 521; see also Marduk.
Belbasha (Enbasha), king of the Gambuli (seventh century B.C.), **1**, 422, 429.
Belcher, Jonathan (1681–1757), colonial governor of Massachusetts, **23**, 195; consulted concerning fate of Acadians (1755), **23**, 204.
Belcredi, Richard, Count von (1823–), Austrian politician; ministry of, **15**, 20, 21, 30, 32.
Beldenack, Jöns, in carnage of Stockholm, (1520), **16**, 231, 233.
Belej ben Besher, emir of Cordova (742 A.D.); leads Egyptians into Spain, **8**, 200.
Belesis, in Greek classic account Babylonian priest and soldier; aids revolt of Arbaces, **1**, 596–598.
Belfort (or Héricourt), battle of (1871), **13**, 170–171.
Belgæ, Gallic tribe; in wars with Romans, **5**, 515–516; **6**, 137, 138; in Britain, **18**, 3.
Belgard, a town in Prussia; taken by Boleslaw III of Poland, **24**, 24.
Belgium, early history (51 B.C.–1384), **13**, 306–330; separation from Holland as the "Spanish Netherlands" (1579), **13**, 472–476; literature **13**, 592; art **13**, 598; later history (1648–1902), **14**, 28–58; united with Holland (1814), **14**, 28; in last war with Napoleon, **14**, 29; the battle-ground of Europe, **14**, 33; becomes "Austrian Netherlands," **14**, 38; spoliation and ruin of, **14**, 39; and the War of the Austrian Succession, **14**, 40; under Maria Theresa, **14**, 42; under Joseph II of Austria, **14**, 43; and Brabantine Revolution (1787–1789), **14**, 44; and French Revolution, **14**, 46; united with Holland, **14**, 47; history (1815–1830), **14**, 48–53; secures independence, **14**, 53–54; reign of Leopold I (1831–1865), **14**, 54–55; Leopold II and the Socialist advance (1865–1902), **14**, 56–58; bibliography, **14**, 71; chronology, **14**, 75.
Belgrade, sieges of (1456), **24**, 330; (1521), **24**, 343; (1688), **24**, 395; (1690), **24**, 399; (1717), **14**, 421; **24**, 406; (1789), **14**, 487; **24**, 422; (1806), **24**, 199.
Belgrade, Treaty of (1739), **24**, 146, 410.
Belhaven, Lord (early eighteenth century); speaks against union of England and Scotland, **21**, 321.
Bel-ibni, king of Babylon, **1**, 406, 407, 410.
Belisarius (ca. 505–565), the greatest general of the Byzantine Empire; youth of, **7**, 89; quells revolt in Constantinople, **7**, 73; invades Africa, **7**, 90–96; triumphal entry into Constantinople, **7**, 97; relations

with Justinian, **7**, 103; his personal valour, **7**, 105; conquers Sicily, **7**, 107, 396–397; war with Goths in Italy, **7**, 107–109, 111–112, 399–417; in war with Persia, **7**, 122–123; defeats Huns, **7**, 128; deposes Pope Silverius, **7**, 403; end of, **7**, 129.
Belit or Baalat, Semitic goddess; worshipped in Byblus, **1**, 312; identified with Isis, **1**, 312.
Belkis, queen of Sheba or the Sabæans (tenth century B.C.), **8**, 102.
Belknap, William Worth (1829–1890), American politician and general; impeachment of, as secretary of war, **23**, 472.
Bel-kudur-usur, king of Assyria (thirteenth century B.C.), **1**, 376.
Bell, Alexander Graham (1847–), American inventor; invents telephone, **23**, 478.
Bell, John (1797–1869), American politician; presidential candidate of Constitutional Unionists in 1860, **23**, 407, 408.
Bellahoe, place in Ireland; battle of (1540), **21**, 400.
Bellamont (Bellomont), Richard Coote, Earl of (1636–1701); made governor of New York in 1698, **23**, 165; made governor of Massachusetts in 1699, **23**, 177.
Bellamy, American pirate (ca. 1700), **23**, 195.
Bellanaboy, see Yellow Ford, battle of.
Bellegarde, siege of (1793) (1794), **10**, 314, 315.
Belle-Île, island on the French coast; captured by English (1761), **12**, 79.
Belle-Isle, Charles Louis Auguste Fouquet, Duke of (1684–1761), a French marshal; in war with Austria, **12**, 36, 37; **14**, 431; death of, **14**, 433; policy of, **15**, 166.
Belle-Isle, Chevalier de (d. 1747), French soldier; slain at Exilles, **12**, 45.
Bellême, Robert de, earl of Shrewsbury; revolts against Henry I (1101), **18**, 230, 231–232.
Bellerophon, Greek legendary hero; exploits of, **3**, 68.
Belliard, Auguste Daniel, Count (1769–1832), a French soldier; at Cairo, **12**, 513; at bridge of Vienna, **17**, 447; at Schöngraben, **17**, 449.
Bellièvre, Pompone de (1529–1607), French diplomat; as French ambassador to Queen Elizabeth of England, **19**, 369.
Bellingham, Sir Edward (d. 1549), English soldier; administration of, in Ireland, **21**, 402.
Bellingham, Richard (ca. 1592–1672), a colonial governor of Massachusetts; joins Massachusetts Bay Company, **22**, 641.
Bellinzona, city of Switzerland; purchase of, by Swiss, **16**, 585; given up to duke of Milan, **16**, 586; recovered by Swiss, **16**, 616.
Belmont, town in Cape Colony, South Africa; battle at, between Boers and English under Lord Methuen (1899), **22**, 275.
Belmont, village in Missouri, U. S. A.; Grant defeats Confederates at (1861), **23**, 425.
Bellovaci, a tribe of the Belgian Gauls; subdued by Cæsar (57 B.C.), **5**, 515.
Belluno, Duke of, see Victor, Claude Perrin.
Belmore, Sir Somerset Richard Lowry-Corry, 4th Earl of (1835–), an English statesman; governor of New South Wales 1868–1872, **22**, 240.
Bel-nirari I, king of Assyria ca. 1370 B.C.; conquests of, **1**, 374.
Belshazzar, see Nabonidus.
Bel-shum-ishkun (b. ca. 645 B.C.), king of Babylon; reign of, **1**, 454.
Beltraneja, La, see Juana, queen of Castile.
Beltz, palatinate of; subdued by Casimir III of Poland (ca. 1350), **24**, 36.
Bel-zakir-ishkun, see Asshur-etil-ili.
Belzu, Manuel Isodoro, Bolivian revolutionist; president of Bolivia 1848–1855, **23**, 612.
Bem, Jósef (1791–1850), Polish general; at siege of Vienna (1848), **14**, 646; Hungarian successes of, **14**, 654.
Bembo, Francesco, Venetian naval commander; defeats the Milanese on the Po (1427), **9**, 281.
Benalcazar, Sebastian de (ca. 1499–1550), Spanish conqueror; deprived of Quito, **23**, 552.
Benares, British-Indian province; Hastings' exactions in, **22**, 98; mutiny in, **22**, 175.
Ben Baba, Ahmed, founder of the Ben Baba dynasty in Timbuktu, **24**, 471–472.
Benbow, John (1653–1702), British admiral; in West Indies, **20**, 472.
Benburb, battle of (1645), **21**, 422.
Bender, Baron Blasius von (1713–1798), Austrian soldier; campaign of, in Belgium, **14**, 498.
Bender, sieges of (1769), **17**, 381; (1795), **14**, 511.
Benedek, Ludwig von (1804–1881), Austrian general; at Solferino, **9**, 605; in Austro-Prussian War, **15**, 23, 488, 489, 493.
Benedetti, Count Vincent (1817–1900), French diplomatist; ambassador in Prussia, **13**, 146; **15**, 491, 516; claims Darmstadt for France, **15**, 499; and the Luxemburg question, **15**, 504, 505; mission to Prussia (1870), **15**, 516 seq.
Benedict I, bishop of Rome 574–578, **8**, 504.
Benedict II, bishop of Rome 684–685, **8**, 504.
Benedict III, pope 855–858, pontificate of, **8**, 568.
Benedict IV, pope 900–903; pontificate of, **8**, 579.
Benedict V, pope 964–965, elected by Romans, **8**, 585; deposed by Otto I of Germany, **8**, 585.
Benedict VI, pope 972–973; deposed by Boniface, **8**, 586.
Benedict VII, pope 975–984; imprisoned and put to death by Boniface, **7**, 622; **8**, 587.
Benedict VIII, pope 1012–1024; election of, **7**, 622.
Benedict IX (Theophylact), pope 1033–1045; pontificate of, **8**, 590.
Benedict X (Giovanni di Velletri), pope 1058, **8**, 508.
Benedict XI (Nicolo of Trevigio), pope 1303–1304; pontificate of, **8**, 619.
Benedict XII (Jacques de Nouveau), pope

1334–1342; pontificate of, **8**, 628; sends fleet to aid Constantinople, **7**, 329.
Benedict XIII (Pedro de Luna), pope 1394–1409; pontificate of, **8**, 631; deposed, **8**, 635; election of, **11**, 185.
Benedict XIV (Prospero Lambertini), pope 1740–1758; his two bulls against the Jesuits, **10**, 524–525.
Benedict Cajetan, see Boniface VIII.
Benedict, Saint (ca. 480–543), an Italian monk and founder of Benedictine order; rule of, **8**, 544.
Benevento, duchy of; created by Lombards, **9**, 18, 35; influence of, on Italian culture, **9**, 182.
Benevento, battle of (1266), **9**, 109; **14**, 126.
Beneventum, battle of (275 B.C.), **5**, 208, 209.
Benfield, Paul, money-lender of Madras; denounced by Burke, **22**, 90.
Bengal, a division of India; conquest of, completed by the English, **22**, 68, 69; administration of Warren Hastings in, **22**, 83–100; Burmese attack British in, **22**, 134; redistributed (1904), **21**, 667.
Ben-Hadad (Bir-dadda), king of Damascus; wars with Israel, **2**, 18, 108–109.
Ben Hadad II (Hadad-ezer), king of Damascus; in alliance against Shalmaneser II, **1**, 387; **2**, 392.
Beni Kainoka, Jewish tribe in Arabia; exile of, **8**, 121.
Beni Koraiza, Jewish tribe in Arabia; alliance of, with Koreish, **8**, 123.
Beni Nadhir, Jewish tribe in Arabia; exile of, **8**, 123.
Beni Merin, dynasty of, in Morocco, **8**, 248 seq.
Beni Zian, dynasty of, in Tlemcen, **8**, 248.
Benjamin, tribe of Israel; relations of, with David, **2**, 12, 81, 92, 96; wars with Kingdom of Israel and Philistines, **2**, 75, 84; relations with Samaritans, **2**, 128.
Benjamin, patriarch of Jacobite church in Egypt; interviews Amru, **8**, 161.
Benkendorf, Count Alexander (ca. 1782–1844), Russian general and diplomat; establishes higher police in Russia, **17**, 542; death of, **17**, 557.
Bennet, Henry, see Arlington, Earl of.
Bennet, Sir Humphrey, English royalist; trial and acquittal of (1658), **20**, 172–173.
Bennett, Richard, English colonial governor; becomes governor of Virginia (1652), **22**, 596; appoints ten commissioners to govern Maryland, **22**, 607.
Bennigsen, Count Levin August Theophil (1745–1826), a general in the Russian service; at battle of Pultusk, **12**, 555; **17**, 461; in Eylau campaign, **12**, 556, 558; **17**, 452; at battle of Friedland, **12**, 560, 561; at battle of Leipsic, **12**, 604; speech of, on Luxemburg question, **15**, 505–507; made commander-in-chief of Russian armies, **17**, 453.
Bennington, battle of (1777), **23**, 264.
Bensington, battle of (777 A.D.), **18**, 59.
Bentinck, Lord George (1802–1848), English politician and sportsman; aids in overthrow of Peel ministry, **21**, 605.
Bentinck, Lord William Cavendish, (1774–1839), English soldier and diplomat; named captain-general of Sicily, **9**, 574; as governor-general of India (1828), **22**, 136.
Bentinck, William, 1st earl of Portland (ca. 1649–1709), diplomatic agent of William II; made earl of Portland (1689), **20**, 423; receives favours from William III, **20**, 453; ambassador at Paris, **11**, 611; impeached, **20**, 460; relations of, with William III, **20**, 465.
Bentinck, William Henry Cavendish, 3rd duke of Portland (1738–1809), English statesman; becomes prime minister, **20**, 641; second ministry of, **21**, 470.
Bentioigna, Baron, leads insurrection in Naples and Sicily (1854), **9**, 602.
Bentivoglio, Giovanni (1438–1508), ruler of Bologna; submits to Julius II, **8**, 647.
Bentonville, battle of (1865), **23**, 446.
Beon or Bnon, king of Egypt, **1**, 122.
Beorhtric, king of Wessex (ca. 826 A.D.), **18**, 66.
Beornwulf, king of Mercia (ca. 822 A.D.), **18**, 61.
Beowulf, Anglo-Saxon epic, **18**, 164.
Berar, Rajah of, signs treaty of peace with British (1804), **22**, 121.
Beraun, battle of (1394), **14**, 193.
Berbers, a North-African people; in contests with Arabs, **8**, 182; **24**, 467–468; in Tripoli, **24**, 487.
Berchar, Frankish leader (seventh century), **7**, 483, 484.
Berdi Ghazali, traitor to mamelukes (1516), **24**, 444, 445.
Bereke, khan of Kiptchak, **24**, 291, 294.
Berengar, of Friuli, king of Italy 888–924, **7**, 590–592.
Berengar II, king of Italy 950–961, **7**, 615, 616.
Berengar, counts of Barcelona, see Raymond Berengar.
Berengaria or Berenguela (d. after 1230), of Navarre, queen of Richard I of England; marriage of, **8**, 357; **18**, 310; as regent of Castile, **10**, 63.
Berengarius (ca. 998–1088), French ecclesiastic; heresies of, **11**, 40, 41.
Berenice (fourth century B.C.), wife of Ptolemy I of Egypt; intrigues to obtain throne for Ptolemy Philadelphus, **4**, 455, 505, 568.
Berenice (third century B.C.), daughter of Ptolemy II, marries Antiochus Theos of Syria, **4**, 557, 569, 571.
Berenice (Cleopatra) (third century B.C.), wife of Ptolemy III, **4**, 571.
Berenice (first century B.C.), queen of Egypt, wife of Alexander II, **4**, 575, 576.
Berenice (first century B.C.), daughter of Ptolemy Auletes; murdered, **4**, 576.
Beresford, William Carr, Viscount (1768–1854), British soldier; in Peninsular War, **10**, 371; defeats Soult, at Albuera (1811), **12**, 582; captures Buenos Ayres, **23**, 579.
Beresina, passage of (1812), **12**, 594–598.

Berg, Count of (seventeenth century), German soldier in the Eighty Years' War, **13**, 578–579.
Bergami, Bartolomeo, relations to Queen Caroline of England, **21**, 518.
Bergara, see Vergara.
Bergasse, Nicolas (1750–1832), French lawyer, deputy at Assembly of 1789, **12**, 208.
Bergen, Marquis of (sixteenth century); in Dutch embassy to Madrid (1566), **13**, 399, 416.
Bergen-op-Zoom, a town in the Netherlands; captured by French (1747), **12**, 45; battle of (1799), **12**, 474; **17**, 436; siege of (1588), **13**, 525; battle of (1759), **15**, 212.
Bergendal, South African town; Botha, Boer general, defeated at (1900), **22**, 314.
Bergerac, Treaty of (1577), **11**, 384.
Bergh, Count van der, brother of William I of Orange; treason of (1583), **13**, 498.
Bergolini, the democratic party in Pisa (ca. 1342), **9**, 245.
Berhampur, beginning of Indian mutiny of 1857 at, **22**, 169.
Beric, British chieftain; instigates Claudius to invade Britain (50 A.D.), **18**, 13.
Beringskjold, Danish soldier; assists in overthrow of Struensee (1772), **16**, 418.
Berkeley, John, 3rd Lord Berkeley of Stratton (1663–1697), English naval officer, a proprietary of New Jersey; encourages slavery in his colony, **23**, 27; sells his share in New Jersey (1674), **23**, 30; a proprietor of the Carolinas, **23**, 47.
Berkeley, Peter (1583–1659), American colonial clergyman; sent by Massachusetts as commissioner to England to establish claims of jurisdiction over New Hampshire, **23**, 150.
Berkeley, Thomas, Lord, keeper of Edward II in captivity (1327), **18**, 446.
Berkeley, Sir William (d. 1677); royal governor of Virginia; his first administration, **22**, 592–594; directs the affairs of Carolina, **23**, 48; his mission to England, **23**, 124; crushes Bacon's rebellion, **23**, 129–130; his last tyrannies, **23**, 131.
Berlin, city, Prussia; capital of the German Empire; French Protestants take refuge in, **14**, 398; made capital of Prussia by Frederick the Great, **15**, 145; first German customs-parliament meets at, **15**, 508.
Berlin Conference (1884–1885), **15**, 538.
Berlin, Congress of (1878), **15**, 531; **17**, 606.
Berlin, Council of, religious (1847), **15**, 418.
Berlin Decrees (1806), issued by Napoleon I, prohibiting commerce with Great Britain, **10**, 324; **12**, 554; **21**, 471; **23**, 323.
Berlin Memorandum (1876), a memorandum by the governments of Vienna, St. Petersburg, and Berlin, attempting to force reforms on Turkey, **21**, 640.
Berlin Revolution (1848), **15**, 425–436.
Berlin, Treaties of:
Treaty of 1854, **17**, 563.
Treaty of 1867, **15**, 502.
Treaty of 1878, **15**, 50; **17**, 641; effects of (Bessarabia), **17**, 606; (Roumania), **24**, 152; (Bulgaria), **24**, 178; (Servia), **24**, 203; (Montenegro), **24**, 211; (Bosnia-Herzegovina), **24**, 217.
Bermingham, John de, earl of Louth (d. 1328), English soldier; defeats Edward Bruce in Ireland, **21**, 384; murdered, **21**, 385.
Bermuda, islands of, annexed to Virginia (1619), **22**, 579.
Bermudez, Remijio Morales (1836–1894), Peruvian statesman; presidency and death of, **23**, 608.
Bermudo II, king of Leon 982–999, **10**, 46; captures Oporto, **10**, 428.
Bermudo III, king of Leon 1028–1037, **10**, 47; death, **10**, 54.
Bern, canton and capital city of Switzerland; founding of, **16**, 540; siege of (1339), **16**, 568; received into the Swiss Confederation, **16**, 574; forms perpetual civic league with Zürich and Lucerne, **16**, 608; proclaims Helvetic Confession of Faith, **16**, 632; conspiracy of Hentzi at (1749), **17**, 1; aristocracy and democracy in (eighteenth century), **17**, 2, 9; federal relations of, **17**, 13-16; capitulation of (1798), **12**, 461; **17**, 23; made capital of Switzerland (1848), **17**, 44.
Bern, Treaty of (1529), **16**, 629.
Bernadotte, French marshal, see Charles XIV, king of Sweden.
Bernard, abbot of St. Anastasius, see Eugenius III.
Bernard Plantevelue, count of Auvergne; French noble (ninth century), **11**, 6, 7.
Bernard, Saint (1091–1153); and the Second Crusade, **8**, 358, 379; **14**, 93; influence on Abbot Suger, **11**, 36; and Abélard, **11**, 42–43.
Bernard, Sir Francis (1714–1779), colonial governor of Massachusetts; refuses to convene the general court (1768), **23**, 235.
Bernard, Samuel (1651–1739), rich French banker; makes loans to Louis XIV, **11**, 622.
Bernardi, Marco (sixteenth century), of Cosenza, Italian brigand, **9**, 478.
Bernhard, son of Pepin, grandson of Charlemagne; king of Italy (ninth century), **7**, 531, 558.
Bernhard (ninth century), marquis of Gotha; revolt of, **11**, 7.
Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar, Duke (1604–1639), German soldier; leader at battle of Lützen, **14**, 359; **16**, 326; at battle of Nördlingen, **14**, 366; campaign of (1635–1636), **14**, 368; attempts to help Swedes, **14**, 373; effects reversal of military situation in Thirty Years' War by victories at Rheinfelden, **14**, 374–375, and in capture of Breisach, **14**, 376–378; and the treachery of France, **14**, 378; his death and its effect on the war, **14**, 379.
Bernicia, Anglian kingdom in England; founded by Ida (sixth century), **18**, 39; united to Deira, **18**, 41, 41 note.
Bernis, François (1715–1794), French cardinal and statesman; disgraced by La Pompadour, **12**, 75.

Bernstorff, Andreas Peter, Count von (1735–1797), Danish statesman; becomes prime minister, **16**, 419; diplomacy of, **16**, 420.
Bernstorff, Christian Günther (1769–1835), Danish statesman; as minister of foreign affairs, **16**, 423; **17**, 439.
Bernstorff, J. H. E., Count von (1712–1772), Danish statesman; administration, **16**, 413; dismissal, **16**, 416.
Beroldingen of Uri (fifteenth century), Swiss soldier; advances on Bellinzona, **16**, 606.
Berosus (third century B.C.), Chaldean priest and historian, **1**, 320.
Berri, Duchess de (Princess Caroline Ferdinande Louise of Naples) (1798–1870); promotes rising in Brittany (1832), **13**, 62.
Berri, Charles Ferdinand, Duke de (1778–1820), son of Charles X of France; implicated in royalist conspiracy, **12**, 534; assassination of, **13**, 24.
Berri, Jean de France, Duke de (1340–1416); divides France with his brothers during youth of Charles VI, **11**, 155; deprived of Languedoc, **11**, 162; as peacemaker, in feudal quarrel, **11**, 165; at Agincourt, **18**, 533.
Berri, see Bituriges.
Bersærkers, legendary followers of Odin, **16**, 16.
Bert, Paul (1883–1886), French physiologist and politician; governor-general of French Indo-China, **24**, 520.
Bertha, wife of Emperor Henry IV, **7**, 647.
Bertha, "Good Queen," rule of, in Burgundy in eleventh century, **16**, 538.
Bertha or Irene, wife of Emperor Manuel I, **7**, 265.
Bertha (d. 925 A.D.), wife of Adalbert of Tuscany, **7**, 592.
Bertha (tenth century), wife of Erchanger, duke of Swabia; aids Salomon to escape, **7**, 597.
Berthelier, Philibert (1470–1519), one of founders of republic of Geneva; concludes treaty of alliance between Fribourg and Geneva, **16**, 635.
Berthier, Alexandre, duke of Neuchâtel and Valangin and prince of Wagram (1753–1815), French marshal; first meeting with Napoleon, **12**, 425; at Milan, **12**, 453; ordered to march upon Rome, **12**, 459; returns from Egypt, **12**, 481; in plot against Directory, **12**, 483; organises reserve army, **12**, 496; crosses the Alps with Napoleon, **12**, 498; named grand huntsman to Napoleon's court, **12**, 537; proxy for Napoleon at marriage with Marie Louise, **12**, 579.
Berthold, duke of Swabia (d. 917), German baron; exploits of, **7**, 597–598.
Berthold, duke of Zähringen, see Zähringen.
Berthold von Arach, German legendary hero; at siege of Crema (1159), **9**, 52.
Berthold, elector of Mainz (1442–1504), German archbishop; at diet of Worms (1495), **14**, 238.
Berthollet, Claude Louis, Count (1748–1822), French chemist; assists Lavoisier in establishing the chemical nomenclature, **12**, 121; with Napoleon in Egypt, **12**, 481.
Bertie, Peregrine, Lord Willoughby de Eresby (1555–1601), English soldier and statesman; in the Low Countries, **13**, 524, 525.
Bertie, Robert, 1st Earl of Lindsey (1572–1642), English admiral; in expedition to La Rochelle, **19**, 557; at battle of Edgehill, **20**, 7, 8.
Bertie, Willoughby, 4th Earl of Abingdon (1740–1799), English statesman; espouses cause of William of Orange, **20**, 408.
Berton, Jean Baptiste (1769–1822), French general; executed, **13**, 27.
Betrada, wife of Pepin the Short, and mother of Charlemagne; coronation of, **7**, 508; second coronation of, **7**, 512; death of, **7**, 531.
Bertrand, Count Henri Gratien (1773–1844), French general; at battle of Leipsic (1813), **12**, 605.
Bertrand de Poiet (fourteenth century), cardinal; supposed son of Pope John XXII, **9**, 131; opposes Matteo Visconti of Milan, **9**, 132; rules in Bologna, **9**, 157; driven from Bologna, **9**, 158.
Bertrand le Blas, a manufacturer of Tournay, Belgium; martyr to the Inquisition, **13**, 393.
Bertrando di Deux (fourteenth century), papal legate of Clement II to Rienzi, **9**, 220.
Beruth, Phœnician goddess, **2**, 349.
Berwald, Treaty of, a treaty between France and Gustavus Adolphus (1631), **11**, 466.
Berwick, town on Scottish border; captured by Edward I (1296), **18**, 407; **21**, 65; fight for, between Bruce and Edward II (1319), **21**, 106; besieged by Edward III (1333), **18**, 454; captured by Ramsay, and retaken by English (1378), **21**, 152; captured by English (1482), **21**, 195.
Berwick, Duke of; see Fitzjames.
Berwick, Pacification of, an arrangement in Scotland by which Church government was to be left to assemblies (1639), **21**, 293; **19**, 576.
Berytus, see Beirut.
Bes, deity of land of Punt; identified with Bacchus, **1**, 108.
Besançon (Latin Vesontio), French town; Cæsar defeats Ariovistus at (58 B.C.), **5**, 515; surrenders to Condé (1668), **11**, 570; siege of (1674), **11**, 581.
Besenval, Pierre Victor, Baron de (1722–1792), French general; commands Royalist troops near Paris (1789), **12**, 168.
Besher ben Merwan (seventh century A.D.), brother of Caliph Abdul-Malik; made governor of Babylonia, **8**, 180.
Beshir Shehaab, Syrian emir; supports Ibrahim Pasha (1832), **24**, 453.
Besieda, literary club of Classicists in Russia, **17**, 516.
Besme or Bême (Charles Dianowitz) (d. 1575), native of Bohemia; assassinates Coligny, **11**, 374.

Bessaraba, Alexander, prince of Wallachia 1325–1365; at battle of Maritza, **24**, 131.
Bessaraba Laiote, prince of Wallachia ca. 1474–1477; aids Moldavia against Turks, **24**, 133–135.
Bessaraba, Matthew, prince of Wallachia 1633–1654; reign of, **24**, 142.
Bessarabia, a province of southwestern Russia; annexation of, to Russia (1812), **24**, 147; incorporated with Moldavia (1856), **24**, 150; restoration of, to Russia, **24**, 152.
Bessarion, Johannes or Basilius, Cardinal (1395 or 1403–1472), a Greek ecclesiastic and scholar; at councils of Ferrara and Florence, **7**, 337; **8**, 639.
Bessas, Gothic chief (sixth century); governs Rome, **7**, 413–415.
Bessau, Russian general; at siege of Sebastopol (1855), **17**, 580.
Bessi, an ancient tribe of Thrace, **3**, 112.
Bessières, Jean Baptiste (1768–1813), French marshal; at battle of Rio Seco, **10**, 339; at battle of Wagram, **12**, 574; at passage of Beresina, **12**, 594.
Bessus, satrap of Bactria; at battle of Arbela, (331 B.C.), **4**, 320; conspires against Darius, **4**, 340, 341; capture and death of, **4**, 346, 347.
Bestia, L. Calpurnius, Roman tribune of plebs 121 B.C., and consul 111 B.C.; in Jugurthine war, **5**, 384–387.
Bestia, L. Calpurnius, Roman tribune ca. 62 B.C.; in Catiline conspiracy, **5**, 484, 487.
Bestuzhev-Riumin (or Bestuschef), Count Alexei Petrovitch (1693–1766), Russian statesman; as minister to Sweden, **17**, 304; as chancellor under Empress Elizabeth, **17**, 352; his relations with Prussia, **15**, 184, 202, 203; **17**, 355.
Bestuzhev-Riumin, Michel (d. 1826), a Russian lieutenant; in conspiracy against Nicholas I (1825), **17**, 539.
Be-t'a-u, see Neter-ba-u.
Bethmann-Hollweg, Moritz August von (1795–1877), Prussian statesman and jurist; becomes minister (1858), **15**, 474.
Béthune, Maximilian de, see Sully.
Beugnot, Jacques Claude (1761–1835), French deputy; member of *Chambre Introuvable*, **13**, 19.
Beurnonville, Pierre Riel de (1752–1821), French general and politician; negotiates with Spain, **12**, 533; as ambassador at Berlin, **17**, 438.
Beust, Friedrich Ferdinand von (1809–1886), Austrian statesman; rise of, **15**, 31, 33; foreign policy of, **15**, 40.
Bevern, August Wilhelm, Duke of (1715–1781); in Seven Years' War, **15**, 196, 202.
Beverning (Beverningk) Jérôme van (1614–1690), Dutch statesman; plenipotentiary at Nimeguen, **11**, 589; ambassador of states-general to London, **13**, 622.
Beverwick, the former name of Albany; first settlement of, **23**, 14–15; Stuyvesant assumes jurisdiction over, **23**, 17.
Bexon, Abbé Gabriel (1748–1784), French naturalist; assists Buffon, **12**, 121.
Beyer, Gustav Friedrich von (1812–1889), Prussian soldier; at battle of Kissingen (1866), **15**, 491.
Beyme, Karl Friedrich (1765–1838), Prussian statesman; opposes Karlsbad Decrees, **15**, 373.
Beyrout, see Beirut.
Bèze (Latinized, Beza), Théodore de (1519–1605), French Protestant theologian; becomes Calvin's successor at Geneva, **16**, 640; relation to the Escalade, **16**, 643.
Béziers, a city in France; massacre of (1209), **8**, 462; **11**, 53.
Bhagavad-gita, a Sanskrit heroic poem, **2**, 528.
Bhamo, a town in British India; captured by British (1885), **22**, 219.
Bharata, mythical Indian king, **2**, 522.
Bhartpur or Bhurtpore, a feudatory state in British India; conquered by British (1826), **22**, 135–136.
Bhatarka (Bhattaraka), a traditional king of India, **2**, 500.
Bhils, a tribe of India, **2**, 488.
Bhonsla, rajah of Berar and Nagpur; defeated by Wellington at Assaye (1803), **22**, 120.
Bhutan or Bootan, a country in Asia; main treatment, **24**, 512–513; war, with British India (1864), **22**, 204; chronology, **24**, 687.
Bhurtpore, see Bhartpur.
Bianca Sforza, see Sforza, Bianca.
Bianchi (Whites), The, a Florentine political faction (fourteenth century); feud of, with Neri (Blacks), **9**, 120–123.
Biart or Biard, Peter (1565–1622), French priest; missions of, in North America, **22**, 555.
Bias of Priene (sixth century B.C.), one of the "Seven Sages" of Greece; advises Crœsus, **2**, 449.
Bibaculus, Furius (b. ca. 103 B.C.), Roman epic poet, **5**, 649.
Bibars (Beybars) or Bundukdari, mameluke sultan in Egypt 1260–1277; origin, **24**, 291; in wars with Christians, **8**, 443, 448, 450; relations with Mongols, **24**, 291, 294; death of, **2**, 306; **8**, 453.
Biberach, battle of (1800), **14**, 533.
Bibesco, George Demetrius (1804–1873), prince of Wallachia 1842–1849, **24**, 149.
Bible, as source of Hebrew history, **2**, 56 seq.; style of prophetic books, **2**, 213 seq.; translated into Vaudois vulgate, **11**, 41; Luther's translation of New Testament, **14**, 259; English translations (1526, 1538), **19**, 180; translated into English under James I, **19**, 494–495; see also **2**, *History of Israel*.
Bicêtre; peace of (1410), **11**, 167; massacre at (1792), **12**, 271.
Bibikov, Alexander, in insurrection at Moscow in time of Catherine the Great, **17**, 387.
Bibulus, Lucius Calpurnius (d. 48 B.C.), Roman politician; consul 59 B.C., **5**, 501–504.
Bicocca, a village in Italy; battle of (1522), **9**, 447; **11**, 314.
Bidassoa, see Pyrenees, Treaty of.

Biddle, Nicholas (1750–1778) American naval commander; in Revolution, **23**, 272.
Bidwell, Marshall S. (1798–1872), Canadian politician; in Canadian reform movement, **22**, 335–337.
Bieberstein, Baron Adolf Hermann Marschall von (1842–), German statesman; secretary of state for foreign affairs (1894–1897), **15**, 551.
Bieberstein, Marschall von, German statesman; oppression of, in Nassau (1848), **15**, 439.
Biedermann, Friedrich Karl (1812–1901), German writer and political agitator; leader in revolt of 1848 at Leipsic, **14**, 648; **15**, 440.
Biel, see Bienne.
Bien-Hoa or Tale-Sab, a town in French Cochin-China; capture of (1863), **13**, 138.
Bienne (Biel), a town in Bern, Switzerland; seized by the French (1798), **17**, 22.
Bienville, Jean Baptiste Lemoine (1680–1768), French colonist; discovers mouth of Mississippi, **23**, 80; founds New Orleans (1718), **23**, 83.
Big Black River, Grant defeats Pemberton at battle of, **23**, 441.
Bigi, Medicean party of fifteenth century in Florence, **9**, 422.
Bigod, Hugh (d. 1176), 1st earl of Norfolk; procures support of archbishop of Canterbury for Stephen (1135), **18**, 241; deserts Stephen (1137), **18**, 243; protector of Archbishop Theobald, **18**, 253.
Bigod, Hugh (d. 1266), son of 3rd earl of Norfolk; opposes Henry III, **18**, 377.
Bigod, Roger (d. 1270), fourth Earl of Norfolk; opposed to Henry III in Mad Parliament, **18**, 376; member of committee of government (1258), **18**, 377; at battle of Lewes, **18**, 380.
Bigod, Roger (1245–1306), 5th earl of Norfolk; earl marshal, leader of English at Falkirk, **18**, 412; refuses to follow Edward I to the Continent, **18**, 413; demands confirmation of the Charters, **18**, 416.
Bigot de Préameneu, Félix (1747–1825), French jurist; relation to civil code, **12**, 520.
Bijns, Anna (1494 ?–1575), "Sappho of Brabant," Dutch writer, **13**, 593.
Bikker, Cornelis, burgomaster of Amsterdam (1650), **13**, 611.
Bilal, muezzin in first mosque of Mohammed, **8**, 119.
Biland Abbey or Byland Abbey, battle of (1322), **18**, 439; **21**, 112.
Bilde, André, grand marshal of Denmark (1648), **16**, 361.
Bildt, Diedrik Anders Gillis (1820–), Swedish statesman; ministry, **16**, 490.
Bileiev, Kondratz (nineteenth century), leader of Northern Alliance (Russian secret society), **17**, 512.
Billaud-Varennes, Jean Nicolas (1756–1819), French Revolutionist; incites the people, **12**, 271; member of Commune, **12**, 273; plots against Robespierre, **12**, 338–339; at assembly of ninth Thermidor, **12**, 341; trial and transportation of, **12**, 393.
Bill of Rights, (1689), act of British parliament, confirming the Declaration of Right, declaring the rights and liberties of the people and defining the power of the king, **20**, 421; text of, **22**, 361–366.
Bindoes or Bindoe (d. ca. 591 A.D.), a Sassanid prince; in civil war in Persia, **7**, 146; **8**, 91–92; death, **8**, 93.
Bineses (fourth century), Persian ambassador to Emperor Jovian, **6**, 513.
Bingen, town on the Rhine; devastated by French (1689), **11**, 603.
Bingham, Sir Richard (1528–1599), English soldier; governor of Connaught under Queen Elizabeth, **19**, 422; drives Irish of Connaught into rebellion (1595), **21**, 414; removed from command, **21**, 414.
Birague, René de (1507–1583), French bishop and cardinal; share of, in massacre of St. Bartholomew, **11**, 371.
Birch, Samuel (1813–1885), an English antiquarian and Egyptologist; deciphers Rosetta Stone, **1**, 253.
Birg, Count, Russian viceroy of Warsaw (1863), **17**, 597.
Bir-dadda, see Ben-Hadad.
Birger, king of Sweden 1284–1321; murders Eric, **16**, 119, 193; death of, **16**, 194.
Birger de Bielbo (ca. 1210–1266), duke of Gothia; regent of Sweden, **16**, 116; founds Stockholm, **16**, 191.
Birgitta, or Brigitta, or Bridget, Saint (ca. 1302–1373), Swedish nun; founder of Birgittine order; career of, **16**, 197–198.
Birgittine Order, an order founded by Saint Birgitta of Sweden, **16**, 198.
Birkerett, Danish code; promulgated by Eric Glipping, **16**, 175.
Birmingham, John de, see Bermingham.
Birmingham Riots (1791), **20**, 652–653.
Biron, Armand de Goutant, Baron (1524–1592), French marshal; at battle of Ivry, **11**, 398.
Biron, Armand Louis, Duke of (1747–1793), French general; at Nice, **12**, 365; in La Vendée, **12**, 376.
Biron, Charles de Goutant, Duke of (1562–1602), French marshal; intrigues of, **11**, 412.
Biron or Biren, Ernst Johann von, Duke of Courland (1690–1772); favourite of the empress Anna Ivanovna, **17**, 338; as regent of Russia, **16**, 399; **17**, 340; estimate of, **17**, 340; exiled, **17**, 341; restored by Peter III, **17**, 361.
Birrell, Augustine, British statesman; introduces Education Bill (1906), **21**, 663; introduces Irish Council Bill (1907), **21**, 665.
Bischoffwerder, Johann, Prussian soldier, **15**, 261.
Bishops' Wars (in English history); first (1638), **19**, 575; second (1640), **19**, 578.
Bisinus or Bassinus (fifth century A.D.), Thuringian king, **7**, 431, 466.
Bismarck (Bismarck-Schönhausen), Otto Eduard Leopold, Prince von (1815–1898), a Prussian statesman; early career of, **15**, 467; becomes Prussian delegate to

the diet of the Confederation (1851), **15**, 467; policy of, in regard to Austria (1851–1854), **15**, 468; forms new cabinet under William I (1862), **15**, 481; challenges Virchow to a duel (1865), **15**, 482; effects extensive military reforms (1863–1864), **15**, 483; Schleswig-Holstein policy of (1864), **15**, 484; hostile attitude toward Austria, **15**, 485–486; opposes French attempt at mediation in Austro-Prussian War, **15**, 491; urges South German states to make alliances with Prussia rather than Austria, **15**, 494–495; opposes French claims, **15**, 499; advocates universal suffrage, **15**, 500; his policy of Germanic unity, **15**, 501; his policy in regard to Luxemburg, **13**, 141; **15**, 502–507; at the first German customs parliament, **15**, 510–513; in the negotiations with France (1870), **13**, 146; **15**, 515–518; in Franco-Prussian War, **15**, 520, 523; conference with Napoleon III after battle of Sedan, **13**, 161; in Paris, **13**, 180–181; signs preliminary peace with France, **15**, 529; organises Triple Alliance, **15**, 531; first unification policy as first chancellor of the German Empire, **15**, 533, 535–536; struggle with the Ultramontanists (the May Laws), **15**, 534–535; inaugurates policy of colonial expansion, **15**, 538; makes peace with clerical party (1879), **15**, 539; announces death of William I to diet, **15**, 541; during the reign of Frederick III, **15**, 543; dismissed from office by William II (1890), **15**, 545; in retirement, **15**, 545; reconciliation with the emperor, **15**, 545; death, **15**, 546.

Bismarck Archipelago, a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean belonging to Germany; administration of, **15**, 562.

Bistam (d. ca. 595 A.D.), Sassanid prince, brother of Bindoe; liberates Bindoe, **8**, 91; marches against Bahram, **8**, 92; usurps throne of Media, **8**, 93.

Bit-Adini, ancient principality in Mesopotamia; location, **1**, 378–379; revolts against Asshurnazirpal, **1**, 386; subjugated by Shalmaneser II, 387, 389.

Bithur, town in India; captured (1857) by British, **22**, 184.

Bithynia, Asiatic province; early history, **2**, 419; people of, **4**, 85; subjugated by Mithridates, **5**, 432; as a Roman province, **5**, 467; **6**, 27, 48–49, 423, 433, 447.

Bitiagovski, Michael (d. 1591), Russian statesman; treatment of Dmitri, son of Ivan the Terrible, **17**, 220; death of, **17**, 221.

Bito, an Argive; story of, **2**, 450.

Bitonto, battle of (1734), **9**, 533.

Bittenfeld, Herwarth von (1796–1884), a Prussian general; in Austro-Prussian War, **15**, 488–490.

Bittó, Stephan von (1822–), Hungarian politician, **15**, 45.

Bituriges (Berri), Gallic tribe; in wars with Romans, **5**, 527.

Bivar, Rodrigo de, see **Cid.**

Björn (I) Jarnasida (Ironside), (d. 804 A.D.), king of Sweden, **16**, 36, 40.

Björn II, king of Sweden (ninth century), **16**, 36.

Björnson, Björnstjerne (1832–), a Norwegian poet and dramatist, **16**, 484.

Black, Jeremiah S. (1810–1883), American jurist and statesman; becomes secretary of state, **23**, 412.

Blackbeard (Robert Thatch), American pirate, early eighteenth century, **23**, 195.

Black Death, ravages of, in England (fourteenth century), **18**, 467–469; see also Plagues.

Black Eagle, a Prussian order; created (1701), **14**, 405.

Black Flags, a band of pirates in China, **24**, 556.

Black Friday (Sept. 24th, 1869), a day of financial panic in New York City, **23**, 472.

Black Hawk (1767–1838), a chief of the Sac Indians; leads Indian insurrection in Wisconsin and Illinois, **23**, 361.

Black Hussars, a Prussian regiment; in Seven Years' War, **15**, 202 note.

Black Lands (tchernoziom), a large and fertile agricultural tract in European Russia, **17**, 82–83.

Black Margaret, see **Margaret of Flanders.**

Black Prince, The, see **Edward, the Black Prince.**

Black Sea or Euxine, neutrality of (Treaty of Paris, 1856), **21**, 637.

Blackstone, William (d. 1675), early settler in Massachusetts, **22**, 640.

Black War (1836), in Van Diemen's Land, **22**, 241.

Blackwood, Frederick Temple Hamilton, see **Dufferin and Ava.**

Blæsus, C. Sempronius, Roman consul 253 B.C.; naval expedition to Africa, **5**, 226.

Blagovestchensk, capital of the Siberian region of the Amur; massacre at, **24**, 574.

Blaine, James Gillespie (1830–1893), American statesman; as secretary of state under Garfield, **23**, 479; nominated for president, **23**, 479, 481; diplomacy of **23**, xxiv–xxv.

Blair, Francis Preston (1821–1875), American soldier and politician; in opening campaign of Civil War in Missouri (1861), **23**, 421.

Blake, Joaquin (d. 1827), Spanish general, born in Ireland; in command of Galician contingent in Spanish War (1808), **10**, 339; defeat of, **10**, 342.

Blake, Joseph, brother of Admiral Blake; settles in South Carolina (1674), **23**, 54, 59.

Blake, Robert (1598–1657), an English admiral; in engagements with the Dutch under Tromp, **13**, 617–619; **20**, 125–128; receives command of fleet, **20**, 92, 122; in the Mediterranean, **20**, 160; **24**, 482; victory at Cadiz, and death, **20**, 169–170; body removed from Westminster Abbey after the Restoration, **20**, 237.

Blanc, Jean Joseph Charles Louis (1811–1882), French politician and author; member of provisional government, **13**, 88, 93; in insurrection of May 15th, 1848, **13**, 97; teachings, **13**, 209.

Blanca (fourteenth century), queen of King Magnus Smek of Denmark, **16**, 183.

Blanchard, Alain (d. 1418), a citizen of Rouen, France; defends the city against the English (1418), **11**, 176.

Blanche of Bourbon (ca. 1338–1361), a French princess; marries Pedro I the Cruel, of Castile (1353), **10**, 76; imprisoned, **10**, 77; murdered, **10**, 84.

Blanche of Castile (1187–1252), daughter of Alfonso IX of Castile; regent of France 1226–1236, **11**, 58; death, **11**, 61.

Blanche Nef, see **White Ship.**

Blanckenberg, Moritz von (1815–1888), German politician; at Berlin customs parliament, **15**, 510.

Blancménil, Nicholas Potier de, Novion de (1618–1693), French magistrate and partisan of the Fronde; arrested, **11**, 499.

Blanco, Guzman, see **Guzman Blanco.**

Blanco, Ramon (1832–), a Spanish general; succeeds Weyler in Cuba (1897), **23**, 487.

Blancos or Blanquillos, one of the two great political parties in Uruguay, **23**, 617–618.

Bland, Richard Parks (1835–1899), an American legislator; author of the Bland Silver Bill, (1878), **23**, 476.

Blanquetaque, battle of (1346), **18**, 461.

Blanqui, Louis Auguste (1805–1881), French political agitator; leader of "The Seasons," **13**, 71, 96–98.

Blas, Bertrand le, see **Bertrand le Blas.**

Blasendorf, Assembly of (1848), **14**, 637.

Bleda, brother of Attila, **7**, 50.

Blehr, Otto Albert, Swedish prime minister (1902), **16**, 487.

Blemyes, Egyptian tribe; conquered by Probus, **6**, 430 note, 431.

Bléneau, battle of (1652), **11**, 511.

Blenheim or Höchstädt, battle of (1704), **11**, 618; **12**, 352; **14**, 410; **15**, 147; **20**, 473.

Bligh, William (1754–1817), an English admiral; governor of New South Wales (1806), **22**, 230.

Blignières, Frenchman, minister of public works in Egypt (1879), **24**, 458.

Blind Harry, see **Henry the Minstrel.**

Block, Adrian, (early seventeenth century); explorations of, in America, **22**, 611; **23**, 4.

Blockhouse System (British) in South Africa in second Boer War (1900–1901), **22**, 315–316.

Bloemfontein, the capital of Orange Free State; British take state papers of, **22**, 280; captured (1900), **22**, 312.

Blois, French province; united to French crown (1229), **11**, 58.

Blois, Treaty of (1504), **9**, 428; **14**, 242.

Blois, Mlle. de, daughter of Louis XIV and Montespan; marriage of, **11**, 558.

Blois, William of, see **William of Blois.**

Blomberg, Barbara (sixteenth century), mother of Don John of Austria; influence of, over duke of Alva, **13**, 465.

Blood, Thomas, "Colonel" (1618–1680), Irish adventurer; assaults Duke of Ormonde, **20**, 274.

Blood, council of; see **Troubles, council of.**

Bloody Assizes, trials under Lord Jeffreys; for participation in Monmouth's rebellion of 1685, **20**, 369.

Bloody Mary, see **Mary I of England.**

Blore Heath, battle of (1459), **18**, 574.

Blossius, a Greek, tutor of the Gracchi, **5**, 360, 365, 367.

Blount, Charles, see **Mountjoy, lord.**

Blount, James H. (1836–1903), American politician; sent by President Cleveland as commissioner to Hawaii (1893), **23**, 484.

Blücher, Gebhard Leberecht von (1742–1819), Prussian field-marshal; at Lützen (1813), **12**, 601; at Leipsic (1813), **12**, 604; **16**, 468; defeat of, at Brienne (1814), **12**, 608; at Ligny (1815), **12**, 625, 641; **15**, 329; at Waterloo (1815), **12**, 627; occupies Paris (1815), **12**, 642, 643; **13**, 11; campaign of against Napoleon in Silesia (1813), **17**, 484.

Blue Lodges, pro-slavery organisations in Missouri, **23**, 395.

Blum, Robert (1807–1848), German radical politician; leader of constitutional party in Saxony, **15**, 440; death of, **14**, 648.

Blumenau, village in county of Pressburg, Hungary; battle of (1866), **15**, 493.

Blunt, Sir Walter (d. 1403), English soldier; killed at battle of Shrewsbury, **18**, 524.

Bluntschli, Johann Kaspar (1808–1881), Swiss publicist and statesman; representative of Baden nationalists, **15**, 510.

Bnon, see **Beon.**

Bo, in Scandinavian mythology; son of Odin, **16**, 28.

Boabdil, see **Abu Abdallah.**

Boadicea (d. 62 A.D.), queen of the Iceni in Britain; wars of, with the Romans, **6**, 190–192; **18**, 14–15.

Bobadilla, Francisco de (d. 1502), Spanish official in America; arrests Columbus in Santo Domingo, **22**, 449; as governor of Haiti, **22**, 535; drowned, **22**, 450.

Bobrikov, Nicolai Ivanovich (d. 1904), Russian soldier and governor-general of Finland; assassinated, **17**, 625.

Boccaccio, Giovanni (1313–1375), Italian author, **9**, 178, 198, 202; his influence on Chaucer, **18**, 496.

Boccanera, Simone (1300–1363), first doge of Genoa, **9**, 159, 262, 264.

Bocche di Cattaro, harbour in Dalmatia; given up to Austria, **24**, 209.

Bocchoris (eighth century B.C.), king of Egypt, framer of debt-law, **1**, 201.

Bocchus (second century B.C.), king of Mauretania; in Jugurthine War, **5**, 389, 391.

Bockhold (Bockelsohn), Jan, see **John of Leyden.**

Bocskay, Stephen (1556–1606), Hungarian

noble; leader of insurrection against the Habsburgs (1604), **14**, 326.
Bodley, Sir Thomas (1544–1612), founder of the Bodleian library; made earl marshal by Queen Elizabeth, **19**, 417.
Boduognatus (first century B.C.), chief of the Nervii; in campaign against Cæsar, **5**, 518.
Bodyul, see Tibet.
Boem Plaats, in Orange River colony, South Africa; battle of (1848), **22**, 267.
Bœotia, Greek state; government of, **3**, 187; invaded by the Romans, **4**, 545.
Boerebistes (first century B.C.), Dacian king; reforms of, **24**, 126; and the Romans, **24**, 127.
Boernred (eighth century A.D.), Anglo-Saxon king of Mercia, **18**, 59.
Boers, a people of Dutch descent in South Africa; make war on Basutoland (1866) **22**, 278; settle in the Transvaal, **22**, 282; proclaim the South African Republic, **22**, 290; expansion of, **22**, 293, 319; proclaim Dinizulu king of Zululand, **22**, 294. For wars with England see Boer Wars.
Boer Wars: 1. (1880–1881), also called Transvaal War, a war following the proclamation of the Transvaal Republic, waged between that country and England, **22**, 290–292. 2. (1899–1902), also called South African War, a war waged by the Transvaal and Orange Free State against England; main treatment, **22**, 300–317; causes, **22**, 300; battles of Stormberg and Magersfontein, **22**, 308; battle of Colenso, **22**, 309; battle of Spion Kop, **22**, 310; siege of Kimberley, **22**, 305, 306, 310, 312; siege of Ladysmith, **22**, 305, 308, 310, 312; death of Piet Joubert, **22**, 313; siege of Mafeking, **22**, 310, 313; annexation of Orange Free State to British Empire, **22**, 313; occupation of Pretoria by British, **22**, 314; annexation of Transvaal to British Empire, **22**, 314; peace ratified at Pretoria, **22**, 317.
Bœszœrmenyi, Hungarian politician; leader of extreme republican party (1868), **15**, 42.
Boethius, Anicius Manlius Severinus (ca. 475–ca. 525 A.D.), a Roman philosopher and statesman; as minister to Theodoric, **7**, 388, 390–394.
Boethos, see Neter-ba-u.
Bogardus, Everard (d. 1647), minister of the Dutch Reformed Church at New Amsterdam, **23**, 11.
Bogdan, prince of Moldavia; becomes vassal of sultan (1513), **24**, 135, 349.
Boges (fifth century B.C.), Persian governor of Eion in Macedonia, **3**, 316, 404.
Bog-folk, sobriquet for the "centre" of the French National Assembly, **12**, 154.
Bogislaw or Boleslaw (1136–1187), duke of Pomerania; aids Valdemar I, **16**, 150; vassal of Denmark, **16**, 155.
Bogomiles, religious sect of Bulgaria; teachings of, **24**, 165–166; persecution of, **24**, 171.
Bogorji, companion of Jenghiz Khan, **24**, 275.
Boha ad Din (twelfth century), Arab chronicler, **8**, 407.
Bohemia, a state of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy; early history of, **6**, 63, 76, 598; mediæval wars with Germany, **7**, 528, 576, 597, 639, 656; becomes kingdom, **7**, 654; German domination ends in, **14**, 162, 210–211; civil war in (1434), **14**, 213; outbreak of Thirty Years' War in, **14**, 331; invaded by Frederick the Great (1744), **15**, 178; the diet of 1842 and Ferdinand I of Austria, **14**, 608; new constitution of 1848 proclaimed, **14**, 637; position of, in the Austrian federation, **15**, 19, 20; demands of the Slavs in, **15**, 35; the Fundamental Articles, **15**, 38; in wars with Poland, **24**, 10, 12, 16, 22, 24.
Bohemond, or Bohemund, (I) Marc (1056?–1111), son of Robert Guiscard, and prince of Tarentum and Antioch; in Norman War against Byzantine Empire, **7**, 260–262; leader in first crusade, **8**, 341; at siege of Antioch, **8**, 347; takes Corfu, **9**, 73; besieges Larissa, **9**, 75.
Bohemond III (d. 1201), prince of Antioch 1163–1201; pays allegiance to Saladin, **8**, 407.
Bohemond IV, prince of Antioch 1201–1233, **8**, 449.
Bohemond V (d. 1251), prince of Antioch, **8**, 449.
Bohemond VI (d. 1274), prince of Antioch, **8**, 449.
Bohun, Sir Henry de (d. 1314), English knight; killed by Bruce at Bannockburn, **21**, 100.
Bohun, Humphrey de, lord constable of England; defeats Scots (1172), **18**, 285.
Bohun, Humphrey de (d. 1274), 1st earl of Hereford and 1st earl of Essex; chosen by the barons on committee of government (1258), **18**, 377; at battle of Lewes, **18**, 380.
Bohun, Humphrey de (d. 1298), 3d earl of Hereford and 2nd earl of Essex; at battle of Falkirk, **18**, 412; opposes Edward I, **18**, 413, 417.
Boians (Boii), Celtic tribe; war with Rome, **5**, 200, 236–237, 249, 251; in Bohemia, **6**, 63; **7**, 429.
Boileau, Étienne (d. ca. 1269), provost of Paris, **11**, 69.
Boileau-Despréaux, Nicholas (1636–1711), French poet and critic, **11**, 640–641.
Boiorix (first century B.C.), king of Cimbrians, **5**, 393, 397, 398.
Boisguillebert, Pierre le Pesant, Sieur de (d. 1714), French historian, **11**, 537.
Bois-le-Duc, siege of (1794), **14**, 17.
Boisot, Charles van (d. 1575), Dutch soldier; peace commissioner (1574), **13**, 453; slain, **13**, 456.
Boisot, Louis (d. 1576), Dutch admiral; at siege of Middelburg, **13**, 446; defeats Spanish fleet off Antwerp, **13**, 446 note; at siege of Leyden, **13**, 448; death of, **13**, 458 note.

Boisrobert, François le Metel, Sieur de (1592–1662), a French poet; a founder of the French Academy, **11**, 633.
Boissy d'Anglas, Count François Antoine de (1756–1826), French statesman; as president of the council during the famine insurrection of 1795, **12**, 392–396, 396 note; calls for new constitution, **12**, 410; character of, **12**, 421.
Bokhara, a khanate of Central Asia; corresponding nearly to ancient Sogdiana and Transoxania; main treatment, **17**, 600–601; see also Transoxania.
Bokhara, capital of Bokhara; first mosque built in (712 A.D.), **24**, 269; conquered by Jenghiz Khan, **24**, 282.
Boleslaw I, called Chrobry ("lion hearted"), king of Poland 999–1025; reign of, **17**, 108, 123 seq.; **24**, 9–11.
Boleslaw II, "the Bold," king of Poland 1058–1082; reign of, **24**, 16–19.
Boleslaw III, "the Wry-mouthed," king of Poland 1102–1139; reign of, **24**, 23–27.
Boleslaw IV, king of Poland 1146–1173; reign of, **24**, 27–29.
Boleslaw, duke of Pomerania, see Bogeslaw.
Boleyn (Bullen), Anne (1507–1536), queen of England; early life of, **19**, 71, 101–102; influence of, over Henry VIII, **19**, 95, 109, **114**, 122; visits France with Henry VIII, **19**, 133; secretly marries Henry VIII, **19**, 134; coronation of, **19**, 138; Henry VIII turns against, **19**, 142; marriage of, legalised, **19**, 144; in disgrace, **19**, 163–165; arrest of, **19**, 165–167; trial and condemnation of, **19**, 168; execution of, **19**, 170–172; question as to guilt of, **19**, 172–175; character of, **19**, 172–177.
Boleyn, Mary, sister of Anne Boleyn; mistress of Henry VIII, **19**, 100; marries William Carey, **19**, 101.
Bolingbroke, Henry of, see Henry IV, king of England.
Bolingbroke, Henry St. John, 1st Viscount (1678–1751), English statesman; appointed secretary of war, **20**, 480; created Viscount Bolingbroke (1714), **20**, 489; intrigues of, **20**, 490; draws up Schism Act, **20**, 491; prime minister, **20**, 493; impeachment and flight (1715), **20**, 508–509; political warfare against Walpole, **20**, 509, 546; at court of the Pretender, **20**, 509–510; conducts *The Craftsman*, **20**, 541.
Bolingbroke, Roger (d. 1445), English astronomer; charged with witchcraft and executed, **18**, 562.
Bolivar, Simon (1783–1830), South American soldier and statesman; leads revolution in Venezuela and New Granada, **23**, 582, 583–584; aids Peruvian revolutionists, **23**, 587; organises republic of Bolivia, **23**, 588; reaction against, **23**, 588; a Colombian estimate of, **23**, 589.
Bolivia, South American republic; establishment of, **23**, 588; war with Chili (1879), **23**, 611, 612; history of (1831–1901), **23**, 612–614.
Bologna, capital of province of Bologna, Italy; early prominence of (twelfth century), **9**, 38; leads Guelphs against Ghibellines, **9**, 97–98; recalls exiled Ghibellines (1279), **9**, 112; decline of, under Bertrand de Poiet, **9**, 157; expels Bertrand de Poiet, **9**, 158; Taddeo de Pepoli usurps government of, **9**, 159; acquired by John Visconti, archbishop of Milan, **9**, 243; Visconti da' Oleggio assumes independent government of (1356), **9**, 244; regains freedom from papal legates (1376), **9**, 248; taken by Gian Galeazzo Visconti, **9**, 255; loses popular government (ca. 1600), **9**, 408; Council of Trent removes to, **14**, 305; siege of (1510), **19**, 58.
Bologna, University of, early vicissitudes, **9**, 183.
Bolotnikov, Ivan, Russian general (ca. 1600); commands followers of Dmitri III (second imposter), **17**, 231; drowning of, **17**, 232.
Bolton Castle, a castle in Yorkshire, England; Mary Queen of Scots, imprisoned in (1568–1569), **19**, 317.
Bomarsund, siege of (1854), **17**, 563.
Bomba, King, see Ferdinand II, king of Two Sicilies.
Bombay, governorship and presidency of British India; rivalry with other presidencies, **22**, 71; war with Hyder Ali (1768), **22**, 75; prominent in education, **22**, 211.
Bombay, a seaport of India, capital of governorship Bombay; ceded by Portugal to England (1661), **22**, 43; Clive at (1755), **22**, 54.
Bombay, University of, founded, **22**, 211.
Bomilcar (d. ca. 308 B.C.), Carthaginian general; career of, **4**, 580–581.
Bona of Savoy, duchess of Milan (fifteenth century); regent of Milan, **9**, 260, 375; **16**, 605.
Bonagratia, Minorite friar; opposes Pope John XXII (ca. 1338), **14**, 175.
Bonaparte, Caroline, earlier Maria Annunciata (1782–1839), sister of Napoleon I; wife of Murat, **9**, 571.
Bonaparte, Charles Louis Napoleon, see Napoleon III.
Bonaparte (Buonaparte), Charles Lucien Jules Laurent (1803–1857), prince of Canino and of Musignano, nephew of Napoleon I; leads insurrection at Rome, **9**, 596.
Bonaparte, Jerome (1784–1860), brother of Napoleon I; made king of Westphalia (1807), **12**, 567; commands corps in grand army (1810), **12**, 584; quarrels with Davout and is disgraced, **12**, 587; at battle of Waterloo, **12**, 628.
Bonaparte, Joseph (1768–1844), eldest brother of Napoleon I; proclaimed king of Naples and Sicily (1805), **9**, 570; **10**, 324; **12**, 548; proclaimed king of Spain (1808), **10**, 324; **12**, 569; in Peninsular War, **10**, 339, 349, 365, 368, 540; favours the pope, **12**, 459; envoy to Lunéville, **12**, 509; commander of Paris, during siege

of 1814, **12**, 611; unpopularity of, in Spain, **21**, 475.
Bonaparte, Louis (1778–1846), brother of Napoleon I; made king of Holland (1806), **12**, 548; **14**, 23–24; opposes Napoleon and is forced to abdicate (1810), **12**, 580–581; **14**, 24.
Bonaparte, Lucien (1775–1840), prince of Canino, brother of Napoleon I; character of, **12**, 462; elected president of council of Five Hundred (1799), **12**, 482; defends Napoleon in council of Five Hundred, **12**, 487.
Bonaparte, Napoleon, see **Napoleon I.**
Bonaparte, Napoleon Eugène Louis Jean Joseph (1856–1879), prince imperial of France, son of Napoleon III; birth of, **13**, 128; death of, **13**, 193.
Bonaparte, Pierre Napoleon (1815–1881), nephew of Napoleon I; in civil war in Paris (1848), **13**, 100; kills Victor Noir (1870), **13**, 145.
Bonaventura, Saint (Giovanni di Fidenza) (1221–1274), Italian scholastic philosopher, professor at Paris, **11**, 173; influence, **9**, 184.
Bond, Sir Robert (1845–), British colonial statesman; becomes premier of Newfoundland (1900), **22**, 348.
Bondi, class of free peasant proprietors in early history of Scandinavia, **16**, 84–87.
Bonham, Sir George, British naval officer; negotiates with Taiping rebels (1853), **24**, 548.
Bonhomme, Jacques, contemptuous sobriquet given to the lower classes of France, **11**, 135.
Boniface I (Bonifacius), Saint (d. 422 A.D.), bishop of Rome 418–422 A.D.; pontificate of, **8**, 527.
Boniface II, pope 530–532 A.D.; attempts to regulate papal election, **8**, 528–529.
Boniface III, pope 607 A.D.; first to be entitled "universal bishop," **8**, 540.
Boniface IV, pope 608–615 A.D.; attempts to bring separatists back into the church, **8**, 540.
Boniface V, pope 619–625 A.D.; pontificate of, **8**, 540.
Boniface VI, pope 896 A.D.; disgraceful life of, **8**, 578.
Boniface VII (Francone), pope 974–975, 984–985; twice usurps pontifical chair, **8**, 586–587, 589.
Boniface VIII (Benedict Cajetan) (ca. 1228–1303), pope 1294–1303; pontificate of, **8**, 618–619; preaches crusade (1300), **8**, 454; character of, **8**, 621; **9**, 115; attempts to check Bianchi faction in Florence, **9**, 121; founds University of Rome, **9**, 183; quarrel with Philip the Fair, **9**, 618–619; **11**, 77–82; relations with Albert I of Germany, **14**, 160–162; claims Scotland for the papacy, **21**, 78; death of, **8**, 619.
Boniface IX (Pietro Tomacelli), pope 1389–1404; pontificate of, **8**, 630–631.
Boniface (originally Winfrid, Winifred or Winfrith), Saint (d. 755), English missionary called "the Apostle of Germany"; influence of, **7**, 499, 504, 507, 508, 514; teaching of, **8**, 525; organises German church, **21**, 342; sketch of career, and death, **13**, 277.
Boniface of Savoy (d. 1270), an Italian English prelate, uncle of Eleanor of Provence, queen of Henry III of England; made archbishop of Canterbury, **18**, 372.
Boniface, see **Montferrat.**
Bonifacius (Boniface), Count (d. 432 A.D.), Roman general; campaigns of, **6**, 564, 575–579; **10**, 16.
Bonin, Adolf von (1803–1872), Prussian general; in Austro-Prussian War, **15**, 489.
Bonin, Eduard von (1793–1865), Prussian general; in Schleswig-Holstein War, **15**, 449; **16**, 440; member of cabinet of Frederick William IV, **15**, 474.
Bonn, Prussia; treaty (921), **13**, 278; siege of (1673), **11**, 580; siege of (1689), **14**, 401.
Bonnaud, French general in Napoleonic wars; enters Dordrecht (1795), **12**, 385.
Bonner, Edmund (1495–1569), English prelate; agent for Henry VIII, **19**, 143; submits to Edward VI, **19**, 209; imprisonment of, **19**, 222; persecutes Protestants, **19**, 248, 251–255; aversion of Elizabeth to, **19**, 272.
Bonneval, Claude Alexandre, Count de (1675–1747); French adventurer; becomes Moslem general, **24**, 409.
Bonnivard, François de, the "Prisoner of Chillon" (1496–1570), Genevan prelate and politician; story of, **16**, 636–638.
Bonnivet, Guillaume Gouffier de (1488–1525), French soldier; campaign in Lombardy (1523), **9** 448; **11**, 316–320.
Bonnymuir, battle of (1820), **21**, 514.
Book of the Dead, The, Egyptian religious work, **1**, 258.
Books, Bookmaking:
Arabian: improvements in paper-making, **8**, 274–275.
Assyria-Babylonia (clay tablets), **1**, 536.
Athens: age of Pericles, **3**, 473.
Egypt (papyri), **1**, 209, 257.
England: Alfred translates Latin books into Anglo-Saxon, **18**, 83; Caxton (fifteenth century), **18**, 599; importation of books encouraged by act of Richard III's parliament (1484), **18**, 619–620.
Italy: mediæval manuscripts discovered and preserved, **9**, 183–184, 354–355.
Rome (ancient), **6**, 346–349; see also **Inscriptions, Press, Printing, Libraries.**
Boone, Daniel (1735–1820), American pioneer, **23**, 250.
Booth, Sir George (1622–1684), English soldier and politician; leads royalist rising in Cheshire and is defeated by Lambert (1659), **20**, 202.
Booth, John Wilkes (1839–1865), American actor; assassinates President Lincoln, **23**, 451.
Bora (Bore), Katharine von (1499–1552), a Cistercian nun; marries Martin Luther, **14**, 264.

Boran, queen of Persia 630–631 A.D.; reign of, **8**, 96.
Borda, president of Uruguay 1894–1897; events of his administration, **23**, 619.
Bordeaux, city, France; sacked by Northmen (ca. 850 A.D.), **11**, 4; siege of (1451), **11**, 239; siege of (1650), **11**, 507.
Bordeaux, Duke de, see **Chambord, Count de.**
Bordeaux Speech, of Louis Napoleon (Napoleon III), **13**, 126.
Bordoni, Florentine family; disturbances of, in Florence (1352–1354), **9**, 328–329.
Boreas, the north wind in Greek mythology; traditions concerning, **2**, 446.
Boretski, leaders of Novgorod in rebellion against Moscow, **17**, 172.
Borgar Thing, Norwegian assembly, **16**, 92.
Borghese, Camillo, see **Paul V,** pope.
Borghese, Prince Camillo Filippo Ludovico (1775–1832), an Italian noble; Napoleon gives administration of Italy to, **9**, 573.
Borgia, Alfonso, see **Calixtus II.**
Borgia, Cesare (1478–1507), duke of Valentinois, son of Pope Alexander VI; crimes of, **8**, 644–645; **9**, 429; sent as prisoner to Spain, **11**, 299–300.
Borgia, Lucrezia (1480–1519), duchess of Ferrara, daughter of Pope Alexander VI, **8**, 643.
Borgia, Rodrigo, see **Alexander VI,** pope.
Boril (thirteenth century), nephew of Kaloyan, usurps throne of Bulgaria, **24**, 171.
Boris I, king of Bulgaria 852–890; reign of, **24**, 161–162.
Boris II (tenth century), king of Bulgaria; reign of, **7**, 237–238; empire of, incorporated with Byzantium, **24**, 167.
Boris, Constantinovitch (fourteenth century), prince of Nijni-Novgorod; expelled from Nijni-Novgorod, **17**, 156.
Borjiguene, descendants of Yesuguei, **24**, 272.
Born, Bertram de (1140–1215), French troubadour and soldier, **11**, 71.
Bornhöved, battle of (1227), **16**, 226.
Borny (Pange), battle of (1870), **13**, 154.
Borodino (Moskva), a village in Russia; battle of (1812), **12**, 588–589; **17**, 473; **21**, 477; monument unveiled at, **17**, 556.
Borough, Lord Thomas (d. 1597), English soldier; appointed lord-deputy of Ireland (1597), **21**, 414; defeat of, by Hugh O'Neill, and death, **21**, 414.
Borrero, Antonio, elected president of Ecuador (1875), **23**, 615.
Borromeo, Count Carlo (1538–1584), Italian prelate; religious zeal of, **9**, 473; establishes Jesuits at Lucerne, **16**, 641.
Borselen, Francis van (fifteenth century), stadholder and member of the cod party; marries Jacqueline of Holland, **13**, 347–348.
Borselen, Wolfart van (thirteenth century), governor of Holland; abducts John I, **13**, 304–305.
Borsippeni, Chaldean astronomers, **1**, 480.
Boru (Boruma), Brian, see **Brian Boruma.**
Borziuoi (ninth century) prince of Bohemia; dethroned, **7**, 590.
Boscawen, Edward (1711–1761), English admiral; besieges Pondicherry, **12**, 47; gives battle to La Clue, **12**, 77; takes Cape Breton Island, **20**, 588; consults concerning fate of Acadians (1755), **23**, 204; at siege of Louisburg, **23**, 215; defeats French at Lagos Bay, **20**, 588–589.
Bose, Julius Friedrich Wilhelm von (1809–1894), Prussian general; in Austro-Prussian War, **15**, 493.
Boshof, President, South African statesman; Pretorius plans overthrow of his government in Orange Free State (1854), **22**, 277, 284.
Bosnia, a territory in southeastern Europe; Austrian occupation of, **15**, 48; value of, to Austria-Hungary, **15**, 51; in Russo-Turkish War, **17**, 602–606; sketch of, **24**, 215–217; conquered by Turks (1463), **24**, 330.
Bosnia and Herzegovina, province of Ottoman empire administered by Austria-Hungary under treaty of Berlin (1878); chronology (only), **24**, 253–254.
Boson (d. 887), count or duke of Provence; founds kingdom of Lower Burgundy, **7**, 585, 589; **13**, 350; ally of Bernhard, count of Auvergne, **11**, 7.
Bosquet, Pierre Joseph François (1810–1861), French soldier; in battle of the Alma (1854), **17**, 565–570; in battle of Inkerman (1854), **17**, 574; at siege of Sebastopol (1855), **17**, 579–584.
Bosschaert (Burchard), lord of Avennes; first husband of Margaret of Flanders (early thirteenth century), **13**, 293.
Bosse, Van, Dutch minister of finance; reforms of (1853), **14**, 61.
Bossu, Maximilian, Count (d. 1578), Dutch admiral, stadholder of Holland and Zealand; at taking of Briel (1572), **13**, 429; capture of, **13**, 439.
Boston, capital city of Massachusetts (U. S. A.); founding of, **22**, 640–641; named, **22**, 646; colonial trade of (late seventeenth century), **23**, 145; press-gang riots in (1747), **23**, 198; opposition to Stamp Act in, **23**, 232–235; the Boston massacre (1770), **23**, 236–237; the Boston "tea-party" (1774), **23**, 238; port of, closed to commerce, **23**, 239; fortified by General Gage, **23**, 240; siege of (1776), **23**, 250; evacuation of, **23**, 251; fire of (1872), **23**, 473.
Boston Massacre (1770), **23**, 236.
Boston Port Bill, **23**, 239–242.
Boston Tea-party, **20**, 619; **23**, 238.
Bostrom, Erik Gustav, Swedish statesman; becomes prime minister of Sweden (1891), **16**, 490; resignation of (1901), **16**, 491; resumes premiership (1902), **16**, 492
Bosworth Field (Market Bosworth), battle of (1485), **18**, 623–625.
Botaniates, see **Nicephorus III.**
Botany Bay, an inlet on eastern coast of New South Wales; penal settlement at (1787), **22**, 583.
Botha, Louis (1864–), Boer general in South African War; at Spion Kop, **22**, 310–312;

defeated at Dalmanutha and Bergendal, **22**, 314; defeated at Brakenlaagte (1901), **22**, 316; signs treaty of peace with British at Pretoria (1902), **22**, 317; first premier of Transvaal (1907), **21**, 670; at Colonial conference (1907), **21**, 668.
Botheric, general at Thessalonica (390 A.D.); murdered, **6**, 531.
Bothwell, Francis Stuart, Earl of, see Stuart.
Bothwell, Francis Stewart Hepburn, 5th Earl of Bothwell, see Hepburn.
Bothwell, James Hepburn, 4th Earl of (ca. 1536–1578); Mary Queen of Scots visits, **19**, 304; connection of, with murder of Darnley, **19**, 305–308; marries Mary Queen of Scots, **19**, 308–310; **21**, 266; character of, **19**, 309; created duke of Orkney, **19**, 310; captures money sent by Elizabeth to lords of the Congregation, **21**, 254.
Bothwell Bridge, battle of (1679), **21**, 305.
Botta, Paul Émile (1802–1870), French archæologist and traveller; discoveries in Mesopotamia, **1**, 600–604, 621.
Böttger (Böttcher, Böttiger), Johann Friedrich (1682–1719), German alchemist; invents Saxon porcelain, **14**, 404.
Bouchain, sieges of (1676), **11**, 585; (1711), **20**, 486.
Boucicaut, Jean Le Maingre, Sire de (1365–1421), French soldier; commands army sent to aid Manuel II, **7**, 332.
Boucquoi, Count, at battle of Prague (1620), **14**, 334.
Boudet, Jean, Count (1769–1809), French general; commands at battle of Marengo, **12**, 502–503.
Boufflers, Louis François, Duke de (1644–1711), French marshal; invades Cis-Rhenish Palatinate, **11**, 600; in war of League of Augsburg, **11**, 601–602; in battle of Steenkerke (1692), **11**, 605; opposes Marlborough in Netherlands, **11**, 615–616; at battle of Malplaquet, **11**, 624–625.
Bougainville, Louis Antoine de (1729–1814), French navigator and soldier; in Canada, **12**, 66; at defense of Quebec (1759), **23**, 218.
Bouguer, Pierre (1698–1758), French mathematician, **12**, 122.
Bouillé, François Claude Amour, Marquis de (1739–1800), French general; marches on Nancy, **12**, 228–229; plans escape of Louis XVI (1791), **12**, 239; assumes responsibility for Louis' flight, **12**, 244.
Bouillon, Godfrey de, see Godfrey de Bouillon.
Bouillon, Frédéric Maurice de la Tour d'Auvergne, Duke of (1605–1652), French general; leagues with Cinq-Mars against Richelieu, **11**, 479; leader of *importantes*, **11**, 502.
Bouillon, Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne, Duke of (1555–1623), French marshal; in conspiracy with Biron, **11**, 414; conspires against Sully, **11**, 434; summons peers to states general, **11**, 437.
Boulanger, Georges Ernest Jean Marie (1837–1891), French general; career of, **13**, 193–195.
Boulavine (eighteenth century), ataman of Don Cossacks; leads revolt against Russia, **17**, 277.
Boulevard Massacre, an incident of the coup d'état of 1851; description of, **13**, 116–120.
Boulgres, see Bulgarians.
Boulogne (Boulogne-sur-Mer), sieges of (1492), **19**, 27; (1544), **19**, 196.
Boulogne, Treaty of, a treaty concluded between France and England (1550), **21**, 245.
Bouquet, Henry (1719–1766), British soldier; in campaign against Ohio Indians (1763), **22**, 325, 527; **23**, 226.
Bourbaki, Charles Denis Sauter (1816–1897), French general; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 167–170; at siege of Sebastopol, **17**, 582.
Bourbon, Anthony de, see Anthony de Bourbon.
Bourbon, Aymon de, a Bourbonnais soldier; submits to Louis VI of France (1115), **11**, 31.
Bourbon, Charles, Cardinal de (1520–1590), a French prince and brother of Antoine of Navarre; made cardinal, **11**, 338; proclaimed king of France as Charles X, **11**, 397.
Bourbon, Charles of, count of Soissons, see Soissons.
Bourbon, Charles, Duke of (Constable Bourbon) (1490–1527), French general; at battle of Marignano (1515), **9**, 442; abandons Francis I, **9**, 448; **11**, 315–316; leads imperial army in Italy, **11**, 317; expels Sforza from Milan, **11**, 323; attacks Rome, **9**, 451–452; **11**, 323; death, **9**, 452; **11**, 323.
Bourbon, Charlotte of (d. 1582), marries William of Orange (1575), **13**, 454; death of, **13**, 493.
Bourbon, Francis, see Montpensier.
Bourbon, Louis Henri, Duke of (1692–1740), French politician; ministry of, **12**, 25–26.
Bourbon, Louis of, count of Soissons, see Soissons.
Bourbon, Mary de (fifteenth century); niece of Philip the Good; marriage of, **11**, 224.
Bourbon, House of, a royal house of France, Spain, and Naples. (1) French: aspirant for power in France (1559), **11**, 353; attains throne of France (1589), **11**, 395; genealogical table of, **11**, 402; united to house of Austria (ca. 1700), **14**, 405, 437; fall of (1789), **12**, 235–266; restoration of (1815), **13**, 9–33. (2) Neapolitan: rule of, in Two Sicilies (eighteenth century), **9**, 537; in war with Napoleon I, **9**, 558, 561–563, 570, 577; restoration of (1816), **9**, 579; rule of, after restoration, **9**, 583, 586, 592, 594–595, 602; final expulsion of (1860), **9**, 607. (3) Spanish: dynasty of, founded by Philip V, (1700), **10**, 279; dethroned by Napoleon I, **10**, 329; restoration of (1814), **10**, 370–372, 375–421; see also Condé.

Bourbon, Isle de, see Réunion.
Bourbon-Condé, Anne Geneviève, duchess of Longueville, see Longueville.
Bourbon-Condé, Louis de, see Clermont, Count of.
Bourbon-Condé, Louis Antoine Henri de, see Enghien.
Bourbonnais, an ancient government of central France; invasion of (1115), **11**, 31.
Bourdon, Léonard (1758–1815), French revolutionist; in the Reign of Terror, **12**, 340–343.
Bourdonnais, see La Bourdonnais.
Bourgeois, Léon Victor Auguste (1851–), French statesman; becomes premier, **13**, 196.
Bourges, Peace of, a peace concluded between John the Fearless and the Count d'Armagnac (1412), **11**, 167.
Bourke, Sir Richard (1777-1855), English governor of New South Wales (1831), **22**, 238.
Bourke, Richard Southwell, see Mayo, Earl of.
Bourmont, Louis Auguste Victor, Count de Ghaisnes de (1773–1846), French soldier; deserts Napoleon before Waterloo, **12**, 625; minister of war under Polignac, **13**, 41.
Boutwell, George Sewall (1818–1905), American politician; recommends impeachment of Andrew Johnson, **23**, 465.
Bouvines (Bovines), battle of (1214), **11**, 54; **13**, 315; **14**, 113; **18**, 345.
Bowdoin, James (1727–1790), American politician; governor of Massachusetts 1786–1787; suppresses Shay's rebellion, **23**, 287.
Bowell, Sir Mackenzie (1823–), Canadian statesman; becomes premier of Canada (1894), **22**, 346.
Bowes, Sir George (1527–1580) English soldier; agent for Elizabeth in punishment of northern insurrection, **19**, 339.
Bowes, Sir Jerome (d. 1616), English diplomat; English envoy from Elizabeth to Ivan the Terrible (1583), **17**, 208.
Bowring, Sir John (1792–1872), English statesman, traveller, and linguist; orders bombardment of Canton, **21**, 618.
Boxer Movement in China (1900), **24**, 567–575.
Boycott, term first applied to policy of Irish toward landlords and agents (1880–1881), **21**, 645.
Boyd, Sir Alexander, Scotch nobleman; conspires against James III (1466), **21**, 190; death of, **21**, 191.
Boyd, Thomas, earl of Arran, Scotch nobleman; marries sister of James III of Scotland (1467), **21**, 190; negotiates treaty with Denmark for acquisition of Orkney and Shetland islands, **21**, 190–191; fate of, **21**, 191.
Boyd, William, earl of Kilmarnock (1704–1746), Scottish jacobite; trial and execution of, **20**, 565–566.
Boyé, Joran (ca. 1600), Swiss general; besieges Ivangorod, **17**, 218.
Boyen, Leopold Hermann Ludwig von (1771–1848), a Prussian general and politician; aids in regeneration of Prussia, **15**, 302; opposes Karlsbad Decrees, **15**, 373; recalled to office, **15**, 411–412.
Boyle, Robert (1627–1691), British chemist and natural philosopher; discoverer of the law ("Boyle's law") of the elasticity of the air, **20**, 352.
Boyne, battle of the (1690), **20**, 426; **21**, 428.
Bozzaris, Marco (ca. 1790–1823), Greek patriot; in Greek War of Liberation, **24**, 231.
Brabant, province of Belgium; invasion of (1792), begins Franco-Austrian War, **14**, 506.
Brabant, Clignet de, French soldier; at battle of Agincourt (1415), **11**, 172.
Brabant, John, Duke of; marries Jacqueline of Holland, **13**, 342; founds University of Louvain (1426), **13**, 347; death of, **13**, 347.
Brabant, Henry, Duke of, see Henry I, the Warrior, duke of Brabant.
Brabantine Revolution (1787–1789), **14**, 44–46.
Brackenbury, Sir Robert (d. 1485), governor of the Tower of London; refuses to put sons of Edward IV to death (1483), **18**, 616; joins Richard III's army before battle of Bosworth Field, **18**, 624.
Braddock, Edward (1695–1755), British general; defeated at Fort Duquesne, **20**, 577; **23**, 206–210.
Bradford, William (1590–1657), an American colonial statesman and historian; in Holland, **22**, 622; made governor of Plymouth, **22**, 630; defies Canonicus, **22**, 631; receives visit from Governor Winthrop, **22**, 646.
Bradford, Yorkshire, England; battle of (645 A.D.), **18**, 62.
Bradfute, Marion, daughter of Sir Hugh de Bradfute; assists Wallace to escape (1297), **21**, 69; killed, **21**, 69.
Bradlaugh, Charles (1833–1891), English radical politician and advocate of secularism; institutes famous Bradlaugh question, **21**, 644.
Bradley, Joseph P. (1813–1892), American jurist; as member of Electoral Commission (1777), **23**, 475.
Bradshaw, John (1602–1659), English judge and politician, famous as a regicide; speech to Charles I, **20**, 74; elected president of council of state, **20**, 91; protest to Cromwell, **20**, 132; refuses to give pledge to Cromwell, **20**, 156; revenge on corpse of, **20**, 237.
Bradstreet, John (1711–1774), English soldier; captures Fort Frontenac (1759), **23**, 215.
Bradstreet, Simon (1603–1697), American colonial governor of Massachusetts 1679–1686 and 1689–1692; joins Massachusetts Bay Company, **22**, 641.
Braganza or Bragança, see John IV, king of Portugal.
Bragg, Braxton (1817–1876), American soldier in Confederate service; invades Kentucky (1862), **23**, 434; commands at

Murfreesboro (1862–1863), **23**, 434; commands at Chickamauga (1863), **23**, 441–442; defeated at Chattanooga (1863), **23**, 442–443.
Brahe, Tycho (1546–1601), celebrated Danish astronomer; patronage of, by Emperor Rudolf II, **14**, 331; predictions of, **16**, 304; retires to Austria, **16**, 304; sketch of, **16**, 352–354; predecessor of Francis Bacon in science, **19**, 525.
Brahma and Brahmanism, see **Religion**, section A.
Brahmana, Hindu theological work; described, **2**, 491.
Brahmans, sacred class of Hindus; chronological system of, **2**, 495; social position of, **2**, 508 seq.; religion of, **2**, 525–535.
Braïla (Braïlov), siege of (1828), **17**, 544.
Braiose, William de, Anglo-Irish noble; flees from Ireland (1209), **18**, 339.
Bramham Moor, battle of (1407), **18**, 525.
Brancaleone, d' Andolo (Dandolo), (d. 1258), Italian statesman; reforms of, **9**, 100.
Brancovano, Constantine, prince of Wallachia (seventeenth century); reign of, **24**, 143.
Brand, Henry Robert, second viscount Hampden (1841–), English statesman; becomes governor of New South Wales (1895), **22**, 241.
Brand, Sir John Henry (1823–1888), South African statesman; administration as president of Orange Free State, **22**, 278; proposes treaty of friendship to Kruger (1887), **22**, 281; presidency of the South African Republic offered to, **22**, 287; death of, **22**, 295.
Brandenburg, Frederick William of, see **Frederick William of Brandenburg**.
Brandenburg, electorate of German Empire; creation of, **14**, 94; investiture of house of Hohenzollern with (1417), **14**, 214; rise of, **15**, 106–128; Gustavus Adolphus seeks alliance with, **15**, 110; Poland seeks alliance with, **15**, 111; war with Sweden (1660), **16**, 341.
Brandenburg, electors of; become kings, **15**, 145.
Brandenburg, Friedrich Wilhelm, Count of (1792–1850), Prussian general and statesman; death of, **15**, 457.
Brandon, Charles (d. 1545), duke of Suffolk, English nobleman, favourite of Henry VIII; ambassador to France, **19**, 71; marries Mary Tudor, **19**, 72.
Brandon, mythological island, **22**, 414.
Brandt, Christian (Karstein Brandt), Dutch shipbuilder of the seventeenth century; instructs Peter the Great in shipbuilding, **17**, 252.
Brandt, Enevold, chamberlain to Christian VII of Denmark; career of, **16**, 417–418.
Brandywine, battle of the (1777), **23**, 266.
Brankovich, George (fifteenth century), Servian prince; forms alliance against Turks, **24**, 195; recognised as ruler of Servia by sultan, **24**, 321; buys peace from Turks, **24**, 330.
Brasidas (d. 422 B.C.), Greek general; repels Athenians at Methone (431 B.C.), **3**, 530; wounded, **3**, 577; last campaign and victory at Amphipolis, **3**, 580–582.
Brask, Hans (John), Swedish prelate; in carnage of Stockholm (1520), **16**, 231–236; at diet of Vesterås, **16**, 279; goes into voluntary exile, **16**, 282; in uprising against Gustavus Vasa, **16**, 287.
Brathwaite, Lord, English soldier; defeat of, at Tanjore (1782), **22**, 101.
Bratiano, Rumanian minister at Congress of Berlin (1878), **24**, 152.
Brattleboro, Vermont; first settlement near, **23**, 195.
Braun, Rudolf (fourteenth century), burgomaster of Zürich, career of, **16**, 571–572.
Braunau, battle of, **14**, 431.
Braut, see **Onund**.
Bravalla, battle of, **16**, 38.
Bravo, Nicolas (1787–1854), Mexican soldier; member of provisional government (1823), **23**, 624; defeated and banished by Victoria (1827), **23**, 624.
Brazil, main treatment, **23**, 652–668; discovery (1500), and colonisation, **23**, 652–654; **10**, 478; Spanish rule (1580–1640), **23**, 655; Portuguese Empire (1640–1822), **23**, 655–656; independent Brazilian Empire (1822–1889), **10**, 543; **23**, 657–663; Republic (1891), **23**, 663–668; German colonisation in, **15**, 564; **23**, 667–668.
Bréa, Jean Baptiste Fidèle (1790–1848), French soldier; opposes insurgents in revolution of 1848, **13**, 101.
Breadalbane, John Campbell, Earl of, connection with the massacre of Glencoe (1692), **21**, 312, 313.
Breakspeare, Nicholas, see **Adrian IV.**
Breauté, Falkes de, favourite of King John of England; banished from England (1224), **18**, 369.
Brébeuf, Jean de (1593–1649), French Jesuit missionary among Huron Indians; tortured to death, **23**, 69.
Brechin, David de, nephew of Robert Bruce; conspires against Bruce (1320), **21**, 111.
Breckinridge (Breckenridge), John Cabell (1821–1875), American politician and soldier; elected vice-president (1856), **23**, 399; candidate of the Southern Democrats for president (1860), **23**, 407.
Breda, town, Holland; siege of (1625), **13**, 577; (1638), **14**, 374.
Breda, Declaration of, a manifesto of Charles II of England (1660), **23**, 180; text of, **22**, 360.
Breda, Treaty of (1667), **11**, 568; **13**, 630; **20**, 261.
Brederode, Henry (1531–1568), lord of Vianen, marquis of Utrecht; heads disaffection in Holland (1566), **13**, 395; founds confederation of Beggars of the Sea, **13**, 398; convokes meeting of associates at St. Trond, **13**, 401; death of, **13**, 410.
Brederoo, Gerbrand Adrianssen (1585–1618), Dutch dramatic writer, **13**, 594.
Bredy, General, Austrian officer; killed during Viennese Revolution (1848), **14**, 646.
Breed's Hill, fortified, **23**, 246.

Breisach (Brisach or Alt-Breisach), siege of (1638), **11**, 471; **14**, 376; ceded to France, **14**, 383.
Breitenfeld, battles of, see **Leipsic.**
Brémule, see **Brenneville.**
Brendan, Saint (484–577), an Irish monk; myth arising from voyages of, **21**, 341.
Brenmule, see **Brenneville.**
Brenneville (Brémule, Brenmule or Noyon), battle of (1119), **11**, 31; **18**, 236.
Brennus, Gallic leader; invades Greece (279 B.C.), **3**, 338 note.
Brennus, leader of Senonian Gauls; captures Rome (390 B.C.), **5**, 156–164.
Brent, Margaret, American reformer; makes demand for woman's rights in Virginia (1648), **22**, 606.
Breogan, ancestor of the Breogantes, Irish tribes in Munster, **21**, 333.
Brereton, Sir William, establishes settlement at Winnissimet (now Chelsea, Massachusetts) (ca. 1622), **22**, 640.
Bresullo, naval battle near (1427), **9**, 281.
Bresci, Italian anarchist; assassinates King Humbert of Italy (1900), **9**, 633.
Brescia, Arnold of, see **Arnold of Brescia.**
Brescia, capital of province Brescia, Italy; siege of (1238), **9**, 94; surrendered to Ezzelino (1258), **9**, 106; capitulates to Henry VII (1311), **9**, 128; battle of (1401), **9**, 255; siege of (1426), **9**, 277; stormed by Austrians (1849), **14**, 660.
Breslau, capital of province Silesia, Prussia; sack of (ca. 1038), **24**, 14; battle of (ca. 1110), **24**, 25; siege of (1757), **15**, 202; riot of (1793), **15**, 271.
Breslau, Peace of (1742), **14**, 431; **15**, 174.
Brest, siege of (1513), **19**, 60.
Bretagne, see **Brittany.**
Bretagne (or **Britanny**), **John de**, earl of Richmond; appointed guardian of Scotland (1305), **21**, 84, 94; captured at Biland Abbey (1323), **21**, 113.
Breteuil, Eustace de, son-in-law of Henry I of England; quarrels with Henry I, **18**, 236.
Breteuil, William de, Anglo-Norman noble; disputes possession of royal treasures with Henry I (1100), **18**, 228.
Bretigny, Treaty or Peace of; signed (1360), **11**, 141; broken (1368–1369), **11**, 149.
Bretislaw, duke of Bohemia 1034–1055; conquered by Henry III, emperor of Holy Roman Empire, **7**, 639.
Breton, Nicholas (1545–1626), English lyric poet, **19**, 467.
Breton Club, see **Jacobins.**
Bretwalda, title of Anglo-Saxon rulers in Britain, **18**, 41, 41 note.
Brewster, William (1560–1644), English colonist in America, one of the "Pilgrim Fathers"; life work of, **22**, 617; appointed to accompany pilgrims to America, **22**, 624; publishes books, **22**, 622; becomes ruling elder of Plymouth colony, **22**, 635.
Breydel, John, leads revolt of weavers in Bruges (1302), **13**, 317.
Brézé, Marquis de, see **Dreux-Brézé.**
Brézé, Marshal, see **Maillé-Brézé.**
Brézé, Pierre de (d. 1465), seneschal of Anjou, Poitou and Normandy; assists Queen Margaret in War of Roses (1462), **18**, 582.
Brian Boruma (Böru or Borohma) (926–1014), king of Ireland; career of, **21**, 18, 349–355.
Briani, Cristoforo, Venetian inventor of coloured beads, **9**, 316.
Bridge, battle of the (634 A.D.), **8**, 97.
Bridget, Saint, of Ireland, see **Brigit.**
Bridget, Saint, of Sweden; see **Birgitta.**
Bridgewater, battle of; see **Lundy's Lane**, battle of.
Bridgman (Bridgeman), Sir Orlando (d. 1674), English jurist; succeeds Lord Clarendon as keeper of the great seal (1667), **20**, 264.
Brieg, siege of (1741), **15**, 166.
Briel (Brielle or Brill), siege of (1572), **13**, 428.
Brienne, battle of (1814), **12**, 608; **15**, 318; **17**, 486.
Brienne, Jean de, see **Jean.**
Brienne, Loménie de, see **Loménie.**
Brienne, Walter de, duke of Athens, see **Walter.**
Brigandage:
Italy (ca. 1600), **9**, 478–479.
France, **11**, 10, 133–134.
Germany (twelfth to thirteenth centuries), **14**, 143.
Australia (bushranging), **22**, 240.
Brigantes, most powerful of pre-Roman nations in Britain, **6**, 188, 255; **18**, 3; in Ireland, **21**, 333.
Bright, John (1811–1889), English statesman; supports Anti-Corn-Law League (1839–1840), **21**, 600; leaves Gladstone ministry on the bombardment of Alexandria (1882), **21**, 646; opposes Gladstone's "Home Rule" policy, **21**, 648; advocates cause of the Union in American Civil War, **23**, 424.
Brigit (Bridget), Saint (453–523 A.D.), a patron saint of Ireland; authority of, in early Irish church, **21**, 339, 396.
Brihuega, battle of (1710), **10**, 289.
Brill, see **Briel.**
Brinvilliers, Marie d'Aubray, Marquise de (1630–1676), French criminal; crimes of, **11**, 556.
Briord, French ambassador to Holland; signs partition treaty (1697), **11**, 611.
Brisbane, Sir Thomas Makdougall (1773–1860), British general and astronomer; governor of New South Wales 1821–1825, **22**, 238.
Briseis, character in Greek legend; captured by Achilles, **3**, 98.
Brissac, Charles de Cossé, Count de (1505–1564), French soldier; campaigns in Piedmont, **11**, 346.
Brissac, Louis Hercules Timoléon, Duke de (1734–1792), French nobleman; assassination of, **12**, 272.
Brisson, Eugène Henri (1835–), French statesman; premier (April–December, 1885), **13**, 193.

Brissot, Jean Pierre, surnamed de Warville (1754–1793), French politician and writer; leader of Girondists, **12**, 251; corresponds with Louis XVI, **12**, 258; secretary of national convention, **12**, 281; denounced by Jacobins, **12**, 290; executed, **12**, 326.
Bristol, seaport, England; taken by Prince Rupert (1643), **20**, 14; captured by Parliamentarians (1645), **20**, 39.
Bristol, Earls of, see Digby and Hervey.
Britain, see England.
Britannicus, originally Claudius Tiberius Germanicus (42–55 A.D.), son of Emperor Claudius; career of, **6**, 177–179, 185.
British Columbia, province in Dominion of Canada; admitted to the Canadian Confederation, **22**, 343.
British Empire, see volumes **18**, **19**, **20**, **21**, and **22**.
British Guiana, see Guiana.
British India, see India.
Britomartus, see Viridomarus.
Britons (Brython), national name of Celts in England; see England.
Brittany (Bretagne), former government of France; invaded by William the Conqueror (1054), **11**, 26; passes to English crown (1154), **11**, 34; war in (1341), **11**, 107; treaty with England, **11**, 152; united to France, **11**, 286.
Brittany, Anne of, see Anne of Brittany.
Brittany, John of, see Bretagne.
Broach, siege of (1803), **22**, 119.
Broc, Ranulf de, Anglo-Norman nobleman; hostility of, to Becket, **18**, 273–274.
Broc, Robert de, Anglo-Norman clergyman; hostile to Becket, **18**, 274; excommunicated, **18**, 274.
Brock, Sir Isaac (1769–1812), British soldier; captures General Hull's army at Detroit (1812), **23**, 330; killed at battle of Queenstown, Canada, **23**, 333.
Broderick, David Colbreth (1820–1859), American politician; death of, **23**, 406.
Brodir, Danish viking; joins league against Brian Boruma, **21**, 353; slays, and is slain by, Brian Boruma, **21**, 355.
Broghill, Lord, see Boyle, Roger.
Broglie, Achille Charles Léonce Victor, Duke de (1785–1870), French statesman; minister of public instruction, **13**, 56, 57; minister of foreign affairs, **13**, 62.
Broglie, François Marie, Duke de (1671–1745), French marshal; in battle of Parma, **12**, 29; in the Austrian War, **12**, 37.
Broglie, Jacques Victor Albert, Duke de (1821–1901), French statesman; ministry of, **13**, 188.
Broglie, Victor François, Duke de (1718–1804), French marshal; commands troops at Paris (1789), **12**, 168.
Broken Hill, New South Wales, silver discovered at (1883), **22**, 241.
Broken Staves, battle of the, see Dettingen, battle of.
Brömsebro, Peace of (1645), **16**, 360.
Bronze Age, Greece, **3**, 35, 40; Switzerland, **16**, 525.
Brooke, Henry, see Cobham.
Brookes, bishop of Gloucester; presides at trials for heresy (1555), **19**, 252.
Brooks, an English missionary in China; murdered in Boxer uprising, **24**, 567.
Brooks, Preston Smith (1819–1857), American politician; assaults Charles Sumner in U. S. senate chamber, **23**, 397.
Broschi, Carlo, see Farinelli.
Brothers of the Sword or Soldiers of Christ, a religious military order; founded (thirteenth century), **8**, 460; **16**, 160; conquer Esthonia, **16**, 160–162.
Brough, John (1811–1865), American politician; defeats Vallandigham for governorship of Ohio (1864), **23**, 450.
Brougham, Henry Peter (Baron Brougham and Vaux) (1778–1868), English statesman; advocates education of the poor (1816), **21**, 496, (1820), **21**, 515; legal adviser of Queen Caroline, wife of George IV (1820), **21**, 516–521; warning of, to slaveholders in West Indies, **21**, 528; joins Canning, **21**, 533; as reformer, **21**, 538; made lord chancellor, **21**, 549; speaks in favour of Reform Bill, **21**, 555; proposes Bankruptcy Court Bill, **21**, 557; speech of, on the new Poor Law, **21**, 569; proposition of, for education, **21**, 574; eulogy of, on William IV, **21**, 581.
Broughton, Lord, see Hobhouse.
Brown, Jacob (1775–1828), American general; at battle of Sackett's Harbor, **23**, 333; takes Fort Erie, **23**, 334; at battle of Chippewa, **23**, 334; at battle of Lundy's Lane, **23**, 334.
Brown, John, "of Ossawatomie" (1800–1859), American abolitionist; organises Pottawottamie massacre, **23**, 398; raid of, **23**, 404; trial and execution of, **23**, 405.
Browne, Colonel, English military officer; commands expedition in China (1875), **24**, 553.
Browne, John, leader of religious faction in Plymouth colony; sent back to England (1629), **22**, 643.
Browne, Count Maximilian Ulysses von (1705–1757), Austrian field-marshal; commands in Seven Years' War, **15**, 190–195; killed at battle of Prague, **15**, 195.
Browne or Brown, Robert (1550–1633), English theologian; founds Brownist sect (ca. 1580), **19**, 452; **22**, 616.
Browne, Samuel, leader of religious faction in Plymouth colony; sent back to England (1629), **22**, 643.
Brownists, see Browne, Robert.
Brownlow, William Gannaway (1805–1877), American journalist and politician; elected governor of Tennessee, **23**, 458.
Bruce, abbot of Kinross; ambassador of James VI of Scotland to England (1601), **10**, 427.
Bruce, Alexander Hugh, 6th Baron Balfour of Burleigh (1849–), English politician; resigns from Balfour ministry (1903), **21**, 662.

Bruce, David, see David II, king of Scotland.
Bruce, Edward (d. 1318), Scottish noble, younger brother of Robert Bruce (1274–1329); wins several battles in Galloway, **21**, 95; subjects Isle of Man, **21**, 97; lays siege to Stirling (1313), **18**, 434; **21**, 97; appointed heir of Scottish throne, **21**, 104; invades Ireland, **18**, 436; **21**, 104, 381; crowned king of Ireland, **18**, 436; **21**, 383; slain in Ireland, **18**, 436; **21**, 105, 384.
Bruce, Sir Frederick (1814–1867), English diplomat, brother of 8th earl of Elgin; appointed plenipotentiary in China (1859), **21**, 626.
Bruce, Henry Austin, Lord Aberdare (1815–1895), English statesman; home secretary in first Gladstone ministry (1869), **21**, 638.
Bruce, James, see Elgin, Earl of.
Bruce, Marjory, daughter of Robert Bruce; English imprison, **21**, 91; released after Bannockburn (1314), **21**, 102; marries Walter Stuart (1315), **21**, 104.
Bruce, Nigel (d. 1306), brother of Robert Bruce; execution of, **18**, 424; **21**, 91.
Bruce, Robert de, Scotch-Norman baron; renounces Scotch allegiance (1138), **18**, 244.
Bruce, Robert de (1210–1295), Scottish noble, grandfather of King Robert Bruce; at battle of Lewes, **21**, 55; performs homage to Edward I for Alexander of Scotland (1278), **21**, 55; chosen guardian of Scotland, **21**, 78.
Bruce, Robert de (1253–1304), Scottish noble, father of King Robert Bruce; ancestry of, **18**, 401; claims of, for Scottish throne, **18**, 401; **21**, 63, 66; joins Edward I in invasion of Scotland, **21**, 66.
Bruce, Robert de (1274–1329), king of Scotland 1306–1329; character of, **18**, 409; joins Wallace, **18**, 409; **21**, 70; deserts Scotland's cause (1297), **21**, 71; again deserts English, **18**, 421; **21**, 75; made earl of Carrick, **21**, 85; private feud with Baliol family, **21**, 85; conspires with William de Lambyrton, **21**, 87; stabs Comyn, **18**, 422; **21**, 88; crowned at Scone, **18**, 423; **21**, 89; English defeat of, at Perth, **18**, 423; feud of, with John of Lorn, **21**, 90, 95, 105; English imprison wife and daughter of, **21**, 91; conflict of, with the pope, **21**, 91, 105, 110, 113; tactics of, **21**, 92, 102; victory of, at Loudoun Hill (1307) **18**, 424; **21**, 93; deficiencies of army of, **21**, 98; victory of, over English at Bannockburn (1314), **18**, 435; **21**, 99; sufferings of, in establishing power in Scotland, **18**, 432; fight for Berwick (1318), **21**, 106; at battle of Biland Abbey, **21**, 112–113; alliance with France (1323), **21**, 113; besieges Norham and Alnwick, **21**, 116; dies, **21**, 117; estimates of, **21**, 117–123.
Bruce, Thomas, see Elgin, Earl of.
Bruce, Victor Alexander, see Elgin, Earl of.
Bruck, Karl Ludwig, Baron (1798–1860), Austrian statesman; becomes minister of commerce, **14**, 649; reforms of, **15**, 466.
Bructeri, German tribe, ultimately merged in Franks; wars with Romans, **6**, 60, 64, 66, 71; **7**, 463; join confederation of Franks, **7**, 458.
Brude, king of Scotland (d. 706 A.D.), **21**, 12.
Brudenel, James Thomas, see Cardigan.
Brueys d'Aigalliers, François Paul de (1753–1798) French naval commander; sails for Malta (1798), **12**, 463; in battle of the Nile (1798), **12**, 466.
Bruges, capital of West Flanders, Belgium; battle of (1382), **11**, 156; surrenders to allies (1708), **11**, 623; captured by French (1745), **12**, 42; taken by Pichegru (1794), **12**, 380.
Bruges Matins, massacre of the French in Bruges (1302), **13**, 316.
Brugghen, Dr. Justinus van der, Dutch statesman; educational legislation of (1857), **14**, 62.
Brugsch, Emil (1827–1894), German archæologist; discovers royal mummies, **1**, 155.
Brühl, Count Heinrich von (1700–1763), Saxon politician; policy of, **14**, 426; responsibility of, for capture of Saxon army (1756), **15**, 192; leads party of prince of Saxony in Poland, **17**, 376; influence of, in Poland, **24**, 77.
Brumaire, The 18th, in French history the coup d'état of November 9th, 1799, **12**, 483–485.
Brun, Le, see Le Brun.
Brunanburh, battle of (937 A.D.), **18**, 98; **21**, 17.
Brune, Guillaume Marie Anne (1763–1815), French marshal; commands in Switzerland, **12**, 460; **17**, 22–23; commands in Holland, **12**, 474; commands in Tuscany, **12**, 509; execution of, **13**, 16.
Brunehild (Brunehaut or Brunehilde) (d. 613), queen of Austrasia; story of, **7**, 479–480.
Brunelleschi, Filippo (1379–1446), Italian architect; Cosmo de' Medici employs, **9**, 359; Vasari on, **9**, 393–394.
Brunisand de Foix (fourteenth century), countess of Talleyrand-Périgord; relations of, with Clement V, **8**, 626.
Bruno, Saint, of Cologne (ca. 1040–1101); founds order of Carthusian monks (ca. 1085), **14**, 92.
Bruno, Giordano (ca. 1548–1600), Italian philosopher; burned, **9**, 483.
Brunswick, German province; rising of, against Duke Charles (1830), **15**, 403; dispute over succession in (1885), **15**, 539.
Brunswick, capital of Brunswick; diet of (1719), **17**, 303.
Brunswick, Charles Frederick, Duke of (1804–1873); deposed (1830), **15**, 403.
Brunswick, Charles William Ferdinand, Duke of (1735–1806), Prussian general; in Prussian military council, **15**, 259; issues manifesto, **12**, 257, 278; **15**, 269; in Franco-Austrian War, **12**, 269–280, 363; **14**, 507; **15**, 269, 273; killed, **15**, 294.
Brunswick, Christian, Duke of (d. 1626); as bishop of Halberstadt leads Protestant troops in Thirty Years' War, **14**, 336–337.

Brunswick, Ferdinand, Duke of (1721–1792), Prussian field-marshal; campaign against French in Seven Years' War, **12**, 73–77; made commander of English army, **15**, 204; conquest of, in Westphalia, **15**, 210; campaigns of (1759), **15**, 212; campaign of (1761), **15**, 221; captures Cassel (1762), **15**, 223.
Brunswick, Frederick William, Duke of (1771–1815); campaign of, in Saxony (1809), **14**, 555; **15**, 307.
Brunswick, Ludwig Ernst, Duke of (1718–1788); administration of, in Netherlands, **14**, 6 seq., **11**.
Brus, Robert de, see Bruce, Robert.
Brusa (Brussa), a city in Asiatic Turkey; conquered by Ottomans (1326), **24**, 313.
Brussels, capital of Belgium; "The Joyous Entrance" granted at (1356), **13**, 310; Charles V abdicates in (1555), **13**, 381; the regent, Margaret of Parma, establishes her capital at, **13**, 388; taken by French (1746), **12**, 42; rises against Emperor Joseph II (1787), **14**, 481; revolt in (1830), **14**, 50.
Brussels, Edict of, an edict re-enacting all previous religious decrees for the Netherlands (1549), **13**, 379.
Brussels, Union of, a compact between the states of the Netherlands (1577), **13**, 466.
Brutus (Scæva), Decimus Junius, Roman consul 325 B.C.; invades Vestinian country, **5**, 186.
Brutus, Decimus Junius, surnamed Albinus (d. 43 B.C.), Roman general; defeats Bellovaci, **5**, 568; in conspiracy against Cæsar, **5**, 580–586; seizes Cisalpine Gaul, **5**, 614–616; death, **5**, 617.
Brutus, Lucius Junius, Roman prince; establishes republic (510 B.C.), **5**, 85–89.
Brutus, Marcus Junius (Quintus Cæpio Brutus), (85–42 B.C.), Roman politician and scholar; becomes prætor, **5**, 578; in conspiracy against Cæsar, **5**, 580–586; after death of Cæsar, **5**, 611–614; war with Antony, **5**, 621–624.
Bry, Jean de, aids in humilating German Empire (1797), **15**, 283.
Bryan, Sir Francis (d. 1550), English poet, soldier, diplomatist; agent of Henry VIII at Rome (1528), **19**, 111.
Bryan, William Jennings (1860—), American politician; Democratic nominee for president of United States (1896), **23**, 486; (1900), **23**, 491.
Bryant, William Cullen (1794–1878), American poet and journalist; opposes Lincoln's renomination (1864), **23**, 450.
Bryce, James, British historian and statesman; chief secretary for Ireland (1905), **21**, 663; ambassador to United States (1907), **21**, 665.
Bubenberg, John of (fourteenth century), chief ruler of Bern, **16**, 569, 570.
Bubna, Ferdinand, Count of (1768–1825); an Austrian field-marshal; negotiates terms of peace of Schönbrunn (1809), **14**, 559; ambassador to Napoleon (1813), **14**, 574; driven into Switzerland (1814), **17**, 486.
Buccelin, Alamannian duke, see Butilin.
Buccleuch, Walter Francis Scott, Duke of (1806–1884), English statesman; succeeds Lord Wharncliffe as president of the council in Peel cabinet, **21**, 604.
Buccleugh, see Monmouth.
Bucephalus, horse of Alexander the Great; tamed by Alexander, **4**, 263; killed, **4**, 360.
Bucer or Butzer, Martin (1491–1551), German theologian; at conference of Marburg, **14**, 267.
Buch, Jean de Grailly, Captal de, French military leader; captured (1372), **11**, 151.
Buchan, Earl of; see Comyn, Alexander.
Buchanan, Franklin (1800–1874), American naval officer; enters service of Confederacy **23**, 417; in battle of *Monitor* and *Merrimac*, **23**, 427.
Buchanan, James (1791–1868), 15th president of United States; competes for presidential nomination in 1848, **23**, 377; competes for presidential nomination in 1852, **23**, 388; minister to England (1852), **23**, 390; joins in drawing up Ostend Manifesto (1854), **23**, 393; elected president (1856), **23**, 399–400; last months of administration of, **23**, 412; as ex-president, encourages Northern cause, **23**, 415.
Bucharest (Bukharest), capital of Rumania; taken by Sinan Pasha (1595), **24**, 373; siege of (1789), **17**, 408.
Bucharest, Treaty of (1812), **17**, 468; **24**, 147.
Buchari (d. 870), Arabian compiler of traditions, **8**, 302.
Bucheck, Berthold von (fourteenth century), commander of order of Teutonic Knights, **14**, 173.
Büchner, General von, at battle of Hennersdorf (1745), **15**, 181.
Buckhurst, Thomas Sackville, Lord, see Sackville, Thomas.
Buckingham, Edward Stafford, Duke of (d. 1521); honours, **19**, 81; execution, **19**, 82.
Buckingham, George Villiers, 1st Duke of (1592–1628), English courtier and politician; accomplishments of, **18**, 496; rise of, in favour of James I, **19**, 499; character and appearance of, **19**, 500; accompanies Prince Charles to Spain, **19**, 509; under Charles I, **19**, 535, 537, 539; impeached, **19**, 541; passion of, for Anne of Austria, **19**, 545; assassinated, **19**, 555.
Buckingham, George Villiers, 2nd Duke of (1627–1688), English politician, courtier, and writer; at French court, **11**, 450; influence of, at court of Charles II, **20**, 264; negotiations of, with the duchess of Orleans (1668), **20**, 270; profligacy of, **20**, 270; plans of, to prevent succession of duke of York, **20**, 272; concludes secret treaty with France (1671), **20**, 273; joins Shaftesbury and the opposition (1675), **20**, 280; committed to Tower, **20**, 284; negotiations of, with William III, **13**, 636.

Buckingham, Henry Stafford, Duke of (ca. 1440–1483), English politician; efforts of, in behalf of Richard, duke of Gloucester (1483), **18**, 611; revolt of, against Richard III (1483), **18**, 615; death of **18**, 617.
Buckner, Simon Bolivar (1823—), American Confederate soldier; surrenders Fort Donelson, **23**, 426.
Buczacz, a city of Galicia, Austria-Hungary; Peace of (1672), **24**, 59, 388.
Buda (Budapest since 1872), the capital of Hungary; sieges of (1684), **14**, 398; (1686), **14**, 398; **24**, 391; (1807), **14**, 553; (1849), **14**, 655.
Buddenbrock, Wilhelm Dietrich von (1672–1757), Prussian soldier; at battle of Chotusitz (1742), **15**, 171.
Buddha (ca. 562 B.C.–ca. 482 B.C.), Indian philosopher; founder of Buddhism, **2**, 535–545.
Buddhism, see Religion.
Budé, Guillaume (1467–1540), French savant; as ambassador to Leo X, **11**, 308; deputed by the king to receive Greek and Italian colonists, **11**, 329.
Buell, Don Carlos (1818–1898), American soldier; major-general of volunteers (1862) **23**, 425; at battle of Shiloh (1862), **23**, 428; at battle of Perryville (1862), **23**, 434; superseded, **23**, 434.
Buena Vista, a settlement in northeastern Mexico, near the Rio Grande; battle of (1847), **23**, 372, 625.
Buenos Ayres, capital of Argentina; settlement of (1535), **23**, 567, 568; battle of (1806), **23**, 579; siege of (1807), **23**, 579; becomes the seat of government in Argentina (1816), **23**, 592, 616.
Buffalo, a city in the state of New York; President McKinley assassinated at (1901), **23**, 491.
Buffon, Countess de; relations with the duke of Orleans (1789), **12**, 159.
Buffon, Georges Louis Leclerc, Count de (1707–1788), French naturalist; works of, **12**, 121.
Buganzy, battle of (1870), **13**, 156.
Bugeaud de la Piconnerie, Thomas Robert, duke d' Isly (1784–1849), French marshal and military writer; in war with Arabs, **13**, 68; wins battle of Isly, **13**, 76.
Bugenhagen, Johann, surnamed Pomeranus or Dr. Pommer (1485–1558), German reformer; coadjutor of Luther, **16**, 263–265.
Buhl, Mattis am, Swiss leader; commands Glaronaise at Näfels (1388), **16**, 577.
Buids, see Buyids.
Bukharest, see Bucharest.
Bukowina, duchy of Austria-Hungary; conquered from Turkey (1775), **24**, 147, 421.
Bulfontein, South Africa; diamonds discovered at, **22**, 269.
Bulgakov, Russian diplomat; intrigues at Constantinople (1787), **17**, 399.
Bulgaria, country of southeastern Europe; main treatment, **24**, 156–186; early history, **24**, 156–162; first Bulgarian Empire (893–1018), **24**, 163–167; Byzantine supremacy (1018–1186), **24**, 168; second Bulgarian Empire (1186–1398), **24**, 168–175; Bulgaria under the Turks (1398–1878), **24**, 175–177; revolt of (1876), **24**, 178; under Treaty of Berlin (1878) **24**, 178–179; new constitution, **24**, 179–180; recent history (1879–1904), **24**, 180–186; chronology, **24**, 244–248.
Bulgarian Atrocities (1876), **24**, 178.
Bulgarians or Boulgres, heretical sect; related to Manichæans, **11**, 51; see also Bogomiles, Albigenses.
Bulgaroctonus, "Slayer of the Bulgarians," see Basil II.
Bulgaro-Servian War (1885), **24**, 183.
Bulgars, a people of Finnic stock, who appeared on the lower Danube coming from southeastern Russia, about the close of the fifth century A.D.; first appearance of, in history, **7**, 429; character, early history, and customs of, **7**, 116–117, 189; invade Eastern Empire, **7**, 118, 127–128, 212, 214, 291–296; first appearance of, on Danube (678–680), **24**, 129; relation of, to Slavs, **24**, 159.
Bulgnéville, battle of (1431), **11**, 222.
Bull, Sacred, see Apis.
Bull, Stephen (fifteenth century), London merchant; privateering ships of, captured by Scottish vessels under Sir Andrew Wood (1490), **21**, 204.
Buller, Sir Redvers Henry (1839–), British general; campaigns in Natal (1899), **22**, 306; defeated at Colenso, **22**, 309; occupies Laing's Nek (1900), **22**, 314; occupies Lydenburg (1900), **22**, 314.
Bullock, William (fourteenth century), soldier and ecclesiastic; at siege of Perth, **21**, 136.
Bull Run (Manassas); first battle of (1861), **23**, 423; second battle of (1862), **23**, 432.
Bulls, see Edicts.
Bulnes, Manuel (1799–1866), Chilian general and statesman; president of Chili (1841–1851), **23**, 610.
Bülow, Bernhard, Count von (1849–), a German statesman; becomes secretary of state for foreign affairs (1897), **15**, 551; succeeds Prince Hohenlohe as chancellor of the German Empire (1900), **15**, 565.
Bülow, Friedrich Wilhelm von (1755–1816), Prussian general; crosses the Rhine, **12**, 608; **17**, 485; at Waterloo, **12**, 640; Prussian commander in War of Sixth Coalition, **15**, 319; reënforces Blücher, **17**, 486.
Bultadji Muhammed, Turkish grand vizir; in war with Russia (1711), **24**, 405.
Bulverheethe (Bulverhithe), former village in England; Normans under William the Conqueror land at (1066), **18**, 151.
Bulwer, Sir Henry Lytton (1801–1872), English diplomat; as minister to United States negotiates Clayton-Bulwer Treaty (1850), **23**, 383.
Bulwer-Clayton Treaty, see Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.
Bulwer-Lytton, Edward Robert, see Lytton.

Bunker Hill, battle of (June 17th, 1775), in American Revolutionary War, **23**, 247, 248.
Bunsen, Christian Karl Josias, Baron von (1791–1860), German scholar and diplomat; opposes London Protocol, **15**, 458.
Buol-Schauenstein, Karl Ferdinand, Count von (1797–1865), Austrian statesman; becomes minister of foreign affairs, **15**, 11; negotiations of, with Russia in Crimean War, **15**, 12; at congress of Paris (1856), **15**, 14; sends ultimatum to Piedmont, **15**, 15; foreign policy of, **15**, 16; Austrian envoy to diet of Frankfort, **15**, 379.
Buonaparte, see Bonaparte.
Buondelmonti, powerful family of Florence (twelfth century); subdued, **9**, 41; at war with Uberti (1215), **9**, 88 seq.
Bura, Treaty of (1730), **17**, 330.
Burchard, Saint (d. 752 A.D.), bishop of Würzberg; Pepin's ambassador to Rome, **7**, 508.
Burchard of Avennes, see Bosschaert.
Burchards, see Montmorency.
Burdett, Sir Francis (1770–1844), English politician; chairman of London Hampden Club, **21**, 500; speech of, at Westminster (1820), **21**, 510; at opening of parliament (1827), **21**, 533.
Buren, Maximilian van Egmond, Count of (d. 1548), general of Charles V; in Smalkaldic War (1546), **14**, 295.
Buren, Philip William, Count of, see Philip William, Prince of Orange.
Burford, battle of (752 A.D.), **18**, 58.
Burger, Schalk W., Boer statesman; opens negotiations with Kitchener, **22**, 315; signs treaty of peace with British at Pretoria (May 31st, 1902), **22**, 317.
Bürgerministerium, first parliamentary ministry of Cisleithania (Austro-Hungary); takes office (1868), **15**, 34.
Burgers, Thomas François, South African clergyman and statesman; elected president of South African Republic (1872), **22**, 287; leaves Transvaal, **22**, 289.
Burgesses, House of (in Virginia); authority of, **22**, 596.
Burgh, Hubert de (d. 1243), English statesman; in Magna Charta, **18**, 627; defeats fleet of Louis VIII of France (1217), **22**, 366; exercises royal authority in reign of Henry III, **18**, 368; triumphs over Peter des Roches, **18**, 369; disgrace and arrest of, **18**, 371.
Burgh, Ulick de, see Clanricarde.
Burghley, Thomas, Lord, see Cecil.
Burghley (Burleigh), William Cecil, Baron of (1520–1598), English statesman; secretary of state under Elizabeth, **19**, 268; created baron of Burghley by Elizabeth, **19**, 271; character of, **19**, 271, 419; influence of, over Elizabeth, **19**, 271; councillor of Elizabeth, **19**, 273; efforts of, to convict duke of Norfolk, **19**, 347; death of, **19**, 419.
Bürglen, Eberhard of (fourteenth century), supervisor of Forest Districts in Switzerland (1311), **16**, 561, 562.
Burgos, capital of the province of Burgos, Spain; duke of Wellington occupies (1812), **10**, 366.
Burgoyne, John (1722–1792), British soldier and dramatist; moves committee of enquiry into East India Company's affairs (1773), **22**, 78; presides over East India Company enquiry, moves vote of censure against Clive, **22**, 79; plan of his campaign in America (1777), **23**, 263; publishes his manifesto, **23**, 263; captures Ticonderoga, **23**, 264; defeat and capture at Saratoga, **23**, 265.
Burgundi, see Burgundians.
Burgundian Helvetia, see Helvetia, Burgundian.
Burgundians, French political party of the fifteenth century; opposed to the Armagnacs, **11**, 165–179.
Burgundians (Burgundi, Burgundiones), a Germanic tribe which settled in Gaul and founded kingdom of Burgundy; migrations of (third century), **7**, 428; invade Gaul (407 A.D.), **6**, 547; **16**, 534; see also Burgundy.
Burgundian War, against Swiss (1469–1473), **16**, 594.
Burgundy, general survey, **13**, 350–364; Kingdoms of: (1) *First Burgundian Kingdom* or *Regnum Burgundionum* (413–534 A.D.); founded, **6**, 571; **16**, 534; Aetius conquers (437 A.D.), **6**, 581; Clovis reduces to semi-dependence (500 A.D.) **7**, 467, 472; incorporated with Frankish Empire by Childebert and Clotaire (534 A.D.), **7**, 478; chronology, **7**, 368. (2) *Regnum Burgundiæ* (established 561); Gontram receives, **7**, 479; Childebert seizes (593), **7**, 480; reunited with Frankish Empire (613), **7**, 480; Clovis II receives (638), **7**, 480; Charles Martel represses revolt in, **7**, 497, 498; Pepin inherits (741), **7**, 502. (3) *Cisjurane Burgundy* or *Provence* (*Lower Burgundy, Arelat, Arles*) (879–933), **16**, 537; **13**, 350; **7**, 589, 592, 593; **11**, 7, 10. (4) *Transjurane Burgundy, Upper or Little Burgundy* (888–933), **16**, 537; **13**, 350; **7**, 592–593; **11**, 10. (5) *Arles* or *Burgundy* (933–1033), **16**, 537–538; **13**, 350; **7**, 593; chronology, **7**, 368.
Duchy of (Lower Burgundy); main treatment, **13**, 350–364; constituted (884), **11**, 6; relation to king of France, **11**, 3; Hugh the Great attempts to seize, **11**, 17; Henry I of France grants to Robert (founder of first house of Burgundy), (1032), **11**, 24; King John of France invests Philip the Bold with (1363), **11**, 143; Flanders added to, **11**, 159; raises ransom for John the Fearless, **11**, 164; in war with Armagnacs, **11**, 165–178; Philip the Good succeeds John the Fearless (1419), **11**, 179; in war with Jacqueline (acquires Holland and Hainault), **11**, 188; **13**, 343; gains territory by treaty of Arras (1435), **11**, 223; uprising of people of Ghent, **11**, 243; in War of the Public Weal, **11**, 250–253; under Charles the Bold (in struggle with Louis XI of France) (1467–1477), **11**, 254–267; loses independence, under Mary, **11**, 268; see also Burgundians.
Burgundy, Mary of, see Mary of Burgundy.
Burgundy, Philip, bastard of, made bishop of Utrecht (1516), **13**, 368.
Burgundy, dukes of; see Charles the Bold, John the Fearless, Philip the Bold, Philip the Good, Hugh.
Burhanpur, town in Central Provinces, British India; captured by English (1804), **22**, 121.
Burial Customs, see Funeral Customs.
Burke, Edmund (1729–1797), English statesman, orator, and writer; in his maiden speech advocates repeal of Stamp Act, **20**, 606; speech on conciliation with America, **20**, 624; proposes measures for economical reform, **20**, 633–634; in Rockingham ministry, **20**, 638; supports Wilberforce's movement for abolition of slave-trade, **20**, 650; as manager of Warren Hastings' impeachment, **20**, 650; breach of friendship with Fox, **20**, 652; warnings of, against French Revolution, **20**, 651; **21**, 452; separates from whig party, **20**, 652.
Burkersdorf, a village in Prussian Saxony; battle of (1762), **15**, 223.
Burkhardt, count of Thurgau (tenth century), German noble; made duke of Alamannia (917 A.D.), **16**, 537.
Burkes, The; rebellion of, in Ireland (sixteenth century), **19**, 422.
Burleigh, see Burghley.
Burley, Simon (1336–1388), English nobleman; peasants of Kent rise against, **18**, 489.
Burlingame, Anson (1820–1870), American diplomatist and politician; accepts challenge to duel with Preston Brooks (1855), **23**, 397.
Burma (Burmah), a former kingdom of Asia, now a part of the British Empire; conquest of, by British (1824–1826), **22**, 133; second war with England (1852), **22**, 160–161; third war with England (1885), **22**, 218; development of British sovereignty in (1885–1894), **24**, 557; China recognises British sovereignty in (1886), **24**, 560.
Burna-buriash I (fifteenth century B.C.), king of Babylon, **1**, 364, 374.
Burnel, Robert (d. 1292), English lawyer and bishop; presides at parliament of 1275, **18**, 394 note.
Burnes, Sir Alexander (1805–1841), a British geographer and traveller in central Asia; dispatched as British envoy to Kabul, **22**, 139; killed in massacre of Kabul, **22**, 141.
Burnet, Gilbert (1643–1715), British prelate, historian, and theologian; joins William of Orange in Holland, **20**, 407; appointed bishop of Salisbury, **20**, 423.
Burnet, William (1688–1729), American colonial governor; colonial governor of New York 1720–1728; establishes fur-trading post on Lake Ontario (1725), **23**, 88; treaty of, with Indians, **23**, 166; appointed colonial governor of Massachusetts (1728), **23**, 166; quarrels with assembly, **23**, 195.
Burnouf, Emile Louis (1821–), French archæologist and Orientalist; restores old Persian language, **1**, 624.
Burns, John, British politician; labour leader; president of local gov. board (1905), **21**, 663.
Burns, Robert (1759–1796), Scotch lyric poet, **21**, 327.
Burnside, Ambrose Everett (1824–1881), American general and politician; captures Roanoke Island (1862), **23**, 423; at battle of South Mountain (1862), **23**, 433; made commander-in-chief of Army of the Potomac, **23**, 434, 436; at battle of Fredericksburg (1862), **23**, 436.
"Burnt City," discovery of, at Hissarlik, **3**, 42.
Burr, Aaron (1756–1836), American politician; elected vice-president (1801), **23**, 316; conspiracy of, **23**, 319; duel with Alexander Hamilton, **23**, 319; trial of, **23**, 320.
Burra Burra, South Australia, copper discovered at, **22**, 246.
Burren Sunker, an Indian social class, **2**, 514; see also Castes in India.
Burrhus (Burrus), Afranius (d. 62 A.D.), Roman general; entrusted with education and care of Nero, **6**, 177, 179, 184–185; death of, **6**, 194.
Bursche, Von dem, Prussian captain; at battle of Kissingen (1866), **15**, 491.
Burte-Tchene (gray wolf), legendary ancestor of Jenghiz Khan, **24**, 262.
Burton, Henry (1578–1648) English Puritan; persecuted (1637), **19**, 571–572; freed from imprisonment, **19**, 583.
Burton, James, English conspirator in Rye House plot; story of, **20**, 380–381.
Burtzes (tenth century), Byzantine general; conquers Antioch (968, 975 A.D.), **7**, 232, 241.
Bu-sa-yin, shah of Persia, see Abu Said.
Buscarelli, Genoan ambassador to court of Persian khan (1289), **24**, 301.
Buschiri bin Salim (1834–1889), a mulatto Arab of East Africa; head of the Arab war against Germans (1888–1889), **15**, 555–556.
Buserut Gunze, town, India, Havelock captures (1857), **22**, 185.
Busiris, mythological ruler of Egypt, **1**, 282.
Busnah, Algerian Jew; cause of trouble with France (1819), **13**, 43.
Bussy (Bussy-Castelnau), Charles Joseph Patissier, Marquis of (1718–1785), a French soldier; wins renown in wars in India, **12**, 47.
Bustamente, Anastasio (1780–1853), Mexican soldier and politician; becomes vice-president, **23**, 624; becomes acting president, **23**, 624; at war with Santa Anna, **23**, 624; becomes president again, **23**, 624–625; in Colombia, **23**, 588.
Bute, John Stuart, 3d Earl of (1713–1792),

English statesman; appointed secretary of state (1761), **20**, 595; ascendency of, **20**, 598; letter of, to Pitt, **20**, 598; becomes prime minister, **20**, 599; retirement of, **20**, 601.
Buteo, M. Fabius (third century B.C.), Roman statesman; envoy to Carthage, **5**, 239; made dictator, **5**, 259.
Butilin (Buccelin), duke of the Alamanni; ravages Italy (ca. 553 A.D.), **7**, 422–424.
Butler, Andrew Pickens (1796–1857), American politician; arraigned in senate by Sumner, **23**, 396.
Butler, Benjamin Franklin (1818–1893), American lawyer, politician, and general; leads expedition to Hatteras Inlet (1861), **23**, 422; in New Orleans campaign (1862), **23**, 429; declares slaves contraband of war, **23**, 435.
Butler, James, earl of Ormonde; see Ormonde, earl of.
Butler, Sir Piers, earl of Ormonde, see Ormonde.
Butler, Samuel (1612–1680), English poet; notes down the characteristics of his time, **20**, 4.
Butler, William Orlando (1791–1880), American soldier and politician; succeeds Gen. Scott in command of American army in Mexico (1848), **23**, 375; democratic candidate for vice-president (1848), **23**, 377.
Buttington, a place in Montgomery, Wales; siege of (895), **18**, 88.
Buttrick, John (1715–1775), American soldier; at Concord, **23**, 242.
Buxhövden, Friedrich Wilhelm, Count von, (1750–1811), Russian general; victorious at Pultusk (1806), **17**, 451; manifesto of, on war with Sweden, **17**, 457.
Buxton, Sir Thomas Fowell (1786–1845), English philanthropist; resolution of, against slavery (1823), **21**, 527.
Buyids (Buids), a Persian dynasty of the tenth and eleventh centuries; foundation of, **8**, 219, 220; **24**, 490; reign of, **8**, 223.
Buys, Paul (sixteenth century), Dutch statesman; elected advocate of Holland, **13**, 432; in peace negotiations with Emperor Maximilian, **13**, 453; urges convocation of the states, **13**, 508; supports English party, **13**, 512 note; imprisonment of, **13**, 520.
Buzot, François Nicolas Léonard (1760–1794), French revolutionist; argues against king, **12**, 246; proposes investigation into the state of Paris, **12**, 283; proposes penalty of death for advocacy of royalty, **12**, 290; death of, **12**, 391.
Bye Plot or Surprise Plot, a conspiracy of 1603 to seize the person of James I of England, **19**, 472.
Byland Abbey, see Biland Abbey.
Byllinge, Edward (d. 1687), proprietor of West New Jersey, **23**, 32.
Byng, George, see Torrington, Viscount.
Byng, John (1704–1757), British admiral; commanding at Minorca (1756), **12**, 68; **20**, 579; at St. Philip, **20**, 580; proposes return to Gibraltar, **20**, 580; arrest of, **20**, 580; condemned by court-martial, **12**, 69 note; **20**, 584; efforts in behalf of, **20**, 585; execution of, **12**, 69 note; **20**, 586.
Byron, George Noel Gordon, Lord (1788–1824), English poet; share of, in Greek revolution, **24**, 232; death of, at Missolonghi, **21**, 534.
Byrsa, citadel of Carthage, **5**, 307, 309–310, 314.
Byzantine Empire, see Eastern Empire.
Byzantium, ancient Greek city on the present site of Constantinople; founded (658 B.C.), **3**, 205; Alcibiades conquers (408 B.C., **3**, 631.

C

Cabal, Conway, see Conway.
Cabal Ministry, an unpopular ministry in England under Charles II; formation of, **20**, 264; fall of, **20**, 280.
Cabarrus, Thérèse, see Chimay.
Cabet, Étienne (1788–1856), French communist; teachings of, **13**, 209.
Cabezo de Vaca, Alvar Nunez (1490–1560), Spanish soldier and explorer; expeditions to Florida, **22**, 476, 486.
Cabinet, English origin of, **20**, 444.
Cabiri, Pelasgian divinities, **2**, 351; **3**, 114.
Cable, sub-marine, between United States and Europe; laid (1869, 1875), **23**, 477–478.
Cabochians, a political faction in Paris during the reign of Charles VI; ordinance of, for the repression of abuses, (1413), **11**, 168; overthrown by Armagnacs, **11**, 169.
Cabot, George (1751–1823), American statesman; at Hartford Convention (1814), **23**, 338.
Cabot, John (1450–1498), Italian navigator in the English service, discoverer of North American continent; voyages of, **19**, 43; **22**, 322, 454, 455 note.
Cabot, Sebastian (1477–1557), English explorer; voyages of, **22**, 455–457.
Cabral or Cabrera, Pedro Alvares (1460–ca. 1526), Portuguese navigator; discoveries of, **10**, 478, 479; **22**, 467.
Cabrillo, Juan Rodriguez (d. 1543), a Portuguese navigator; traces western coast of North America (1542), **22**, 495.
Cacama, king of Tezcuco 1516–1520, **23**, 507.
Caceres, Andrés Avelino (b. 1838), Peruvian general; commands Peruvian forces in Chilian War (1879), **23**, 607; president of Peru, **23**, 608, 609.
Cadan, Peace of (1534), **14**, 272.
Caddea League (League of God's House), a Rhætian federation; origin of (1396), **16**, 587.
Cade, "Jack" (d. 1450), leader of English peasants; rebellion of, **18**, 566.
Cadiz (Gades), a Spanish sea-port; settlement of, **2**, 316; **10**, 4; English expeditions against (1587), **19**, 386; (1596), **19**, 414; (1625), **19**, 538; (1703), **20**, 471; siege of (1823), **10**, 392.
Cadmaño, Josŝ Maria Placido, provisional president of Ecuador 1882, **23**, 615.
Cadmea, citadel of Thebes in Bœotia; seized by Spartans (383 B.C.), **4**, 130.
Cadmeans, ancient inhabitants of Bœotian Thebes, **3**, 38, 100.
Cadmus, mythical founder of Thebes, **3**, 107–108, 114.
Cadorna, Raffaele (1815–1897), Italian general; takes Rome, **9**, 621, 622 note.
Cadoudal, George (1771–1804), French royalist; plots against Napoleon, **12**, 496, 509, 533–535.
Cadusians, an ancient Asiatic people inhabiting the district on the southwest shores of the Caspian Sea; in Persian wars, **2**, 622, 629.
Cadys, king of Lydia ca. 700 B.C., **2**, 426.
Cæcina Alienus, Aulus (d. 79 A.D.), Roman general, **6**, 227, 229, 248; **16**, 532.
Cædmon (d. ca. 680 A.D.), Anglo-Saxon poet; origin in Northumbria, **21**, 11.
Cælius, Marcus, see Rufus.
Caen, city in France; sieges of (1346), **11**, 113; (1417), **18**, 537.
Cæninenses, ancient tribe of Italy, **5**, 63–64.
Cæpio, Cn. Servilius, Roman consul 253 B.C.; in First Punic War, **5**, 226; in Second Punic War, **5**, 250, 252.
Cæpio, Q. Servilius, Roman consul and commander; in Lusitanian War (140 B.C.), **5**, 318.
Cæpio, Q. Servilius, Roman consul;, captures Toulouse (106 B.C.), **5**, 393, 394; governs Gaul, **5**, 401.
Cæpio, Q. Servilius, Roman leader in Social War (90 B.C.), **5**, 413–415.
Cæsar, significance of the name, **6**, 263.
Cæsar, Caius (d. 84 B.C.), father of Julius Cæsar, **5**, 477.
Cæsar, Caius (20 B.C.–4 A.D.), grandson of Augustus; campaign of, in Asia, **6**, 117–119.
Cæsar, Caius Julius (100–44 B.C.), Roman general and statesman; proscribed by Sulla, **5**, 440; early career of, **5**, 477–480; attempt to involve in Catiline's conspiracy, **5**, 488; rise of, **5**, 494–497; debts of, **5**, 498; in first triumvirate, **5**, 501–504; campaigns of—in Gaul and Britain, **5**, 514–527; **18**, 1–12; **21**, 3; in Germany, **7**, 458; in Spain, **10**, 8–9; in Helvetia, **16**, 530–531—; war with Pompey, **5**, 528–543; as dictator, **5**, 536, 553, 563, 571; prodigal public expenditures of, **5**, 566; and Cleopatra, **4**, 576–577; **5**, 546–551, 603; war with Pharnaces in Pontus, **5**, 551; war with Scipio in Africa, **5**, 554–558; closing scenes in life of, **5**, 560–587; reforms of, **5**, 572–575; life of, in Rome, **5**, 575–578; refuses the title of king, **5**, 579; assassination of, **5**, 582–587; personality and character, **5**, 576, 588–608; memoirs and commentaries of, **5**, 592–593, 644; will and funeral of, **5**, 610–611.
Cæsar, L. Julius (d. 43 B.C.), Roman consul 64 B.C., uncle of Mark Antony; proscribed by Octavian, **5**, 617.

Cæsar, L. Julius, son of the preceding; surrenders Utica to Cæsar (46 B.C.), **5**, 561.
Cæsar, Lucius (17 B.C.–2 A.D.), grandson of Augustus, **6**, 96, 117; death of, **6**, 119.
Cæsar, Lucius Julius, Roman consul 90 B.C.; in Social War **5**, 413.
Cæsarea Philippi, see Paneas.
Cæsar, Sextus Julius (d. 48 B.C.), Roman commander in Syria; killed by his soldiers, **5**, 568–569.
Cæsarion or Neocæsar (ca. 47 B.C.—ca. 30 B.C.), son of Cæsar and Cleopatra, **4**, 577; **5**, 610.
Cæsarius (fourth century A.D.), Roman magistrate at Antioch, **6**, 530, 531.
Caffre, see Kaffir.
Cagliari, naval battle of (1351), **9**, 266.
Caillères, Count de, French plenipotentiary; in Treaty of Ryswick (1697), **11**, 608.
Cain Adamnain, an ancient Irish law, exempting women from military service, **21**, 344.
Cairo, modern capital of Egypt; foundation of, **8**, 160; mediæval slave-mart of, **9**, 321; conquered by Ottomans (1517), **24**, 445.
Cairoli, Benedetto (1825–1889), Italian statesman; heads insurrection at Rome (1867), **9**, 618; ministries of, **9**, 630–631; attempts to save Humbert I from assassination, **9**, 630.
Cairpre (fifth century), Irish king; stem-father of northern Hui Neill, **21**, 342.
Caius Julius Cæsar Caligula, see Caligula.
Cajetan, Tommaso di Vio (1469–1534), Italian cardinal; fails to repress Luther, **14**, 254.
Calabria, province of S. W. Italy; conquered by Robert Guiscard, **9**, 71; **11**, 27.
Calah (Nimrud), capital of Assyria; Shalmaneser I chooses as residence (ca. 1300 B.C.), **1**, 318, 371, 375; rebuilt, **1**, 402; antiquities of, **1**, 384.
Calais, French sea-port; sieges of (1347), **11**, 119; **18**, 464, 465; (1436), **13**, 354; (1558), **11**, 347; **19**, 261; ceded to England (1360), **11**, 141; effect of loss of, on England (1558), **19**, 459.
Calandrino, (Tommaso Parentucelli), see Nicholas V.
Calas, son of Harpalus, general of Alexander the Great; commands Thessalians (334 B.C.), **4**, 279, 284; as satrap of Phrygia, **4**, 290–296.
Calasirians (Klashr), Egyptian warrior caste, **1**, 201; **3**, 363.
Calatanazar, place in Spain; battle of (1001), **8**, 235.
Calatinus, A. Atilius or Serranus, Roman soldier; appointed dictator (249 B.C.), **5**, 231.
Calatrava, Knights of, Spanish religious order; established (twelfth century), **8**, 465.
Calavius, Pacuvius, Capuan ally of Hannibal in Second Punic War (216 B.C.), **5**, 258.
Calder, Sir Robert (1745–1818), British admiral; defeats French off Cape Finisterre, **12**, 543; **21**, 466.
Calcutta, capital of British India; foundation of, by English, **22**, 44; Mahratta Ditch of, **22**, 44; Black Hole of, **22**, 54; English retake (1757), **22**, 57.
Calcutta, University of, established in 1857, **22**, 211.
Calderai del Contrapeso, Italian secret society, **9**, 583.
Caldero, Serapio, Peruvian statesman, temporary president (1904), **23**, 609.
Calderon, Rodrigo, Spanish adventurer; governs for the duke of Lerma, **10**, 261; imprisoned (1618), **10**, 262.
Caldiero, village in Italy; battle of (1796), **12**, 436; **14**, 513; (1805), **14**, 537.
Caledonians, Scottish tribe, **18**, 3; **21**, 4.
Calendar: main treatment, **25**, 666–672.
Assyrian: "eponymic year," **1**, 566; divisions of the year, **1**, 570.
Babylonian: use of the thirteenth month in, **1**, 524; chronology and the Ptolemaic canon, **1**, 565; divisions of the day (the kazab), **1**, 566; **25**, 666.
Chinese: **24**, 538; **25**, 670.
Julian: Cæsar institutes, **5**, 574; Gregory XIII corrects, **5**, 575; **25**, 667.
Gregorian; instituted, **5**, 575; **9**, 477; dissensions over, in Switzerland, **16**, 642; England adopts, **20**, 570; **25**, 668.
Republican: of French Revolution; Carlyle on, **12**, 309–310; **25**, 671.
Calenus, Quintus Fufius, lieutenant of Cæsar; subjugates southern Greece (48 B.C.), **5**, 545.
Calhoun, John Caldwell (1782–1850), American statesman; a leader of the war party in 1812, **23**, 328; vice-president, **23**, 351–352; biography, **23**, 352 note; and tariff compromise, **23**, 359; urges annexation of Texas, **23**, 369; his pro-slavery resolutions in senate, **23**, 378; and admission of California, **23**, 381.
Calicut or Kolikod, an Indian seaport; burning of, by the Portuguese (1500), **10**, 480; capture of, by Da Gama (1502), **10**, 481.
California, a state of the United States; in Mexican War, **23**, 373; discovery of gold in, **23**, 379; question of its admission to the union, **23**, 379–381; adopts anti-slavery constitution, **23**, 380; settlement of, by Spaniards, **23**, 564.
Californians, Indian tribe, **22**, 507.
Califurnius, Roman general of Marcus Aurelius; wars of, with Britons (ca. 163 A.D.), **6**, 294.
Caligula, Caius Julius Cæsar (12–41 A.D.), Roman emperor; seeks divine honours, **2**, 171; reign of, **6**, 160–168; invades Britain, **18**, 12.
Caliphate, the government of the caliphs, the successors of Mohammed; decline of, **8**, 22; disputed succession to, at death of Mohammed, **8**, 144; seat of, transferred to Damascus, **8**, 176; seat of, transferred to Babylonia, **8**, 209; at Baghdad, overthrown by Mongols, **8**, 231; policy of, toward Turkish adventurers, **24**, 270; bought by Ottomans, **24**, 445.

Calixtines or Utraquists, a Bohemian sect; conservative Hussites, so called, **14**, 208; refuse to recognise Albert II as emperor, **14**, 217.
Calixtus I (d. 223 A.D.), bishop of Rome 219–223, **8**, 503.
Calixtus II or Callistus (Guido of Burgundy), (d. 1124) pope; establishes peace with the German emperor, **7**, 658; **8**, 601; contests papal chair with Gregory, **8**, 603; arranges peace between Henry I of England and Louis VI of France, **11**, 32.
Calixtus III (Alfonso Borgia) (ca. 1378–1458), pope 1455–1458; urges war against Turks, **8**, 642; decrees revision of Joan of Arc's trial, **11**, 219.
Callaicus, name given to Dec. Junius Brutus; see Brutus.
Calleja del Rey, Felix Maria (1750–1820), Spanish general; defeats Mexican revolutionists under Hidalgo, **23**, 622; campaigns of, against Morelos, **23**, 622.
Callet, see Karl, William.
Callias, Athenian envoy to Sparta (371 B.C.), **4**, 150, 151.
Callicrates (second century B.C.), tyrant of Achaia, **4**, 540.
Callicrates (sixth century B.C.), Greek architect, **3**, 230.
Callicratidas, Spartan commander in Peloponnesian War (407 B.C.), **3**, 634.
Callières Bonnevue, Louis Hector (1639–1703) French colonial officer; governor-general of Canada, **23**, 81.
Callimachus (fifth century B.C.), Greek artist, inventor of Corinthian capital, **3**, 482, 544.
Callimachus, Athenian polemarch, at Marathon (490 B.C.), **3**, 239, 242, 272–276.
Callimachus of Parrhasia, Greek captain under Xenophon (401 B.C.), **4**, 61.
Callinicus, see Seleucus II.
Callippus, an Athenian, assassinates Dion, tyrant of Syracuse (354 B.C.), **4**, 206.
Callisthenes (ca. 365–327 B.C.), Greek philosopher; opposes Philip, **4**, 233; refuses to worship Alexander, **4**, 352–354.
Callistratus, (fourth century B.C.), Athenian orator and leader, **4**, 142, 148, 151, 188.
Callistus (eighth century A.D.), patriarch of Aquileia; favourite of King Liutprand of Lombardy, **7**, 450.
Callistus, see Calixtus.
Callixenus (fourth century B.C.), Greek demagogue, **3**, 636–637; **4**, 27.
Calmucks, see Kalmucks.
Calocyres (tenth century), Byzantine ambassador to Russia; treason of, **7**, 233, 237.
Calo-John, see Joannes II.
Calonne, Charles Alexandre de (1734–1802), French statesman; favourite of Marie Antoinette, **12**, 140; at the Assembly of Notables, **12**, 143; opposition to, **12**, 144; adopts liberal plans, **12**, 145; as minister of finance, **12**, 182; opposes manifesto of duke of Brunswick, **12**, 257.
Calpurnia, last wife of Julius Cæsar (59–44 B.C.), **5**, 582, 585, 609.
Calpurnian Law, Roman law providing for investigation of provincial governments (149 B.C.), **5**, 374, 375.
Calpurnius, see Bestia and Piso.
Calvena, see Matius, Caius.
Calvert, Cecil, 2d Lord Baltimore (1605–1675), son of George Calvert, first proprietor of Maryland; created absolute proprietor of Maryland, **22**, 599; judicious administration of, **22**, 601; invites New England Puritans to settle in Maryland (1642), **22**, 604; promotes cause of religious freedom in Maryland, **22**, 605; adheres to parliamentary party in Civil War in England, **22**, 606; property rights in Maryland respected by Cromwell, **22**, 607.
Calvert, George, 1st Lord Baltimore (1580–1632), English statesman, founder of Maryland; visits Virginia (1629), **22**, 590, 599; attempts to colonise Newfoundland, **22**, 599; granted charter for settlement of Maryland, **22**, 599; death of, **22**, 599; character of, **22**, 603.
Calvert, Leonard (1582–1647), brother of Cecil Calvert, first governor of Maryland; sails to America with first emigrants for Maryland (1633), **22**, 600; relations with Indians, **22**, 600; flees to Virginia during Clayborne's rebellion (1645), **22**, 602.
Calvin, John (1509–1564), Protestant reformer; biographical notice of, **11**, 426; at Geneva, **16**, 639; banishment of, **16**, 639; founds academy of Geneva, **16**, 640.
Calvinus, Caius Sextius (second century B.C.), Roman proconsul in Gaul; founds Aix, **5**, 377, 382.
Calvinus, Cneius Domitius, Cæsar's lieutenant in Pontus (48 B.C.), **5**, 546, 547, 551.
Calvus, Licinius Stolo, see Licinius.
Calydonian Boar, in Greek legend, **3**, 72.
Cam, Diego (fifteenth century), Portuguese navigator; explores African coast (1484–1485), **10**, 474.
Camacho, Colonel, Bolivian soldier in Chilian War (1880), **23**, 612.
Camarilla, Spanish political institution under Ferdinand VII; power of, **10**, 381.
Cambacérès, Jean Jacques Régis de, duke of Parma (1753–1824), French statesman; and the executive Directory, **12**, 419; made consul, **12**, 494; his influence with Napoleon, **12**, 523, 526, 584; made arch-chancellor, **12**, 537; minister in Hundred Days, **12**, 624.
Cambles (Cambletes), hero of Lydian folklore, **2**, 426, 429.
Cambodia, see French Indo-China.
Cambon, Pierre Joseph (1754–1820), French financier, **12**, 311.
Cambray or Cambrai, a town in France; sieges of (1580), **13**, 489; **19**, 354; (1657), **11**, 518; (1677), **11**, 587; **13**, 640.
Cambray, Congress of, a congress which provided for the possession of Tuscany and Parma (1725), **9**, 526.
Cambray, League of, an alliance between the pope, the emperor of Germany and the

kings of France and Spain (1508), **9**, 432; **11**, 301; **19**, 58.
Cambray, Peace of, known also as "La paix des dames," "The Ladies' Peace," or "La Traité des dames," a peace negotiated between Francis I of France and Charles V (1529), **9**, 457; **11**, 325; **13**, 369.
Cambridge, city in Massachusetts; founding of Harvard College at, **22**, 648; Washington establishes his headquarters at (1775), **23**, 248.
Cambridge, Richard, Earl of (d. 1415), grandfather of Edward IV of England; marries Anne Mortimer, **18**, 569; executed, **18**, 530, 569.
Cambridge, University of, a university at Cambridge, England; as Puritan stronghold under Queen Elizabeth, **19**, 451; Buckingham as chancellor of, **19**, 543; in religious quarrel with James II, **20**, 388.
Cambyses I, king of Persia, father of Cyrus the Great, **2**, 576.
Cambyses (II or III) Kambujiya (sixth century B.C.), king of Persia; subdues Egypt, **1**, 62, 188, 190–194; and the Phœnicians, **2**, 289, 311; reign of, **2**, 600, 604; and Persian civilisation, **2**, 657.
Camden, a town in South Carolina (U. S. A.); battle of (1780), **23**, 274.
Camden, Charles Pratt, 1st Earl of (1714–1794), English statesman; discharges Wilkes in *habeas corpus* proceedings, **20**, 602; made lord chancellor, **20**, 609; defends embargo on corn exportation, **20**, 610; speech of, supporting Chatham, **20**, 614; dismissal of, **20**, 615.
Camerata, Napoleone, Countess, niece of Napoleon I; relations of, with duke of Reichstadt (1830), **14**, 589 seq.
Cameron, Dr. Archibald (ca. 1698–1753), a Scottish Jacobite; execution of, **15**, 187.
Cameron, Richard (d. 1680), Scottish covenanter; leader of the "Cameronians," **21**, 306.
Cameroon, see Kamerun.
Camillus, L. Furius, Roman consul 349 B.C., **5**, 165–166, 177, 186.
Camillus, M. Furius (d. 365 B.C.), Roman dictator, **5**, 160–165, 171–172.
Camillus, Spurius, son of Marcus Furius; Roman prætor 367 B.C., **5**, 172.
Camisards, Protestants of the Cévennes; revolt of (1703), **11**, 617.
Campan, Jeanne Louise (1752–1822), attendant to Queen Marie Antoinette, **12**, 239, 539.
Campanella, Tommaso (1568–1639), Dominican friar; incites revolution in Calabria, **9**, 482, 487.
Campanians, inhabitants of Campania, a district of ancient Italy; origin of, **5**, 179; in wars with Romans, **2**, 319; **5**, 180, 183, 206, 208–210, 437.
Campbell, Sir Archibald (1769–1843), English general; captures Donabew (1825), **22**, 134.
Campbell, Archibald, see Argyll.
Campbell, Sir Colin, Lord Clyde (1792–1863), British soldier; at Lucknow, **22**, 193–195; at Cawnpore, **22**, 196; created Lord Clyde, **22**, 201; governor-general of Nova Scotia, **22**, 341.
Campbell, John, see Argyll.
Campbell-Bannermann, Sir Henry (1836–), English statesman; war secretary in Rosebery ministry, **21**, 650; premier (1905), **21**, 663; House of Lords reform, **21**, 675.
Campeggio or Campeggi, Lorenzo (1474–1539), Italian cardinal; connection with divorce proceedings between Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon, **19**, 108–114.
Camperdown, naval battle of (1797), **21**, 458.
Camperdown, Viscount, see Duncan, Adam.
Campero, Narciso (1815–), president of Bolivia 1880–1884, **23**, 613.
Camphausen, Ludolph (1803–1890), Prussian politician, **15**, 428, 429.
Camphausen, Otto (1812–1896), Prussian minister of finance; reforms of, **15**, 501.
Campillo, Treaty of (1305 ?), **10**, 70.
Campion, Edmund (1540–1581), English Jesuit; martyred, **19**, 355.
Campobasso, Count Niccolo (fifteenth century), Italian soldier; traitor to Charles the Bold, **11**, 267.
Campo-Formio, Peace of (1797), a treaty between France and Austria, **9**, 556; **10**, 317; **12**, 452; **14**, 523; **17**, 18, 432; **21**, 456.
Canaan, land of, the modern Palestine; wars of, with Egypt, **1**, 73, 142, 146; language of, **1**, 119, 344; human sacrifices in, **1**, 463; origin of people of, **1**, 347; conquered by Assyria, **1**, 408; conquest of, by Israelites, **2**, 66; Assyrians colonise, **2**, 125; see also Hebrews, Israel, Judæa, Palestine, Phœnicia.
Canada, Dominion of; main treatment, **22**, 321–348; discovery, **22**, 321–322; French régime, **22**, 322–324; English rule (1763–1774), **22**, 325–326; Quebec Act and American Revolution, **22**, 326–327; the Loyalists, **22**, 327–328; the Constitutional Act, **22**, 328–331; struggle for constitutional government, **22**, 331–336; the revolt of 1837, **22**, 336–339; Union Act of 1840, **22**, 339–340; establishment of responsible government, **22**, 340–341; Canadian Confederation, **22**, 341–342; the Northwest, **22**, 342–345; history since confederation, **22**, 345–346; **21**, 671; Newfoundland, **22**, 346–348.
Canale, Niccolo, Venetian admiral; commands against Turks (1469–1470), **9**, 295.
Canals:
Assyria; irrigation canal at Nineveh, **1**, 387.
Babylonia; irrigation canals, **1**, 339, 476, 481; regulations concerning (Code of Khammurabi), **1**, 504.
Egypt; Neku's canal between Nile and Red Sea, **1**, 183; Neku's canal restored or completed by Amru, **8**, 164; Mahmudia canal, **24**, 456.
Erie, **23**, 500.
Kiel canal, completed (1895), **15**, 554.
Panama, **23**, 491, 604–605.

Suez; English government purchases share in (1875), **21**, 639; **23**, 458; share of Egypt in building of, **24**, 456.
Canaris, Constantine (1790–1877), Greek politician; forms coalition ministry in Greece (1877), **24**, 237.
Canaries, islands in the Atlantic, off coast of Africa; visited by Punic mariners, **2**, 277; in Spanish possession, **10**, 156.
Canclaux, J. B. Camille, Count (1740–1817), French soldier; defeated by the Vendeans, **12**, 376; in command of the republican army, **12**, 404.
Cancelliari, Guelph family in Italy; power of, in Tuscany, **9**, 119.
Cancello, Louis (sixteenth century), Dominican missionary; in Florida, **22**, 485.
Candamo, Manuel, Peruvian statesman; president (1903), **23**, 609.
Candaules (Myrsilus, Sadyattes) (d. ca. 715 B.C.), last Heracleid king of Lydia; killed by Gyges, **2**, 411, 447–448.
Candia, island of; see Crete.
Candia, capital of Crete; siege of (1666), **24**, 386.
Candish (sixth century), chief of Avars; ambassador to Justinian, **7**, 120.
Canea, a town in Crete; siege of (1645), **9**, 519.
Canglor, battle of (1488), **19**, 25.
Can' Grande della Scala, see Scala.
Cannæ, an ancient town of southern Italy; battle of (216 B.C.), **4**, 398; **5**, 254–256.
Cannibalism, New Zealand (the Maoris), **22**, 264; ancient Brazil, **23**, 653.
Canning, Charles John, Earl Canning (1812–1862), an English statesman; governor-general of India (1856), **22**, 166; attempts to mollify native troops, **22**, 170; action after massacre at Delhi, **22**, 173; proclamation of, **22**, 198; receives new title of viceroy of India, **22**, 202; estimate of, **22**, 203.
Canning, George (1770–1827), English statesman; foreign secretary, **21**, 470; trial of Queen Caroline and, **21**, 517; supports Catholic emancipation, **21**, 521; policy toward Spanish-American colonies, **21**, 524–525; proposes joint Anglo-American declaration concerning independence of Latin-American republics, **23**, xx; policy of, toward slavery, **21**, 527; ministry of, **21**, 532; brings about treaty between England, France and Russia concerning Greek independence, **21**, 534; death of, **21**, 534.
Canning, Stratford, Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe (1786–1880), English diplomatist; assists Layard in archæological work, **1**, 605; English ambassador at Constantinople, **21**, 615.
Canonicus (ca. 1565–1647), an American Indian chief; defies Governor Bradford, **22**, 631; friendship of, for Roger Williams, **23**, 96.
Canopus, a city of ancient Egypt, near present Abukir; battle of (1801), **24**, 448.
Canossa, a castle in northern Italy; humiliation of Henry IV at (1077), **8**, 600.
Canovas del Castillo, Antonio (1809–1897), Spanish statesman; forms ministry (Dec. 31st, 1874), **10**, 416; policy, **10**, 417, 418–419; resignation and reappointment, **10**, 419; assassination, **10**, 419.
Canrobert, François Certain (1809–1895), French soldier; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 154; at battle of the Alma, **17**, 565; as commander-in-chief in Crimea, **17**, 570.
Cantacuzenus, see Johannes VI.
Cantemir, Demetrius (1673–1723), hospodar of Moldavia; assists Peter the Great in Turkish wars, **17**, 282; **24**, 144.
Canterac, José (ca. 1775–1835), Spanish soldier; in South American war of revolution, **23**, 586.
Canterbury Tales, a work by Geoffrey Chaucer (fifteenth century), **18**, 478–479, 496–497.
Cantii, a pre-Roman people in Britain, **18**, 3.
Cantillon, Pierre Joseph (1788–1869), French soldier; receives legacy from Napoleon, **12**, 645.
Canton, an important commercial city of China; bombardment of (1857), **21**, 618.
Canudos, siege of (1897), **23**, 666.
Canuleian Law, a Roman law proposed in 445 B.C. by Caius Canuleius, concerning marriage between patricians and plebeians, **5**, 140.
Canute, or Cnut, or Knud the Great (ca. 994–1035), king of England, Denmark, and Norway; main treatment of, **16**, 47–49; **18**, 117–123; introduces Christianity into Denmark, **16**, 48; in Rome, **16**, 48; **18**, 122; invades Norway, **16**, 72, 76; Eadmund (Ironside), divides kingdom with, **18**, 118; development of England under, **18**, 121; character of, **18**, 121; death of, **16**, 77; **18**, 123.
Canute, Kings of Denmark and Sweden, see Knud.
Cao, Diego, see Cam.
Cape Ann, a cape on the northeastern coast of Massachusetts (U. S. A.); colony of (1624), **22**, 639.
Cape Colony, or Cape of Good Hope, British colony in South Africa; main treatment, **22**, 265–276; first Dutch colonisation (1652), **22**, 265; first English occupation (1795), **22**, 266; second English occupation (1806), **22**, 266; Kaffir wars and the Great Trek, **22**, 266–268; convict agitation and history to 1880, **22**, 268–270; the Afrikander Bond (1880–1889), **22**, 270–272; the Rhodes administration, **22**, 273–274; the Schreiner ministry, **22**, 274–275; the Boer War, **22**, 275–276.
Cape Fear, a promontory on Smith Island, North Carolina (U. S. A.); New England settlement at (1630), **23**, 47.
Cape of Good Hope, a colony in South Africa; see Cape Colony.
Cape of Good Hope, a promontory of southern Africa; discovery of, **22**, 265.
Cape Town, capital of Cape Colony; convicts deported to, **22**, 268; Roberts and Kitchener in, **22**, 275, 310.

Capel, Lord Arthur (1610–1649), an English royalist; execution of, **20**, 92.

Capel, Arthur, earl of Essex (1631–1683), English diplomat and statesman; becomes member of Temple ministry (1679), **20**, 293; resignation of, from treasury, **20**, 297; suicide of, **20**, 304.

Capelianus (third century A.D.), governor of Mauretania; defeats Gordian at Carthage, **6**, 410.

Capello, Bianca (ca. 1548–1587), an Italian of noble family; wife of Francesco de' Medici, **9**, 480.

Capet, House of, royal dynasty in France (987–1328); and Salic Law, **11**, 46.

Capet, Hugh, see Hugh Capet.

Capistrano, Giovanni di', Saint (1386–1456), Italian monk; at siege of Belgrade, **24**, 330 note.

Capital, see Labour, Manufactures and Industry.

Capitani, military commanders in Florence; powers of, **9**, 332, 335.

Capito, C. Ateius, Roman tribune (55 B.C.), opposes Crassus, **5**, 509.

Capito, C. Ateius (d. 22 A.D.), son of the preceding, Roman jurist; and the secular games of Augustus, **6**, 101.

Capito, Fonteius, Roman commander; proclaimed emperor by soldiers (68 A.D.), **6**, 221.

Capitolinus, P. Manlius (fourth century B.C.), Roman dictator, **5**, 171.

Capo d'Istria, Count Giovanni Anton (1776–1831), president of Greece; administration of, **24**, 234.

Cappadocia (Tabal), an ancient country in eastern Asia Minor; main treatment of, **2**, 415; under Assyrian sway, **1**, 311, 388, 394, 398, 400, 418–419.

Capponi, Neri (1388–1457), one of chief magistrates of Florentine Republic; rival of Cosmo de' Medici, **9**, 357.

Caprara, Æneas Sylvius, Count of (1631–1701), an Italian soldier in the Austrian service; in wars with Turks, **14**, 398.

Caprara, Giovanni Battisto (1733–1810), Italian cardinal, **12**, 512.

Caprivi de Caprara de Montecucoli, Georg Leo von (1831–1899), German statesman; chancellor of the empire; opposed to Bismarck, **15**, 545; as chancellor, **15**, 546–550.

Caprotinæ nones, Roman festival, **5**, 73–74.

Capua, ancient city in Italy; Romans besiege (211 B.C.), **5**, 267–268; battle of (Vulturnus) (554 A.D.), **7**, 423.

Car, ancestor of the Carians, **2**, 419.

Caracalla, Marcus Aurelius Antoninus (188–217 A.D.), Roman emperor; reign of, **6**, 388–393; reforms of, **6**, 404, 406; in Britain, **18**, 21.

Caracas, company of, commercial association in Spanish America; founded (1728), **23**, 563, 577.

Caracciolo, Ser Gianni, favourite of Joanna II of Naples, **9**, 235, 236.

Caractacus or Caradoc, a British king (ca. 50 A.D.), wars of, with Romans, **6**, 169–170, 178; **18**, 13.

Caraffa, Antonio (d. 1693), a general in Austrian service; holds tribunal called Slaughter-house of Eperies (1687), **14**, 398.

Caraffa, Cardinal, see Paul IV, pope.

Carausius, Marcus Aurelius Valerius (d. 293 A.D.), Roman insurgent; proclaims himself emperor of Britain (287 B.C.), **6**, 434; **7**, 460; **18**, 22.

Carbajal or Carvajal, Francisco de (1464–1548), a Spanish soldier in South America; execution of (1548), **23**, 561.

Carbo, Caius Papirius, a Roman tribune; partisan of Gracchus, **5**, 367–371; elected consul (120 B.C.), **5**, 381.

Carbo, Cneius Papirius, Roman consul 113 B.C., war with the Cimbrians, **5**, 392–393.

Carbo, Cneius Papirius (d. 82 B.C.), son of the preceding, Roman consul 85 B.C., supporter of Marius, **5**, 427, 431, 434–436, 442.

Carbon, French royalist, agent of Cadoudal; attempt to assassinate Napoleon, **12**, 509.

Carbonari, a political secret society; in Italy, **9**, 581; in France, **13**, 26.

Carcassonne, French city, given to Simon de Montfort, **11**, 53; united to the French crown, **11**, 58.

Carchedon, a founder of Carthage, **2**, 360.

Carchemish, ancient capital of Hittites; battle of (605 B.C.), **2**, 286.

Cardigan, James Thomas Brudenel, Lord (1797–1868), English general; leads charge of the Light Brigade, **17**, 572.

Cardona, Raymond (fourteenth century), Spanish general; Italian campaign of (1325), **9**, 137–141.

Cardona, Raymond de (sixteenth century), Spanish viceroy of Naples; at Ravenna, **9**, 435; restores the Medici in Florence, **9**, 437; made viceroy (1509), **10**, 165.

Caretta, Colonel, marquis of Grana, Italian soldier; secret agent in intrigues against Wallenstein, **14**, 363.

Carew, George, baron Carew and earl of Totnes (1555–1629), English soldier and statesman; campaign in Ireland (ca. 1599), **21**, 417.

Carew, John (d. 1660), English parliamentary leader, one of the regicides; trial and execution, **20**, 236.

Carew, Thomas (1598–1639), English poet, **20**, 4.

Carey, William, English courtier, marriage of, to Mary Boleyn (1521), **19**, 101 note.

Cargill, Donald (1619–1681), a Scotch covenanting preacher; leader of the "Cameronians," **21**, 306.

Caria, in ancient geography a division of Asia Minor; history of, **2**, 386, 417.

Carignan, Thomas François of Savoy, Prince of (1596–1656), son of Charles Emmanuel, duke of Savoy; at battle of Avein, **11**, 469; claims regency, **9**, 506.

Carinus, Marcus Aurelius, Roman emperor 283–285 A.D.; reign of, **6**, 431–433.

Caristo, naval battle of (ca. 1350), **9**, 266.

Carle, François de, first French ambassador to Moscow (1586), **17**, 227.

Carlen, French republican general in revolution, **12**, 366.

Carleton, George (1559–1628), bishop of Llandaff; English ambassador at the Hague (1616), **13**, 556; delegate to synod of Dort (Dordrecht), **13**, 563.

Carleton, Sir Guy, Lord Dorchester (1724–1808), British soldier and administrator; appointed governor-general of Canada (1766), **22**, 326; administers Canada under Quebec Act, **22**, 326–327; made commander-in-chief of British forces in America (1782), **23**, 280; proclaims cessation of hostilities in America (1783), **23**, 280; second administration of, in Canada (as Lord Dorchester) 1786–1796, **22**, 328.

Carlisle, the capital of the county of Cumberland, England; seized by Alexander II (1215), **21**, 51; battle of (1461), **18**, 581.

Carlisle, Countess of, mistress of Strafford; reveals to parliament plot of Charles I, **19**, 615, 615 note.

Carlists, supporters of the Spanish pretender Don Carlos; rise of, in Spain, **10**, 395; driven from Spain, **10**, 398; insurrection of (1873–1876), **10**, 412–417.

Carlo, duke of Mantua, see Gonzaga.

Carloman (d. 755 A.D.), son of Charles Martel; shares kingdom with Pepin the Short, **7**, 502–503; abdicates and becomes a monk, **7**, 504–505, 522; opposes the pope, **7**, 512.

Carloman (d. 884 A.D.), son of Louis the Stammerer, king of West Franks, **7**, 585; **11**, 7.

Carloman (d. 880 A.D.), eldest son of Ludwig the German; at war with Ratislaw, prince of Moravia, **7**, 580; as king of Italy, **8**, 576.

Carloman (751–771 A.D.), son of Pepin; divides kingdom with Charlemagne, **7**, 518, 522.

Carloman, son of Charlemagne; see Pepin.

Carlos I, king of Portugal; see Charles I.

Carlos, Don (1545–1568), son of Philip II, and infante of Spain; main treatment, **10**, 251; promised heritage of the Spanish possessions, **11**, 346.

Carlos, Don (Carlos Maria Ysidoro de Bourbon) (1788–1855), second son of Charles IV of Spain; pretender to the Spanish crown, **10**, 395–397.

Carlos, Don (Carlos Maria de los Dolores Juan Isidoro José Francisco), duke of Madrid (1848–), pretender to Spanish throne; rising in favour of (1872), **10**, 409, 410; in Spain (1873), **10**, 412; policy ruled by church, **10**, 414; Carlist battles, **10**, 415–417; retreats to France, **10**, 417.

Carlovingian or Carolingian ("descendant of Carl," particularly Charles Martel), a royal Frankish house, furnishing second dynasty of French kings (751–987), a line of German rulers (752–911), and a line of Italian rulers (774–961); main treatment to Treaty of Verdun (843), **7**, 507–573; in France after 843 A.D., **11**, 1–21; in Germany and Italy after 843 A.D., **7**, 574–615.

Carlson E., Swedish political leader; forms party of liberals and radicals (1900), **16**, 492.

Carlsson, Ketil, bishop of Linköping; denounces Christian I of Denmark, **16**, 213.

Carmagnola, Francesco Bussone (1390–1432), Italian general; under Visconti, **9**, 257; in the service of Venice, **9**, 276–289; fall of, **9**, 289.

Carmania (Kerman), Persian province, **4**, 366, 369, 371, 381.

Carmarthen or Cærmarthen, Marquis of, see Danby, Earl of.

Carmen Sylva, see Elizabeth, queen of Rumania.

Carnap, Lieutenant von, German soldier; leads expedition in West Africa (1894), **15**, 559.

Carnarvon, Henry Howard Molyneux Herbert, 4th Earl of (1831–1890), English statesman; South African policy as colonial secretary, **22**, 269–270; settles boundary difficulty between Orange Free State and Griqualand (1876), **22**, 270; as lord-lieutenant of Ireland in Salisbury's first ministry (1885) negotiates with Parnell, **21**, 647.

Carne, Sir Edward (d. 1561), English ambassador at Rome for Queen Mary I of England, **19**, 252, 272.

Carneiro de Campos, José Joachim, marquis of Caravelles (1768–1836), Brazilian statesman; one of three regents for Pedro II, **23**, 658.

Carneiro, Leao Honorio Hermeto, marquis of Paraña (1801–1856), Brazilian statesman; premier (1843–1844), **23**, 659; death, **23**, 659.

Carnot, Lazare Nicolas Marguerite (1753–1823), French statesman; as war minister, **12**, 360, 419; at battle of Wattignies, **12**, 365; despatches Napoleon to the Alps, **12**, 372; foreign policy of, **12**, 379; elected to the Directory, **12**, 419; gives Napoleon command of the army of the Alps, **12**, 423; plan of campaign in Italy, **12**, 424; Rhine policy of, **12**, 431; character and policy, **12**, 441; escape and condemnation of, **12**, 547, 548; recall of, **12**, 523; supports Napoleon after return from Elba (1815), **12**, 624.

Carnot, Marie François Sadi (1837–1894), grandson of the preceding; becomes president of France, **13**, 194; assassinated, **13**, 195.

Carolina Code, criminal code of Emperor Charles V, **14**, 280.

Carolina of Austria, consort of Ferdinand IV of Two Sicilies, **9**, 538.

Carolinas, see North Carolina and South Carolina.

Caroline Affair, destruction of American vessel *Caroline* (1837), **22**, 337; **23**, 367.

Caroline Amelia Elizabeth (1768–1821), queen of George IV of England; trial of, **21**, 516; death of, **21**, 521.

Caroline Mathilda (1751–1775), queen of

Christian VII of Denmark; marriage of, **16**, 415; banishment and death of, **16**, 418.
Caroline Wilhelmina of Anspach (1683–1737), queen-consort of George II of England; marriage of, **20**, 538; character and influence of, **20**, 539; as regent, **20**, 547, 550; and Robert Walpole, **20**, 552–553. ness and death of, **20**, 552.
Caroline Books, Charlemagne's refutation of doctrine of image worship, **7**, 218.
Carolines or Caroline Islands, sold to Germany (1899), **10**, 420.
Carolingian, see Carlovingian.
Caron, Augustin Joseph (1774–1822), a French officer and Bonapartist; execution of, **13**, 27.
Carpi, battle of (1701), **11**, 615; **14**, 407.
Carpilio (fifth century A.D.), son of Aëtius, **6**, 580.
Carpini, Giovanni Piano (b. ca. 1200), Italian monk; papal legate to Khan of Tartary (1245–1247), **24**, 289.
Carpio, Bernardo del (ninth century), a Spanish hero; at battle of Roncesvalles, **10**, 42.
Carr, Robert, earl of Somerset (ca.1589–1645); England, **19**, favourite of James I of 495; titles bestowed upon, **19**, 496; trial of, **19**, 496–498.
Carr, Sir Robert (d. 1667), commissioner sent by Charles II to settle disputes in America (1664), **23**, 143–145.
Carra, Jean Louis (1743–1793), a Girondist; execution of, **12**, 326.
Carraras, reigning family of Lombardy (fourteenth century); in war with Venice, **9**, 275–276.
Carrel, Armand (1800–1836), editor of newspaper *Le National*, killed in duel, **13**, 69.
Carrera, Juan José, Chilian general, brother of José Miguel de Carrera; in war of liberation from Spain (1811), **23**, 585.
Carrera, Rafael (1814–1865), a Guatemalan general and statesman, Indian extraction; career of, **23**, 650–651.
Carrhæ (Kharran), town in Mesopotamia, **2**, 57, 58; battle of (53 B.C.), **5**, 510; **8**, 63.
Carrick, Earl of, see Bruce, Robert de (1253–1304).
Carrickfergus Castle, siege of (1689), **21**, 428.
Carrier, Jean Baptiste (1756–1794), French revolutionist; noyades of, **12**, 330, 330 note; trial of, **12**, 389, 391, 447.
Carrion, battle of (1037), **10**, 47.
Carrion, Geronimo, president of Ecuador 1865–1867, **23**, 614.
Carstares, William (1649–1715), a Scottish ecclesiastic; adviser of King William III, **21**, 311.
Cartagena (New Carthage), Spanish Mediterranean port; founded by Hasdrubal (228 B.C.), **5**, 238; **10**, 6; captured by Scipio (209 B.C.), **5**, 279–280; siege of (1873), **10**, 412.
Carteaux, Jean François (1751–1813), French general; in French Revolution, **12**, 372, 423.
Carter, John, colonial leader in Virginia; in struggle for popular liberty (1658), **22**, 596.
Carter, Richard, English admiral; at battle of La Hogue (1692), **20**, 436.
Carteret, General, Dutch soldier; killed by Schill at Stralsund (1809), **15**, 306.
Carteret, Sir George (d. 1680), English sailor; proprietary of New Jersey, **23**, 26, 30.
Carteret, John, Lord, see Granville.
Carteret, Philip, deputy of Sir George Carteret; in east New Jersey (1675), **23**, 153.
Carteret County, early settlement in South Carolina, **23**, 53.
Carthage (Karthada, Karchedon), ancient African city; main treatment of, as Phœnician city, **2**, 308–328; in wars with Sicily (fourth and fifth centuries B.C.), **3**, 352, 591; **4**, 202–204, 579, 580; **5**, 202, 203, 207–208, 217; and human sacrifices, **4**, 580; in First Punic War, with Rome, **5**, 215–240; commerce of, **5**, 217; and her Spanish dominion, **5**, 238; **10**, 5–8, 427; in Second Punic War, **5**, 241–295; in Third Punic War, **5**, 305–314; description of, **5**, 307; destruction of, by Scipio (146 B.C.), **5**, 310–314; Roman colony, Junonia, established at, **5**, 377, 573; and the Vandals (fifth century A.D.), **6**, 578–579, 599; sieges of (533 A.D.), **7**, 91; (697 A.D.), **8**, 181; (1270), **11**, 62.
Carthalo (third century B.C.), a Carthaginian leader, **5**, 305.
Carthusians, order of; founded, in twelfth century, **14**, 92.
Cartier, Jacques (1494–1552), French explorer in America; voyages of, **22**, 322, 464, 553; commission of, **22**, 553.
Cartwright, commissioner sent by Charles II, to settle disputes in America (1664), **23**, 143–145.
Cartwright, John (1740–1824), English radical; chairman of reform convention, **21**, 500.
Cartwright, Thomas (1535–1603), English Puritan divine, **19**, 344, 451, 533.
Carus, Marcus Aurelius (d. 283 A.D.), Roman emperor 282–283 A.D.; reign of, **6**, 431–432; in Persia, **8**, 79.
Carvajal, Francisco de, see Carbajal.
Carvajal, José, Spanish statesman; death of (1754), **10**, 302.
Carvalhoe Mello, Sebastião José de, see Pombal.
Carver, John (1575–1621), American colonial statesman, first governor of Plymouth, Massachusetts; treats with Virginia Company for land, **22**, 623; at Plymouth, **22**, 628–630.
Carvilius Maximus, Spurius, Roman consul 293 B.C.; in war with Samnites, **5**, 197, 198, 209, 355.
Carwahn, see Kairwan.
Carwell, see Quérouaille.
Cary, a Jacobite; mediator between James II and English nobles (1693), **20**, 440.
Cary, Lucius, viscount Falkland (1610–1643),

English politician and littérateur; position regarding Strafford's impeachment, **19**, 595; killed at battle of Newbury, **20**, 16.
Cary, Thomas, deputy governor of North Carolina; rebellion of (1710), **23**, 194.
Casablanca, fighting at (1907), **13**, 202.
Casa de la Contratacion de las Indias, board of trade at Seville; (1501), **23**, 569.
Casa-al-Secco, La, battle of (1427), **9**, 280.
Casale, capital of Montferrat; sold to Louis XIV, **9**, 500; siege of (1629), **11**, 460.
Casalishio, battle of (1511), **9**, 434.
Casas, Bartolomé de las (1474–1566), Spanish "Apostle of the Indies"; life of, **22**, 540.
Casaubon, Jourdan de Lille, Lord of (fourteenth century), French noble; trial and condemnation of, **11**, 92–93.
Casca, Caius Servilius, brother of Publius Servilius Casca; in conspiracy against Cæsar (55 B.C.), **5**, 584.
Casca Publius Servilius (d. ca. 42 B.C.), Roman tribune; a leader in the conspiracy against Cæsar, **5**, 580, 582, 585–586.
Caserio, an anarchist; assassinates President Carnot (June 24th, 1894), **13**, 195.
Casimir (I) "the Restorer," king of Poland 1040–1058; recall and accession of, **24**, 14; restores order in kingdom, **24**, 15; acquires Silesia and makes alliance with Hungary, **24**, 15; death and fame of, **24**, 16.
Casimir (II) "the Just" (1138–1194), king of Poland 1177–1194, reign of, **24**, 30.
Casimir (III) "the Great," king of Poland 1333–1370; accession of, **24**, 32; legal and social reforms of, **24**, 33–34; conquests of, **24**, 36; death of, **24**, 37.
Casimir IV, king of Poland and Lithuania 1447–1492, **17**, 179; **24**, 42; defeats Teutonic knights, **24**, 43; progress in reign of, **24**, 43.
Casimir Périer, grandfather of Casimir-Périer, see Périer.
Casimir-Périer, Jean Paul Pierre (1847–), president of France 1894–1895; becomes premier, **13**, 195; elected president, **13**, 196.
Casius, Mount, battle of (second century B.C.), **4**, 559.
Cass, Lewis (1782–1866), an American statesman; democratic candidate for president (1848), **23**, 377; candidate for democratic nomination (1852), **23**, 388; secretary of state under Buchanan, **23**, 402, 412; supports Union cause after fall of Sumter, **23**, 415.
Cassander (ca. 354–297 B.C.), king of Macedonia; Alexander and, **4**, 390; wars of, **4**, 436–452, 490–499; kills Olympias, Roxane and Alexander the Younger, **4**, 440.
Cassandra or Cassandrea, Greek city, founded by Cassander (316 B.C.), **4**, 442–443.
Cassano, a town in Italy; battles of (1158), **14**, 100; (1259), **14**, 125; (1799), **12**, 471; **14**, 531.
Cassel, capital of Prussian province Hesse-Nassau; battles of (1071), **11**, 29; (1328), **11**, 99; (1677), **11**, 587; siege of (1762), **15**, 223.
Cassian, minister to the emperor Constantius; treason of (356 A.D.), **6**, 479.
Cassian Law, a Roman balloting law, **5**, 320 note.
Cassianus, Johannes Masiliensis (ca. 360–ca. 448 A.D.), a theologian; and Leo the Great, **8**, 527.
Cassibelan, see Cassivelaunus.
Cassini Convention, secret treaty between Russia and China (1895), **24**, 560.
Cassius, Avidius (second century A.D.) Roman general; reforms of, **6**, 291, 299; revolt of, against Marcus Aurelius, **6**, 299–300.
Cassius Longinus, Caius (d. 42 B.C.), Roman soldier and politician; in Parthian War, **5**, 509–511; naval exploits of, **5**, 544, 545; leader in conspiracy against Cæsar, **5**, 580, 584, 586; opposes public burial for Cæsar, **5**, 610; delay of, in leaving Italy (44 B.C.), **5**, 614; commands in Syria and Asia Minor, **2**, 164; **5**, 621; at Philippi, **5**, 622; death, **5**, 623.
Cassius Longinus, Caius, Roman jurist, governor of Syria (50 A.D.); opposes Nero's extravagance, **6**, 186.
Cassius Longinus, Lucius, Roman tribune of the plebs (137 B.C.); proposes law for secret balloting, **5**, 119.
Cassius Longinus, Lucius (d. 107 B.C.), Roman consul (107 B.C.); sent to bring Jugurtha to Rome, **5**, 385; attacked and killed by the Tigurini, **5**, 293.
Cassivelaunus (ca. 50 B.C.), British chief; conquered by Cæsar, **5**, 526; **18**, 12.
Castaños, Francisco Xavier de (d. 1852), a Spanish soldier; at Tudela, **10**, 342; at Baylen, **12**, 569.
Castelar, Emilio (1832–1899), Spanish statesman; foreign minister of republic (1873), **10**, 411; becomes president of the executive, **10**, 412; resignation of (1874), **10**, 414.
Castellina, a town in Italy; siege of, by Neapolitans (1478), **9**, 371.
Castelnaudary, a town in France; battle of (1632), **11**, 465.
Castes, in Egypt, **1**, 188, 380; in India, **2**, 483, 508, 528, 544; in Persia, **2**, 657.
Castide (or Christal), Sir Henry (fourteenth century); instructs Irish chiefs in English manners, **21**, 388, 388 note.
Castiglione, Duke of, see Augereau.
Castiglione delle Stiviere, a town in Italy; battle of (1796), **12**, 434; **14**, 512.
Castile, former kingdom and modern province of Spain; origin of, **10**, 46; history of, from 1037–1109, **10**, 48–50; separation of, from Aragon (1126), **10**, 58; union of, with Leon (1230), **10**, 65; and Henry of Trastamara, **10**, 85–87, 115; Ferdinand V and Isabella I become joint sovereigns of (1474), **10**, 132; Philip I sole ruler of (1506), **10**, 182; French invasion of (ca. 1519), **10**, 223.
Castilla, Ramon (1796–1867), Peruvian soldier and statesman; president of Peru, **23**, 606.
Castillon, a town in France; battle of (1453), **11**, 239.

Castin or Castine, Vincent, Baron de (1650–ca. 1722), a French soldier; in French and Indian War, **23**, 185.
Castlemain, Lady, see Villiers, Barbara.
Castlereagh, Viscount, see Stewart, Robert, second marquis of Londonderry.
Castor, twin brother of Pollux, hero in Roman mythology, **5**, 94–95.
Castracani, see Castruccio.
Castries, Charles Eugène Gabriel de la Croix, Marquis de (1727–1801), French marshal; at Wesel, **12**, 79; as minister of marine, **12**, 137.
Castro, Italian city; Innocent X destroys, (1648), **9**, 495.
Castro, Alonzo de, Spanish viceroy of India; attempts to relieve Johore (1608), **13**, 551.
Castro, Cipriano (1855–), Venezuelan general; becomes provisional president, **23**, 600; declared constitutional president (1901), **23**, 600; stormy administration of, **23**, 600–601; in conflict with European powers (1902), **23**, 601.
Castro, Inês de (d. 1355), favourite of Pedro I of Portugal; romance of, **10**, 444.
Castro, Juana de, marries Pedro I of Castile (1354), **10**, 78.
Castruccio Castracani (1283–1328), Italian general; in struggle with Guelphs, **9**, 133–153; defeats Florentines at Altopascio, **9**, 141.
Catalan Grand Company, a Spanish army of early fourteenth century, **7**, 320–324.
Catalan Insurrections, under Philip IV of Spain, **10**, 267; under Philip V, **10**, 290.
Catalauni, a Gallic tribe, **6**, 587, 587 note.
Catalonia, a former province in northeastern Spain; Hamilcar conquers, **10**, 5; Herulians overrun, **10**, 17; Alfonso II unites to Aragon, **10**, 59, 59 note; maritime laws of, **10**, 95; rises against Juan II of Aragon, **10**, 111; in wars with France (1794), **10**, 315.
Catania (Catana), a seaport of Sicily; battle of (396 B.C.), **4**, 204; (1849), **9**, 595.
Catara, battle of (1508), **14**, 243.
Câteau-Cambrésis, Treaty of (1559), **9**, 470; **11**, 348; **12**, 382.
Catesby, Robert (d. 1605) English Roman Catholic conspirator; in the Gunpowder Plot, **19**, 477.
Cathæans, tribe of India; in war with Alexander, **4**, 360.
Cathal (eighth century), king of Munster; regulates tribute due church, **21**, 344.
Cathari or Cathares, name applied to several mediæval heretical sects holding Manichæan doctrines, **10**, 564, 565 note; **11**, 52; see also Bogomiles; Paterini.
Catharus, Michael, favourite of Andronicus II, **7**, 325.
Cathcart, Sir George (1790–1854), governor of Cape Colony; defeats Basutos (1852), **22**, 277; at battle of Balaklava (1854), **17**, 572.
Cathelineau, Jacques (1759–1793), Vendean chief; career, **12**, 375–376.
Catherine I (1679–1727), empress of Russia; (Martha), early adventures of, **17**, 268; acknowledged empress of Peter the Great (1724), **17**, 281; in battle of the Pruth, **17**, 282, 283; **24**, 405; in Holland, **17**, 289; in Persia, **17**, 312; succeeds Peter the Great, **17**, 327; death of, **17**, 328.
Catherine II (1729–1796), empress of Russia 1762–1796; marriage of, with Peter III, **17**, 354; plots against Peter III, **17**, 363; usurps the crown, **17**, 367; mourning manifesto of, **17**, 371; enforces recognition of her title on foreign governments, **17**, 373; internal policy of, **17**, 373; in wars with Poland, **17**, 376–380, 417–419; **24**, 81; in alliance with Prussia (1764), **15**, 236; **17**, 377; raises insurrection in Greece, **17**, 381; **24**, 226; war with Turkey (1774), **17**, 380–383; **24**, 146; destroys Zaparogian Republic, **17**, 387; memoirs of, **17**, 387; and her favourite Potemkin, **17**, 389; heads league of armed neutrality, **17**, 393; and the subjection of the Tatars, **17**, 394–395; annexes to Russia the Crimea, Taman, and part of the Kuban, **17**, 395; effects treaty of commerce with Turkey, **17**, 395; Lanskoi and Jermolov, favourites of, **17**, 396; meets Joseph II of Austria and forms alliance, **14**, 487; **17**, 398; war of, with Turkey (1787), **17**, 399, 405, 409; **24**, 421; at war with Sweden, **17**, 400; signs Treaty of Varela, **17**, 404; signs Treaty of Jassy, **17**, 411; opposes the succession of her son, Paul, **17**, 413; and Momonov, **17**, 415; court of, **17**, 416; annexes Courland, **17**, 420; effect of French Revolution on, **17**, 421, 422; characterisation of, **17**, 422; death of, **17**, 422.
Catherine of Aragon (1485–1536), marries Arthur, prince of Wales, **19**, 38; Henry VIII marries, **19**, 55; letter of, to Henry, announcing victory at Flodden, **19**, 70; Henry VIII seeks divorce from, **19**, 95; character of, **19**, 100; quarrels with Henry, **19**, 105; attitude of, towards divorce, **19**, 109; trial of, **19**, 112; retirement of, **19**, 131, 162; annulment of marriage of, **19**, 137; persecution of, **19**, 142; death of, **19**, 163.
Catherine of Austria, regency of, in Portugal (1557), **10**, 492.
Catherine Howard, see Howard, Catherine.
Catherine de' Medici, see Medici, Catherine de'.
Catherine Parr, see Parr, Catherine.
Catherine Pavlovna, Russian princess, sought in marriage by Napoleon (1808), **17**, 465.
Catherine, sister of Charles V, marries João III of Portugal, **10**, 490.
Catherine of Siena, Saint (1347–1380), persuades the pope to return to Rome from Avignon, **8**, 629.
Catherine Stenbock, second wife of King Gustavus Vasa of Sweden (1552), **16**, 291.
Catherine of Sweden, Saint (1331–1381), daughter of Saint Bridget; canonisation of, **16**, 200.
Catherine of Valois (widow of Henry V), marriage of, to Owen Tudor (ca. 1425), **18**, 561.
Catholic Association (Ireland), organised by Daniel O'Connell (1828–1829), **21**, 446; reorganised (1842–1843), **21**, 447.
Catholic Church, see Greek Church, Papacy, Religion.
Catholic League, a league formed by Maximilian of Bavaria with the ecclesiastical princes and electors (1609); history of, **14**, 324–326.
Catholic Relief Bill, an act admitting Roman Catholics to many offices from which they had previously been excluded in England (1829), **21**, 541 seq.
Catiline, L. Sergius (ca. 108–62 B.C.), Roman politician; early career of, **5**, 480–483; conspiracy of, **5**, 483; death of, **5**, 493.
Catinat, Nicolas (1637–1712), French soldier; at battle of Staffarda, **9**, 507; in war of League of Augsburg, **11**, 601; in Italy, **11**, 615; on the Rhine, **11**, 616; destroys Heidelberg Castle, **14**, 402.
Cato, L. Porcius, Roman consul 89 B.C., slain, **5**, 417.
Cato, M. Porcius, surnamed "the Censor" (234–149 B.C.), Roman statesman; quæstor under Scipio, **5**, 284; opposes Scipio, **5**, 301; advises destruction of Carthage, **5**, 304; intercedes for Greek captives, **5**, 314; as an author, **5**, 358.
Cato, Marcus Porcius, surnamed Uticensis (95–46 B.C.), a Roman patriot; relation of, to Catalinian conspiracy, **5**, 490, 494; quæstor in Cyprus, **5**, 505; opposes Cicero, **5**, 506–507; with Pompey in struggle against Cæsar, **5**, 513–514, 530, 544, 554, 556; death of, **5**, 557–558; characterisation of, **5**, 410, 475, 476.
Cato-street Conspiracy or Thistlewood Conspiracy, a conspiracy in England to assassinate certain ministers (1820); **21**, 512.
Cats (Catz), Jakob (1577–1660), Dutch poet, **13**, 595, 612 note.
Catullus, Caius Valerius (ca. 87–54 B.C.), Roman poet, **5**, 596, 647–649.
Catulus, Caius Lutatius, Roman consul 242 B.C.; at battle of the Ægatian Islands, **5**, 232.
Catulus, Quintus Lutatius, Roman consul 102 B.C.; aids Marius against Cimbri, **5**, 396; put to death, **5**, 429; as historian, **5**, 644.
Catulus, Quintus Lutatius, son of Quintus Catulus; Roman consul 78 B.C., **5**, 457; as princeps of senate, **5**, 462, 465, 466, 478, 480, 487, 488, 494, 495.
Catus, Decianus, Roman procurator in Britain; in war with Boadicea (61 A.D.), **6**, 190; in Britain, **6**, 193; **18**, 14.
Catuvellauni, pre-Roman people in Britain, **18**, 3, 11.
Caucasus, a province of Russia; topography of, **17**, 84, 550; conquered by Russia, **17**, 598.
Cauchon, Pierre (d. 1443), French bishop; directs trial of Joan of Arc, **11**, 205; **18**, 556.
Caucones, a Greek tribe, **3**, 105.
Caudine Forks, two mountain gorges in Italy; battle of (321 B.C.), **5**, 188–189.
Caulaincourt, Armand Augustin Louis de, duke of Vicenza (1773–1827), French statesman and soldier; in Russian campaign, **12**, 597; attends congress at Châtillon, **12**, 609; at the Russian court, **17**, 463; concedes Russia's demands regarding Poland, **17**, 469; Napoleon sends to Alexander I (1814), **17**, 489.
Cavagnari, Sir Louis (1841–1879), British resident at Kabul; death of (1879), **22**, 208; **24**, 503.
Cavaignac, Eugène Louis (1802–1857), French soldier; in revolution of 1848, **13**, 99–102; dictatorship of, **13**, 103; as presidential candidate, **13**, 105.
Cavalcanti, Hollanda, Brazilian statesman; forms liberal ministry (1841), **23**, 659.
Cavalier, Jean (1679–1740), French general and leader of the Camisards; won over to the Catholic cause, **11**, 617.
Cavaliers, nick-name of English royalist party in time of the Stuarts, **19**, 613.
Cavalotti, Felix Carlo Emanuel (1842–1898), Italian politician and poet; charges of, against Crispi, **9**, 633.
Cave, Sir Ambrose (d. 1568), English statesman; councillor of Queen Elizabeth, **19**, 273.
Cave, Stephen (1820–1880), English official; in financial embassy to Egypt (1876), **24**, 458.
Cavendish, Lord Frederick Charles, son of seventh duke of Devonshire (1836–1882), an English statesman; murder of, **21**, 645.
Cavendish, Lord John (d. 1796), English Whig statesman; becomes chancellor of the exchequer, **20**, 638; moves vote of censure on terms of peace with America, **20**, 640.
Cavendish, Thomas (ca. 1555–1592), English navigator; voyages of, **19**, 385, 487; **22**, 558.
Cavendish, Spencer Compton, eighth duke of Devonshire (1833–), English statesman; becomes member of the government, **21**, 651.
Cavendish, William, first duke of Devonshire (1640–1707), English nobleman; member of "Country party" (1675), **20**, 281; signs invitation to William of Orange, **20**, 405.
Cavendish, William (1592–1676), duke of Newcastle, English statesman and writer; besieged at York, **20**, 22; at battle of Marston Moor, **20**, 24.
Cavendish, William, fourth duke of Devonshire (1720–1764), English statesman; becomes prime minister, **20**, 582.
Cavour, Camillo Benso, Count di (1810–1861), Italian statesman; compared with Garibaldi, **9**, 590; relations of, to Garibaldi, **9**, 593 note; reforms of, **9**, 602; interview of, with Napoleon III, **9**, 603, 603 note, 607; **15**, 15; supports expedition of Garibaldi to Sicily, **9**, 608; at congress of Paris (1856), **13**, 131; **15**, 14; induces Austria to declare war, **15**, 15; **21**, 627; death of, **9**, 611.
Cawnpore, city of British India; siege and

massacre of (1857), **22**, 177–182; British regain, **22**, 183.
Caxamalca, Peruvian city; Pizarro captures, **23**, 544.
Cayenne, the capital of French Guiana; siege of (1676), **11**, 586.
Cayla, Zoé Victoire Talon, Countess du (1785–1852), favourite of Louis XVIII; **13**, 28, 31, 33.
Cazotte, Jacques (1720–1792), French poet; execution of, **12**, 274–275.
Ceadwalla (d. 634 A.D.) king of Wessex, **18**, 63, 64.
Ceawlin (d. 593), king of Wessex; defeats Æthelberht, **18**, 42.
Cebalinus, Greek soldier; defeats conspiracy against Alexander the Great (330 B.C.), **4**, 343.
Ceballos, see Zevallos.
Cebes (fifth century B.C.), Greek philosopher; disciple of Socrates, **4**, 42.
Cecil, James, see Salisbury.
Cecil, Robert Arthur, see Salisbury.
Cecil, Sir Robert, earl of Salisbury, viscount Cranborne (ca. 1563–1612), English statesman; as minister of Elizabeth, **19**, 417, 418; rivalry with Raleigh, **19**, 472; created earl of Salisbury, **19**, 483; plans to make crown independent of parliamentary support, **19**, 494; death and character, **19**, 498.
Cecil, Sir Thomas (1542–1622), first earl of Exeter, second lord Burghley; English governor of Briel, Holland (1585), **13**, 517.
Cecil, William, see Burghley, Baron of.
Cecilia, Scandinavian princess; Sigurd (I) the Crusader marries (1130), **16**, 86.
Cecropians, ancient name for Athenians, **3**, 161.
Cecrops, mythical founder of Athens, **3**, 154–156.
Cecryphaleia, battle of (naval) (fifth century B.C.), **3**, 424.
Cedar Creek, battle of (1864), **23**, 449.
Cedar Mountain, battle of (1862), **23**, 432.
Celer, Roman architect; projects plans of Nero's palace, **6**, 200.
Celer, Metellus, Roman consul 60 B.C., at trial of Rabirius, **5**, 479; elected consul, **5**, 499; opposes Cæsar, **5**, 502.
Celer, Sabine chief, kills Remus, **5**, 62.
Celestine I or Cœlestine (d. 432 A.D.), bishop of Rome 422–432 A.D.; pontificate of, **8**, 527.
Celestine II (Guido di Castello) (d. 1144), pope 1143–1144, **8**, 509.
Celestine III (Giacinto Orsini) (ca. 1106–1198), pope 1191–1198; confirms the foundation of the Teutonic order, **8**, 383; demands liberty of Richard I, **8**, 406; promotes fourth crusade, **8**, 410; and Henry VI, **8**, 607; **9**, 82.
Celestine IV (Goffredo Castiglione) (d. 1241), pope 1241; death of, **8**, 615.
Celestine V (Pietro di Murrhone) (ca. 1215–1296), pope 1294; pontificate of, **8**, 617; **9**, 115.
Celestines, sect of Benedictine monks; founded by Celestine V, **8**, 618.
Cellini, Benvenuto (1500–1571), Italian sculptor; at siege of Rome, **9**, 452.
Celsus, Titus Cornelius, proclaimed emperor of Rome (265 A.D.), **6**, 419.
Celtiberians, ancient Spanish tribe; in wars with Rome and Carthage, **5**, 238, 268, 285, 317, 394; **10**, 3, 8.
Celts, a race belonging to the Indo-European family; invade Greece (third century B.C.), **4**, 458, 518, 548; characteristics of, **5**, 118; **21**, 23, 57; wars of, with Romans, **5**, 127, 144; migrations of, **5**, 155; **10**, 3; **18**, 2; **21**, 6; **24**, 156.
Cencio Savelli, see Honorius III.
Cencius, see Crescentius.
Cenelm, Saint (eighth century), king of Mercia; assassination of, **18**, 61.
Censor, Roman office; powers and duties of, **5**, 141, 333, 341, 342.
Censorinus, Lucius Marcius, Roman consul 149 B.C.; in Third Punic War, **2**, 325; **5**, 305–307.
Centaurs, Greek mythical race, half horse, half man, **3**, 82, 104, 481.
Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia (1876), illustrates prosperity of the country, **23**, 474.
Centumviri, Roman judicial officers, **5**, 172.
Centwin (seventh century A.D.), king of Wessex, **18**, 63.
Cenwahl (d. 672 A.D.), king of Wessex, **18**, 52, 62.
Ceolred, king of Mercia 709–ca. 717 A.D., **18**, 57.
Ceolric, king of Wessex 593 A.D., **18**, 42.
Ceolwulf (ninth century), king of Mercia, **18**, 61.
Ceonwulf, king of Mercia 796 A.D., **18**, 61.
Cephisodorus, Athenian captain; killed at Mantinea (362 B.C.), **4**, 193.
Cephisodotus (fourth century B.C.), Athenian sculptor, **4**, 177, 200.
Cephres, ancient Egyptian king, **1**, 94.
Ceratia, battle of (1516), **14**, 243.
Ceraunus, see Ptolemy Ceraunus and Seleucus III.
Cerchi, a distinguished Florentine family; in feuds of "Bianci" and "Neri" (ca. 1300), **9**, 119.
Cerda, Charles de la (Charles of Spain) (d. 1354), constable of France, favourite of King John the Good, **11**, 125–127.
Cerda, John de la (sixteenth century), duke of Medina-Celi; appointed governor of the Netherlands (1572), **13**, 427.
Cerdic (d. 534 A.D.), king of Wessex, **18**, 37.
Cerealis, Petitius (first century A.D.), Roman general; at Jotapata, **2**, 188; in Britain, **6**, 191, 244; opposes Civilis in the Netherlands, **13**, 274.
Ceres, ancient Italian goddess of the harvest, later identified with Greek Demeter; identified with Isis, **1**, 235, 281; worship of, **3**, 114, 139; **4**, 593; temples of, **3**, 267, 368, 370, 371, 376, 631, 632.
Cerig, king of Bulgaria, see Telerig.
Cerignola, battle of (1503), **9**, 428; **11**, 299.
Cerisoles or Ceresole, a town in Italy; battle of (1544), **9**, 464; **11**, 334.

Cerro Gordo, battle of (1847), **23**, 374, 625.
Cersobleptes (fourth century B.C.), king of Thracian Chersonesus, **4**, 230, 235.
Cerularius, Michael (eleventh century), Greek patriarch; causes rupture between Latin and Greek churches, **7**, 250.
Cervantes Saavedra, Miguel de (1547–1616), Spanish writer; heroism of, at Lepanto, **9**, 476.
Cervera y Topete, Pascual, count de Jerez and marquis de Santa Ava (1833–); Spanish rear-admiral; defeated at Santiago (1898), **23**, 489.
Cesare, Don, see Este, Cesare d'.
Cesarini, Guiliano or Julian (1398–1444), an Italian cardinal; invades Bohemia, **14**, 211; in crusade against Turks, **24**, 321; advocates breaking Treaty of Szegedin with Turks, **24**, 322.
Cestius Gallus (first century A.D.), Roman governor of Syria, **2**, 179–180.
Cetewayo or Cettiwayo, Zulu chief; in war with British (1878–1879), **21**, 642.
Cethegus, C. Cornelius (first century B.C.), Roman noble; in Catiline conspiracy, **5**, 484, 487, 488, 490.
Ceuta, town in Morocco; capture of (1415), **8**, 250; **10**, 455–459.
Ceylon, island of the Indian Ocean; Phœnicians visit, **2**, 334; an Asoka inscription from, **2**, 475; aborigines of, **2**, 489; Aryans conquer, **2**, 492; Buddhism in, **2**, 500, 505, 515, 542; pearl-fisheries of, **2**, 523; Dutch expel Portuguese from (1655), **10**, 516; colonisation of, **22**, 129; annexed to the British Empire (1798), **22**, 129; final conquest of (1848), **22**, 132.
Chabas, François Joseph (1817–1883), French Egyptologist, **1**, 109, 253.
Chabot, François (1759–1794), French revolutionist; rouses the people, **12**, 259; protests against ceremonial forms, **12**, 282; witness against Girondists, **12**, 326; charges against, **12**, 334.
Chabot de l'Allier, Georges Antoine (1758–1819), French jurist; as president of the Assembly moves that Napoleon be made consul for life, **12**, 525.
Chabot, Philippe de (1480–1543), French admiral; directs interest of Francis I to new world, **22**, 464.
Chabrias (d. 357 B.C.), Athenian general; in service of Egypt, **2**, 620–622, 623–625; aids Evagoras against Persians, **4**, 121, 133; in war against Sparta, **4**, 142, 179.
Chacabuco, a pass in the Andes Mountains; battle of (1817), **23**, 585, 592, 610.
Chærea, Cassius (d. 41 A.D.), Roman tribune; assassinates Caligula, **2**, 171; **6**, 162, 168.
Chærilaus, one of the "Thirty Tyrants" of Athens, **4**, 2.
Chæronea, battle of (338 B.C.), **4**, 243–246; (86 B.C.), **5**, 433.
Chaffee, Adna Romanza (1842–), American soldier; commands United States forces in China (1900), **24**, 568–571.
Chalæus, a merchant of ancient Samos, **2**, 288.
Chalais (Henri de Talleyrand), Count of (1599–1626); in conspiracy against Cardinal Richelieu, **11**, 451.
Chalcideus (d. 412 B.C.), Spartan commander; in Peloponnesian War, **3**, 619.
Chalcidice, peninsula of Macedonia; Greek colonisation of, **3**, 203; relations of, with Athens, **3**, 391, 444–448, 534; **4**, 129, 191, 200; Spartan supremacy in, **4**, 132, 136; destruction of its cities by Philip of Macedon, **4**, 255.
Chalcis, chief city of Eubœa; government of, **3**, 188–189, 434; in war with Eretria, **3**, 189; as maritime centre, **3**, 198; relations of, to Athens, **3**, 254, 255, 258; fleet of, at Salamis, **3**, 337.
Chaldea, originally middle Babylonia, later identified with Babylonia; origin of its people, **1**, 446; astronomy of, **1**, 480; religion of, **1**, 474, 518–521; laws of, **1**, 494; records of kings, **1**, 571–580; **2**, 493, 495; in wars with Hebrews, **2**, 120; colonises Samaria, **2**, 128; subject to Persia, **2**, 613, 615; Babylon identified with, **2**, 633; art in, **1**, 518; **2**, 657; see also Babylonia.
Chalier, Marie Joseph (1747–1793), French revolutionist, **12**, 367.
Challus or Challeux, Nicolas le, a French colonist in St. Augustine; escapes from Spanish massacre (1565), **22**, 550.
Chalmers, Thomas (1780–1847), Scottish divine; leader in secession from Church of Scotland, **21**, 611.
Châlons-sur-Marne, a town in France; battle of (451 A.D.), **6**, 586–591; **10**, 17; capture of (1429), **18**, 555.
Chalotais, L. René la (1701–1785), attorney-general of Brittany; fights the Jesuits, **12**, 81; D'Aiguillon and, **12**, 90, 91, 96.
Chalus Castle, siege of (1119), **18**, 323.
Chalybians, Cappadocian tribe, **2**, 401, 415, 449, 629.
Chamavi, Frankish tribe, **6**, 484, 485; **7**, 458, 463.
Chamberlain, Joseph (1836–), English statesman; breaks with Gladstone on "Home Rule," **21**, 648; enters Salisbury ministry (1895), **21**, 651; retires from Balfour ministry (1903), **21**, 661; campaign of, for fiscal reform, **21**, 661–663.
Chambers, Richard (1588?–1658); English merchant; resists levy of ship-money (1630), **19**, 569 note.
Chambord, Henri Charles Ferdinand Marie Dieudonné d'Artois, Count de, duke de Bordeaux (1820–1883), French prince, son of duke de Berry and sometimes called Henry V; birth, **13**, 25; Charles X abdicates in favour of, **13**, 49.
Chambre Introuvable, name given to French chamber of deputies (1815–1816), **13**, 18.
Chambres de Réunion, see Reunion, Chambers of.
Chamillart, Michel de (1651–1721), French minister of Louis XIV, **11**, 561, 620, 622.
Chamilly, Noël Bouton, Marquis de (1636–1715), French soldier; in war with Holland, **11**, 575.

Chamlay, Jules Louis (d. 1719), French soldier; in Germany, **11**, 599.
Champagne, Philip de (1602–1674), Flemish painter, **11**, 438.
Champagny, Jean Baptiste Nompère de (1756–1834), French minister; Bernadotte and, **16**, 462; concludes treaty at Erfurt, **17**, 465.
Champaubert, battle of (1814), **12**, 609.
Champcenetz, Count of (1759–1794), French writer; saved by Orleans, **12**, 160.
Champ de Mars, public square of Paris; attempted insurrection on the (1791), **12**, 246.
Champigny, battle of (1871), **13**, 171.
Champion Hills, a group of hills in Mississippi; battle of (1863), **23**, 441.
Championnet, Jean Étienne (1762–1800), French soldier; captures Naples and commands army of the Alps, **12**, 475; proclaims Parthenopean Republic, **9**, 558; **12**, 469; **17**, 433.
Champlain, Samuel de (1567–1635), French explorer; with De Mont, establishes colony at St. Croix, **22**, 322; his voyages to America, **22**, 554–556; founds Quebec (1608), **22**, 323, 556; surrenders Quebec to Admiral Kirke (1629), **22**, 323; explores the Great Lake region, **23**, 65, 66; the Indians and, **23**, 85, 155.
Champlain, Lake, battle of, see Plattsburg.
Champollion, Jean François (1790–1832), French orientalist; discovers key to Egyptian hieroglyphics, **1**, 66, 253.
Chancel, French soldier; at Maubeuge (1794), **12**, 365, 366.
Chancellor, Richard (d. 1556), English navigator; seeks N.E. passage, **22**, 492.
Chancellorsville, a town in Virginia; battle of (1863), **23**, 436–437.
Chandernagor, city of Hindustan; French establish East India Company at (1744), **22**, 45; surrenders to English (1757), **22**, 58.
Chandala, Hindu caste, **2**, 513–515, 534.
Chandos, Sir John (d. 1370), English soldier; campaign of, in South France, **11**, 128; at battle of Auray, **11**, 146.
Chandra, Sanskrit, moon; as a Hindu deity, **2**, 529.
Chandrabija, ancient Indian king, **2**, 494.
Chandra Gupta (Sandracottus or Androcottus) (fourth century B.C.), Indian king; reign of, **2**, 494, 504–505; treats with Seleucus Nicator, **4**, 554.
Chandra Gupta II, ancient Indian king (ca. 347—ca. 379 A.D.), **2**, 499.
Changarnier, Nicolas Anne Théodole (1793–1877), French soldier; in war with Arabs, **13**, 68.
Changuion, Dutch liberator; aids in framing constitution of 1813, **14**, 26.
Channing, William Ellery (1790–1842), American clergyman; comments on repudiation of state debts, **23**, 365.
Chantilly, a town in Virginia; battle of (1862), **23**, 433.
Chanzy, Antoine Eugène Alfred (1823–1883), French soldier; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 167; imprisoned, **13**, 182; candidate for presidency, **13**, 192; death of, **15**, 52.
Chaonians (Chaones), Greek tribe of Epirus, **3**, 111, 199, 561.
Chapelain, Jean (1595–1674), French poet; a founder of the French Academy, **11**, 633.
Chaperons Blancs, Flemish popular party; insurrection of (1379), **11**, 156; **13**, 328.
Chapter of Mitton, battle in Yorkshire (1319), **21**, 108.
Chapultepec, battle of (1847), **23**, 375.
Chararic, king of Franks; subjugated by Clovis (510 A.D.), **7**, 468, 472, 475–476.
Charbonnerie, see Carbonari.
Charibert, king of Aquitaine 628–631 A.D., **7**, 479, 480.
Charicles, one of the "Thirty Tyrants" of Athens 403 B.C., **4**, 2.
Charidemus (fourth century B.C.), Athenian leader; envoy to Philip of Macedon, **4**, 265; flees from Alexander to Persia, **4**, 273; advises Darius, **4**, 298.
Charette de la Contrie, François Athanase (1763–1796), French Vendean leader; in insurrection of La Vendée, **12**, 375, 376, 403; negotiates peace with the republicans, **12**, 404; massacres republican prisoners, **12**, 406; executed, **12**, 408.
Charilaus (ninth century B.C.), king of Sparta, **3**, 130–131.
Charinus (fifth century B.C.), an Athenian; proposes decree to invade Megara yearly, **3**, 532.
Chariots:
Assyrian, use of, in war, **1**, 471.
British, use of, in war, **18**, 10.
Egyptian, use of, in war, **1**, 204, 205.
Grecian, in heroic age, use of, in war, **3**, 93.
Libyan, in army of Xerxes, **2**, 657.
Persian, royal, **1**, 464; scythe-bearing, at battle of Arbela, **4**, 321, 325, 326.
Roman, in racing contests, **6**, 372.
Charité, La, a town in France; besieged by Joan of Arc (1429), **11**, 204.
Charities, the "Graces" or "vernal goddesses" of Greece, **3**, 479, 487.
Charitimides (fifth century), Athenian naval commander; in war against Persians, **2**, 616.
Charlemagne or Charles the Great (742 or 747–814 A.D.), king of the Franks, 768–, and emperor of Holy Roman Empire, 800–814; main treatment, **7**, 520–556; Einhard's biography of, **7**, 520–539; Giesebrecht's account of, **7**, 539–554; coronation of, at Rome (800 A.D.), **7**, 219, 554–555; **8**, 564; assists Pope Adrian I in war against Lombards, **7**, 523–524, 541; conquers Saxons, **7**, 524–525, 540, 568; invades Spain, **7**, 525–526; **8**, 201; conquers Bavaria, **7**, 526; in wars with Avars, **7**, 527–528, 544; in wars with Danes, **7**, 528, 553; **16**, 40; public improvements, laws and reforms of, **7**, 530, 546–552; **13**, 312; **15**, 566–573; **16**, 536, 536 note; family, **7**, 530–531; characteristics of, **7**,

532–534, 552; refutes doctrine of council of Nicæa, **7**, 218; renames months and winds, **7**, 535; legends of, **7**, 554–556; intercourse of, with Haroun ar-Rashid, **8**, 215, 325; Italian domains, **8**, 559–563; **9**, 18; death, **7**, 535; epitaph, **7**, 536; will, **7**, 537.
Charleroi, town in Belgium; sieges of (1672), **11**, 578; (1693), **11**, 606; **20**, 439; (1794), **12**, 380.
Charles I, king of Bohemia, see Charles IV, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire.
Charles I (1600–1649), king of England, 1625–1649; main treatment, **19**, 534–628, **20**, 1–83; marriage negotiations of, in Spain, **19**, 509–510; coronation, **19**, 534; retains Buckingham as minister, **19**, 534–564; character of, **19**, 534; **20**, 37; marries Henrietta Maria of France, **19**, 535; early differences of, with parliament, **19**, 536–565; assents to the Petition of Right, **19**, 552; and Strafford, **19**, 562–596; and William Laud, **19**, 562, 565 note; **20**, 29; aids Gustavus Adolphus, **19**, 567; **16**, 325; abuses of, **19**, 568; relations of, with Scotland, **19**, 573, 605; **20**, 17, 42, 44, 62, 65; **21**, 292–294; and the Long Parliament (1640), **19**, 582, 589, 597, 614, 616, 621; **20**, 12, 37, 41, 43, 56, 61, 68 seq.; and the Army Plot, **19**, 589; relations of, with Ireland, **19**, 605–610; **20**, 40; **21**, 420; literature and the press under, **20**, 3; prepares for war, **20**, 5; raises his standard on Nottingham Castle (1642), **20**, 5; and Prince Rupert, **20**, 5, 7, 39; at battle of Edgehill, **20**, 7; repulsed at Turnham Green, **20**, 8; besieges Gloucester, **20**, 15; at battle of Newbury, **20**, 16; and the Mongrel Parliament (1644), **20**, 21; defeated at Arundel, Alresford, Winchester (1644), **20**, 22; victorious at Oxford, Donnington and Lostwithiel, **20**, 23, 25; defeated by Cromwell at Naseby, **20**, 36; surrenders to the Scots, **20**, 42; given up to the English parliament, **20**, 44; last years of, **20**, 46–83; abducted by the army, **20**, 51; escapes from Hampton Court to Isle of Wight, **20**, 60; unsuccessful negotiations of, with parliament (1647) **20**, 61, 61 note; makes Treaty of Newport with parliament, **20**, 68; committed to Hurst Castle, **20**, 69; taken to Windsor, **20**, 71; tried for treason (Jan. 19th, 1649), **20**, 73; execution of (Jan. 30, 1649), described by Guizot, **20**, 75; various estimates of the event, **20**, 79–84; relations of with American colonies, **22**, 589, 592, 594, 614, 637; **23**, 109.
Charles II (1630–1685), king of England 1660–1685; main treatment of, **20**, 222–316; is refused hand of Mazarin's niece (1655), **11**, 517; Montrose and, **20**, 94; defeated by Cromwell at Dunbar (1650), **20**, 101; coronation, at Scone, **20**, 107; **21**, 295; defeated at Worcester, **20**, 108; Royalist conspiracies in England during exile of, **20**, 145, 158; excluded from France, **20**, 161; seeks help from Spain, **20**, 162, 168; Monk and, **20**, 202–209; position of, in regard to the church, **20**, 95, 210, 220, 238, 245, 271, 271 note, 275, 278, 312; proclaimed king by Parliament (1660), **20**, 211; time of the restoration, **20**, 222, 222 note, 317; character of, **20**, 230, 230 note, 242; mistresses of, **20**, 232, 243, 263, 273, 295, 311; marriage of, with Catharine of Braganza, **20**, 243; and war with Holland (1664), **20**, 245; **11**, 567; opposes extension of parliamentary power, **20**, 258, 265; Lord Clarendon and, **20**, 262; Buckingham and, **20**, 263; signs Triple Alliance (1668), **20**, 266; **11**, 569; becomes Roman Catholic (1668), **20**, 270; negotiates secretly with Louis XIV (treaty of Dover), **20**, 271, 272; **11**, 572; closes exchequer (1672), **20**, 275; Dutch war and (1672–1678), **20**, 275, 286; **11**, 581, 588, 589; emancipates the press, **20**, 294; assents to Habeas Corpus Act, **20**, 294; the Exclusion Act and, **20**, 294; confers titles on Monmouth, **20**, 295; last illness and death of (1685), **20**, 309; good and evil of his reign, reviewed, **20**, 312–316; funeral of, **20**, 360; Scotland under, **21**, 295–308; Ireland under, **21**, 423–425; and the American colonies, **22**, 606, 639; **23**, 22, 35, 35 note, 56, 119, 126, 133 note, 137, 139.
Charles (I) the Great, see Charlemagne.
Charles (II) the Bald (823–877 A.D.), Roman emperor, and, as Charles I, king of France; kingdom of, **7**, 559, 564, 574; Ludwig the German and, **7**, 566–569, 577, 580; opposes Lothair, **7**, 566–570; in war with Normans, **7**, 578; **9**, 65; Lothair II and, **7**, 578; crowned emperor at Rome, **7**, 582; death of, **7**, 583; as king of France, **11**, 1–7; his ambition, **11**, 6; contests with bishops, **11**, 13.
Charles (III) the Fat (839–888 A.D.), Roman emperor and, as Charles II, king of France; intrigues against his father, **7**, 581; kingdom of, **7**, 582, 586, 587; crowned emperor at Rome (881 A.D.), **7**, 587; cedes Friesland to Godfrey, king of the Danes (883 A.D.), **7**, 588; **13**, 285; deprived of crown, **7**, 589; as king of France, **11**, 8–10.
Charles (III) the Simple (879–929 A.D.), king of France; succession of, usurped by Charles the Fat, **11**, 8; **7**, 587; accession of, **11**, 14; **7**, 593; cedes Neustria to the Normans, **9**, 66; acquires Lorraine, **11**, 15; disowned as king, **11**, 15; contends for reinstatement, **11**, 16; grants Holland to Dirk I (922 A.D.), **13**, 278, 281.
Charles (IV) the Fair (1294–1328), king of France; reign of, **11**, 92; is offered German crown, **14**, 173.
Charles (V) the Wise (1337–1380), king of France; main treatment, **11**, 143–154; as Dauphin, **11**, 122, 132, 134, 135; accession of (1364), **11**, 143; characterisation of, **11**, 143; in war with Navarre, **11**, 145; reforms of, **11**, 148; in war with

England, **11**, 149; cedes territory to Louis of Mole, count of Flanders (1369), **13**, 328; **18**, 486; assists Henry of Trastamara, **10**, 84; **11**, 149; death of, **11**, 152–155; estimate of reign of, **11**, 154.

Charles (VI) the Well Beloved (1368–1422), king of France, 1380–1422; main treatment, **11**, 155–182; minority of, **11**, 155; assumes rule (1388), **11**, 159; fêtes of, **11**, 160; madness of, **11**, 163; and truce of Guînes with England, **11**, 164; signs Peace of Chartres (1409), **11**, 166; at war with John (the Fearless), **11**, 167–169; characterisation of reign of, **11**, 167, 182; acknowledges Henry V of England as successor by Treaty of Troyes (1420), **11**, 179; invades Flanders, **13**, 329 seq.; dealings of, with Timur the Tatar, **14**, 301.

Charles (VII) the Victorious (1403–1461), king of France; main treatment of, **11**, 182–246; proclaimed king (1422), **11**, 182; characterisation of, **11**, 187; **11**, 228 note, 244; seeks Scotch allies, **11**, 188; in wars against English, **11**, 188–205, 221, 233, 238, 242; **18**, 547 seq.; marriage of, **11**, 189; his claim to throne compared with that of Henry VI, **11**, 193; Joan of Arc and, **11**, 194 seq.; coronation of, in Rheims (1429), **11**, 202; **18**, 555; founds university at Poitiers, **11**, 220; France reunited under, **11**, 221; makes treaty with Philip of Burgundy, **11**, 223; **13**, 353; returns to Paris (1437), **11**, 225; issues the Pragmatic Sanction of Bourges (1438), **11**, 225; reforms of, **11**, 228, 236; councillors of, **11**, 230; in war of the *Praguerie*, **11**, 230; at war with Switzerland (1444), **11**, 236; **16**, 591; at war with Burgundy, **11**, 242; death of, **11**, 244.

Charles VIII (1470–1498), king of France; main treatment of, **11**, 278–292; has descriptions of Rome translated, **9**, 204; betrothal of, to Margaret of Austria, **11**, 272; **13**, 367; becomes king (1483), **11**, 278; time of, **11**, 278; his acts of reparation, **11**, 280; cedes Roussillon and Cerdagne to Spain, **11**, 287; marriage of, to Anne of Brittany, **11**, 285; signs Treaty of Senlis (1493), **11**, 287; invades Italy, **11**, 288; **9**, 410–421; characterisation of, by Comines, **11**, 293; death of, **11**, 293.

Charles IX (1550–1574), king of France 1560–1574; main treatment of, **11**, 356–380; under regency of Catherine de' Medici, **11**, 356; attains majority (1563), **11**, 359; in wars against the Huguenots, **11**, 357–378; marriage of, to Elizabeth of Austria (1570), **11**, 366; Coligny and, **11**, 367, 369; **19**, 334; quarrels with Guise and Aumale, **11**, 370; consents to Massacre of Saint Bartholomew (1572), **11**, 371; grants peace to the Huguenots, **11**, 378; death of, **11**, 379; characterisation of, **11**, 365, 379.

Charles X (1757–1836), king of France 1824–1830, and count of Artois; main treatment, **13**, 34–53; reign of, **13**, 34–47; escapes from France (1789), **12**, 208; opposes mediation with the Revolutionists, **12**, 257; abandons royalist army, **12**, 407; as minister of Louis XVIII, **13**, 31; becomes king (1824), **13**, 34; character of, **13**, 34; favours freedom of press, **13**, 36, 37; growing discontent under, **13**, 38; Martignac ministry and (1828), **13**, 39; Polignac ministry and (1829), **13**, 41; war with Algeria, **13**, 42; deposed, **13**, 47; exiled, **13**, 50; ministers of, tried, **13**, 57; ordinances of, **13**, 229–233.

Charles IV (1316–1378), emperor of Holy Roman Empire and, as **Charles I**, king of Bohemia; main treatment of, **14**, 179; Rienzi and, **9**, 216, 224; in Italy, **9**, 244, 247; at battle of Crécy, **11**, 115; becomes king of Germany (1347), **14**, 177; Golden Bull of (1356), **14**, 181; domestic policy of, **14**, 180; crowned emperor at Rome (1355), **14**, 181; character of, **14**, 184; and the Hanseatic cities, **14**, 186–190; divides kingdom in will, **14**, 190.

Charles V (1500–1558), emperor of the Holy Roman empire; and, as **Charles I**, king of Spain; main treatment of, **14**, 249–315; relations of, with Italy, **9**, 324, 447, 457, 463 seq.; character of, **10**, 229; **13**, 370–372; **14**, 268; and Francis I, **10**, 225; **11**, 310, 320, 333; becomes emperor (1519), **14**, 249; acquires Mexico, **14**, 251; treaty of, with Pope Leo X (1521), **14**, 251; the Reformation and, **14**, 251, 266–288; in wars with France, **11**, 313–325, 333–334, 340–346; **14**, 274, 276, 311, 314; war of, with Khair-ed-Din Barbarossa in Tunis (1535), **14**, 273; **24**, 353, 477; expedition of, to Algiers (1541), **14**, 275; **8**, 251 seq.; **24**, 353, 478; influenced by Jesuits, **14**, 283; relations with Smalkaldic League, **14**, 281, 289; Smalkaldic War (1546), **14**, 295–300; imprisons John Frederick, elector of Saxony, **14**, 301, 310; "Interim" of, **14**, 305; war with Maurice of Saxony, **14**, 309; signs Treaty of Passau (1552), **14**, 311; **11**, 342; gives direction of German affairs to Ferdinand, **14**, 312; concludes Peace of Augsburg with the Protestants (1555), **14**, 313; war of, with Paul IV, **14**, 314; **11**, 340; **19**, 92; abdication of (1556), **14**, 315; **9**, 467; **11**, 346; death of, **14**, 315; treatment of, as **Charles I of Spain**, **10**, 211–230; struggles with Spanish Cortes, **10**, 216; revolt of the Germaneros and Comuneros, **10**, 218, 223; Moors under, **10**, 223–226; marries Isabella of Portugal (1525), **10**, 226; resigns the crown of Spain (1556), **10**, 226; retirement of, to San Yuste, **10**, 229; gives De Soto control over Cuba and Florida, **22**, 477; relations with the Netherlands, **13**, 366 note, 368–374, 392; relations with Henry VIII of England, **19**, 78, 79, 81, 84, 85.

Charles VI (1685–1740), emperor of the Holy Roman empire 1711–1740; main treatment, **14**, 416–424; establishes the Dutch East India Company (1722), **14**, 1; War of the Spanish Succession, **14**, 405, 413, 415, 416; **11**, 610, 619, 621; becomes emperor (1711), **14**, 416; signs Peace of Utrecht (1713), **14**, 416; signs Barrier Treaty with the Dutch (1715), **14**, 418; in wars with Turks (1716–1718), **14**, 320–321; (1737), **17**, 335–337; **24**, 406; Pragmatic Sanction of, **14**, 423; in War of the Polish Succession (1733), **14**, 424; death of, **14**, 424.

Charles VII (Charles Albert) (1697–1745), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1742–1745; in War of the Austrian Succession, **12**, 36, 37; **14**, 424, 425; becomes emperor (1742), **14**, 431; concludes alliance of Nymphenburg, **15**, 168.

Charles I (b. 1863), king of Portugal; accession of (1889), **10**, 559.

Charles I (b. 1839), king of Rumania; accession of (1881), **24**, 151; reign of, **24**, 151 seq.

Charles I, king of Spain, see **Charles V**, emperor.

Charles II (1661–1700), king of Spain 1665–1700; succeeds Philip IV, **10**, 271; marries Marie Louise of Orleans, **10**, 274; in wars with France, **10**, 271–275; **11**, 596–597; and the Spanish Succession, **10**, 276; **11**, 610–613; **14**, 405; decline of Spain under, **10**, 277; signs treaty with Louis XIV (1697), **11**, 608; second marriage of, **11**, 610; death of, **10**, 277.

Charles III (1716–1788), king of Spain 1759–1788, and, as **Charles VII**, king of the Two Sicilies 1735–1759; accession of (1759) **10**, 303; as king of the Two Sicilies, **9**, 526, 532, 533, 537; **10**, 297; **12**, 29; resigns crown of the Two Sicilies, **10**, 303; makes alliance (Family Compact), with France, **10**, 303; economic conditions under, **10**, 305; expels the Jesuits (1767), **10**, 306–309; and the Spanish-American colonies, **23**, 573.

Charles IV (1748–1819), king of Spain 1788–1808; main treatment, **10**, 310–328; succeeds Charles III, **10**, 310; in war against France, **10**, 314; cedes Louisiana to France, **10**, 318; under influence of Godoy, **10**, 320; at war with England, **10**, 317, 322; relations of, with Napoleon, **10**, 323, 325, 328, 334; resigns throne to Ferdinand (1808), **10**, 328; **12**, 569; **21**, 474; sent to Bayonne, **10**, 333; retirement of, **10**, 335.

Charles (I) or (VII) Swerkerson (d. 1167), king of Sweden; made king of the Goths (1155), **16**, 188; reign of, in Sweden, **16**, 189.

Charles (VIII) Knutsson (1409–1470), king of Sweden; reign of, **16**, 210–215.

Charles IX (1550–1611), king of Sweden 1604–1611; main treatment of, **16**, 307–310; regency of, **16**, 303–307; revolts against Sigismund (1599), **16**, 306; accession of, **16**, 307; founds Gothenburg, **16**, 308; Geijer's estimate of, **16**, 310; feudal service under, **16**, 316.

Charles (X) Gustavus (1622–1660), king of Sweden 1654–1660; reign of, **16**, 335–340; invades Denmark (1658), **16**, 336–339, 363; **13**, 623; the Great Elector becomes vassal of, **15**, 134–135; in alliance with Cromwell and Mazarin, **15**, 137; at war with the Great Elector, **15**, 139; at war with Poland, **15**, 138; **24**, 55; besieges Prague (1648), **14**, 382; death of, **16**, 340.

Charles XI (1655–1697), king of Sweden 1660–1697; reign of, **16**, 340–344; accession of, **16**, 340; at war with Brandenburg, **16**, 341; effects changes in government, **16**, 343; relations of, with Louis XIV, **11**, 589, 593, 596; **13**, 644.

Charles XII (1682–1718), king of Sweden 1697–1718; main treatment of, **16**, 370–394; becomes king (1697), **16**, 370; invades Denmark (1700), **10**, 372; **17**, 266; at war with Russia, **16**, 372, 381–387; **17**, 279; conquers Poland, **16**, 376–377; **17**, 267; **24**, 69–71; invades Saxony, **16**, 378–380; letter of, describing battle of Holowczyn, **16**, 382; exile of, in Turkey, **16**, 388–389; **17**, 280; **24**, 405; return and last war of, **16**, 390; death, and various estimates of, **16**, 392–397.

Charles XIII (1748–1818), king of Sweden 1809–1818, and of Norway 1814–1818, and duke of Sudermania; main treatment of, **16**, 455–473; in revolution of 1772, **16**, 405; as regent of Sweden (1792), **16**, 409; commands fleet in war with Russia (1788–1790), **17**, 401; becomes king of Sweden, **16**, 455; becomes king of Norway, **16**, 472; signs Treaty of Friedrichsham (1809), **17**, 459; concludes alliance with Russia and England (1811), **17**, 470.

Charles (XIV) John (Jean Baptiste Jules Bernadotte) (1764–1844), king of Sweden and Norway 1818–1844, marshal of France and prince of Pontecorvo; joins Napoleon in Italy, **12**, 440, 441 note; opposes Directory, **12**, 479, 480, 482; at council of St. Cloud, **12**, 486; at Austerlitz, **12**, 546; at Jena, **12**, 552; at Eylau, **12**, 556; **17**, 452; at Wagram, **12**, 575; Napoleon's relations with, **12**, 552, 575, 576, 582, 585; **16**, 465; chosen heir to Swedish throne (1810), **12**, 582; **16**, 460; joins with the allies against Napoleon, **12**, 604; **16**, 467; **17**, 485; raises tricolour in Vienna (1799), **14**, 528; campaign of, in Denmark, **16**, 426; makes alliance with Alexander I, **16**, 429, 466; reign of (1818–1844), **16**, 473–478.

Charles XV (1826–1872), king of Sweden and Norway 1859–1872; reign of, **16**, 479–482; proposes alliance with Denmark, **16**, 446; favours constitutional equality of Norway and Sweden, **16**, 479–482, 487.

Charles I (of Anjou) (1220–1285), king of Naples and Sicily; made king by Clement IV (1266), **9**, 109; **8**, 616; in crusades with Saint Louis, **8**, 443, 445, 451; conquers Naples and Sicily, **9**, 109–110; defeats Conradin (1268), **9**, 110; **14**, 128;

Sicilians revolt against (Sicilian Vespers), **7**, 314; **9**, 112–114; **10**, 96; **11**, 74; **14**, 130.
Charles II (1254–1309), king of Naples 1288–1309; waning power of kingdom under, **9**, 113–114.
Charles III (of Durazzo) (1345–1386), king of Naples; dethrones Queen Joanna and becomes king (1382), **9**, 233, 343, 344.
Charles VII, king of the Two Sicilies, see Charles III of Spain.
Charles (II) the Bad (1332–1387), king of Navarre 1349–1387; at war with King John the Good, **11**, 126–128; at war with the Dauphin Charles, **11**, 135; suspected of poisoning Charles the Wise, **11**, 143; cedes twenty places as security for peace, **11**, 152.
Charles, archduke of Austria, suitor to Elizabeth of England (1559), **11**, 294.
Charles (1771–1847), archduke of Austria, son of Emperor Leopold II; in War of the First Coalition (1793–1797), **12**, 431, 432, 441; **14**, 507, 513, 520, 530; **15**, 281; **17**, 435; in War of the Second Coalition (1799–1781), **12**, 471, 475, 496; **14**, 532; in War of the Third Coalition (1805), **12**, 545; **14**, 536, 537; **17**, 446; in War of the Fifth Coalition (1809), **12**, 571–575; **14**, 553–556; represents Emperor Francis at marriage of Napoleon, **12**, 579; character of, **14**, 516–519; and army reform, **14**, 552.
Charles of Blois (d. 1364), duke of Brittany; ally of Edward III of England, **11**, 107; at siege of Hennebon, **11**, 109; at battle of Auray (1368), **11**, 146; imprisoned in England, **18**, 468.
Charles of Bourbon, see Bourbon, cardinal of.
Charles "the Bold" (1433–1477), duke of Burgundy 1467–1477, and Count Charolais, son of Philip the Good; main treatment of, **11**, 250–270; **13**, 358–362; in War of Public Weal, **11**, 250; becomes duke of Burgundy, **11**, 253, 253 note; at siege of Liège, **11**, 259; concludes alliance with Edward IV of England (1468), **11**, 263; **13**, 358, 359; **18**, 586; at war with Louis XI, **11**, 263; **13**, 359–361; **16**, 599; at war with Swiss, **11**, 266; **13**, 360; **16**, 601–604; quarrels with Edward IV, **13**, 360; lays impost on clerical property, **13**, 377; death of, **11**, 267; posthumous trial of, **11**, 270.
Charles of Augustenburg (d. 1810), Danish prince; heir to the Swedish crown, **16**, 459.
Charles (d. ca. 1328), duke of Calabria; as ruler of Florence (1325), **9**, 144, 145, 150, 155.
Charles, duke of Courland and Semigallia; expelled from duchy (1762), **17**, 353.
Charles van Egmond, duke of Gelderland, see Egmond.
Charles the Good (d. 1127), count of Flanders; death of, **13**, 311.
Charles (d. 1472), duke of Guienne, brother of Louis XI of France; in league against Louis, **11**, 250, 264, 265.
Charles, Duke of Nevers, see Nevers, Charles, duke of.
Charles III (1823–1854), duke of Parma; assassinated, **9**, 602.
Charles III (1486–1553), duke of Savoy; imprisons Bonnivard, **16**, 637, 638; Geneva rebels against, **16**, 635, 637; ally of Emperor Charles V, **9**, 457; dominions conquered by France, **16**, 638.
Charles (1270–1325), count of Valois, brother of Philip IV of France; marriage of, **7**, 302; as papal legate to Florence, **9**, 121; as counsellor to Louis X, **11**, 89–90; as claimant to throne of France (1316), **11**, 91; claimant for German crown, **14**, 165.
Charles (1420–1461), prince of Viana; claim of, to throne of Navarre, **10**, 109–110.
Charles (d. 811 A.D.), son of Charlemagne; conquers Bohemia (806 A.D.), **7**, 528, 552; death of, **7**, 531.
Charles (d. 863 A.D.), son of Lothair I; becomes ruler of Rhone provinces 855 A.D., **7**, 578.
Charles Albert, elector of Bavaria, see Charles VII, emperor.
Charles Albert (1798–1849), king of Sardinia; favours insurrection in Piedmont, 9, 584; and Mazzini, **9**, 589; at war with Austria (1848), **9**, 594, 598; **14**, 602, 641–644; abdication of (1849), **9**, 600; **14**, 660.
Charles Augustus (1757–1828), grand duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach; friend and patron of Goethe, **15**, 341; reforms of, **15**, 368.
Charles Edward Louis Philip Casimir (1720–1788), the "Young Pretender" to the British throne; birth, **20**, 531; lands in Scotland, **20**, 562; **21**, 324; campaign of 1745, **20**, 563; defeated at Culloden (1746), **20**, 564; **21**, 325; escapes from Scotland, **20**, 564–567; expelled from France (1748), **20**, 570.
Charles Emmanuel I (1701–1773), king of Sardinia and, as Charles Emmanuel III, duke of Savoy; in War of the Polish Succession, **9**, 532; in War of the Austrian Succession, **9**, 534; domestic administration of, **9**, 541.
Charles Emmanuel II (1751–1819), king of Sardinia, and, as Charles Emmanuel IV, duke of Savoy; abdication and retirement of (1802), **9**, 559, 574.
Charles Emmanuel I "the Great" (1562–1630), duke of Savoy; opposes Henry IV of France, **9**, 480; in alliance with Henry IV, **9**, 481, 482; claims Mantua and Montferrat, **9**, 499; invades Provence (1590), **9**, 504; attempts to take Genoa, **9**, 509; confirms Treaty of Lausanne, **16**, 642, 650; in struggle over Valtellina, **16**, 646.
Charles Emmanuel II (1633–1675), duke of Savoy; rule of, **9**, 506–507.
Charles Emmanuel III, duke of Savoy, see Charles Emmanuel I, king of Sardinia.
Charles Emmanuel IV, duke of Savoy, see Charles Emmanuel II, king of Sardinia.
Charles Felix (1765–1831), king of Sardinia; becomes king (1821), **9**, 584.

Charles Frederick, duke of Brunswick, see Brunswick.
Charles Frederick Augustus (1785–1837), duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Prussian general and half-brother of Queen Louise; president of council of state (1825), **15**, 396.
Charles Ludwig (1617–1685), count Palatine; religious toleration of, **14**, 399.
Charles Martel (ca. 690–741 A.D.), king of the Franks, duke of Austrasia, son of Pepin of Heristal; main treatment of, **7**, 488–501; Gregory III asks aid of (739 A.D.), **7**, 206, 453, 500–501; friendship of, for Liutprand, **7**, 448, 509–510; defeats the Saracens at Tours (732 A.D.), **7**, 495–496; **8**, 198–199; **10**, 37; secularises the church, **7**, 506.
Charles Peter Ulrich, see Peter (III) Feodorovitch.
Charles Philip, Swedish prince, brother of Gustavus Adolphus; proposed as Czar (1611), **16**, 311, 312.
Charles Robert (d. 1342), king of Hungary (1308); election of, favoured by Albert I, **14**, 162.
Charles Theodore (d. 1799), Count Palatine; becomes heir to Bavaria (1777), **14**, 459; **15**, 245.
Charles William Ferdinand, duke of Brunswick, see Brunswick.
Charleston, city of South Carolina, U. S. A.; founded (1671), **23**, 53; Spaniards repulsed at (1706), **23**, 59; French attack (1706), **23**, 191; destroys tea from England (1774), **23**, 238; British defeat at (1776), **23**, 255; British capture (1780), **23**, 274; conventions of (1860), **23**, 405, 409; question of forts in harbor of (1861), **23**, 413–414; fall of Fort Sumter, **23**, 414; occupied by Federal forces (1865), **23**, 446.
Charlotte (b. 1840), daughter of Leopold I of Belgium, empress of Mexico; seeks help in Europe against the Republicans in Mexico, **23**, 633, 634; goes insane (1866), **23**, 634.
Charlotte (Alexandra), eldest daughter of Frederick William III of Prussia and wife of Nicholas I of Russia; marriage of (1817), **17**, 504.
Charlotte Augusta (1796–1817), daughter of George IV of England; marries Prince Leopold of Saxony (later king of Belgium), **21**, 488.
Charlotte Sophia (1744–1818), queen of George III of England; marriage and coronation of, **20**, 596.
Charlotte of Bourbon, see Bourbon.
Charlotte of Vasa, Napoleon III suitor of, **13** 128.
Charmides (d. 404 B.C.), son of Glaucon; a governor of Piræus, **4**, 12.
Charner, Léonard (1797–1869), French admiral; in China, **13**, 138.
Charolais, Count of, see Charles the Bold.
Charon, in Greek mythology, the ferry-man of the dead; ascribed to Egyptian mythology by Diodorus, **1**, 238.
Charon, a Theban; aids Phyllidas' conspiracy in Thebes (379 B.C.), **4**, 137.
Charondas (ca. 500 B.C.), a Sicilian lawgiver, **3**, 471.
Charras, Jean Baptiste Adolphe (1810–1865), French soldier and military author; in July revolution of 1830, **13**, 46.
Charter, The Great, see Magna Charta.
Charterhouse, a Carthusian monastery in London, founded (1371); oppression and trial of the monks, **19**, 148–151.
Charter Oak, a tree celebrated in American (legendary) history; story of, **22**, 159.
Charter of Graces, a charter granted to Ireland by Charles I (1628), **19**, 606.
Chartists, body of political reformers advocating universal suffrage, etc., in England (1838–1849), **21**, 609.
Charton, a president of the French parliament; in the first insurrection of the Fronde (1648), **11**, 499.
Chartrand, J. H. S. (1779–1816), French soldier; executed, **13**, 17.
Chartres, capital of the department of Eure-et-Loir, France; cathedral of, built by society of masons, **8**, 476; peace of (1409), **11**, 166; captured by Jean Dunois from the English (1432), **11**, 221; siege of (1568), **11**, 362.
Chartres, county of France; united to Champagne (1225), **11**, 58.
Chartres, Louis Philippe, Duke of, see Louis Philippe.
Chase, Salmon Portland (1808–1873), American statesman; on admission of California to the union, **23**, 382; opposes Kansas-Nebraska Bill, **23**, 392; candidate for republican presidential nomination (1856), **23**, 400; defeated by Lincoln, for presidential nomination (1860), **23**, 407; becomes secretary of treasury (1861), **23**, 413; as chief justice of United States Supreme Court presides at trial of President Johnson, **23**, 466.
Chashtana, early king of India, **2**, 498.
Chasot, Isaac Franz Egmont, Count of (1716–1797), Prussian soldier; at battle of Hohenfriedberg, **15**, 179.
Chassé, David Hendrik, Baron (1765–1849), Dutch soldier; defends Antwerp against the French, **14**, 55.
Chasteler, Jean Gabriel Joseph Albert, Marquis du (1763–1825), Austrian soldier; in Tyrolese war of 1809, **14**, 563.
Chastenai, Erard de (thirteenth century), Burgundian; arrests impostor, representing Baldwin I, the emperor, **7**, 295.
Chateaubriand, François René Auguste, Vicomte de (1768–1848), French author and statesman; advocates French invasion of Spain, **10**, 386; opposes new electoral law (1816), **13**, 21; dismissed from ministry (1824), **13**, 31; supports French Academy in protest against censorship of the press (1827), **13**, 37.
Chateaubriant, Françoise de Foix, Countess of (1475–1537); mistress of Francis I of France, **11**, 314, 330.

Châteaudun, town in France; siege of (1870), **13**, 165.
Châteauneuf, Pierre Antoine, Marquis of (1644–1728); ambassador of Louis XIV to Constantinople, **24**, 399.
Château-Renaud, Château-Regnard or Château-Regnaud, François Louis de Rousselet, Count of (1637–1716), French vice-admiral and marshal; in war of League of Augsburg, **11**, 601–602.
Châteauroux, Marie Anne de Mailly, Duchess of (1717–1744), favourite of Louis XV, **12**, 39, 40.
Châtel, Tannegui du (d. 1449), French soldier; enemy of Burgundy, **11**, 233.
Châtelet, The, a French prison; massacre at (1792), **12**, 271.
Châtellerault, Duke of, see Hamilton, James.
Chatham, earls of, see Pitt.
Châtillon, French town on the Seine; battles of (1793), **12**, 376, (1870), **13**, 173; council of (1814), **14**, 577; **15**, 319; **17**, 486.
Châtillon, Rainald de, see Rainald.
Châtillon, Count of (early seventeenth century), French soldier; at battle of Aveins (1635), **13**, 579; at battle of Sedan (1641), **11**, 472.
Châtillon Saint Pol, Jacques de (d. 1302), governor of Flanders, **11**, 76; **13**, 318.
Chatramites, old Arabian tribe, **8**, 104.
Chattanooga, town in Tennessee, U. S. A.; Bragg retires to, **23**, 441; occupied by Federal forces, **23**, 442; battle of (1863), **23**, 442–443.
Chatti, a German tribe; in wars with Romans, **6**, 61, 71, 75, 257, 294, 415; **7**, 459, 463.
Chaucer, Geoffrey (1340–1400), English poet; England in time of, **18**, 476–479; writings of, **18**, 496.
Chauci, a German tribe; in wars with Romans, **6**, 62, 64, 66–71, 170, 415; **7**, 426.
Chaumette, Pierre Gaspard (1763–1794), French revolutionist; as inquisitor, **12**, 269; propaganda of, against religious worship, **12**, 331, 332; recants, **12**, 334; arrested, **12**, 335.
Chaumont, town in France; alliance of (1814), **14**, 577, 585; **15**, 324; battle of (1814), **15**, 319.
Chauncey, Isaac (1772–1840), American naval officer; collects fleet to oppose British on Lake Ontario, **23**, 330; aids General Dearborn in capture of York (Toronto) (1813), **23**, 333.
Chaveau-Lagarde, Claude François (1756–1841), French lawyer; defends Marie Antoinette, **12**, 319.
Chaves, Manoel de Silveira–Pinto de Fonseca, Marquis of (d. 1830), Portuguese politician; leads rebellion, **10**, 546–547.
Chavigny, Bouthillier de (seventeenth century) French minister under Richelieu and Mazarin; spies on the king, **11**, 480; recommended by Richelieu, **11**, 482; character, **11**, 489; dismissal, **11**, 492.
Chazars, see White Huns.
Chedorlaomer, see Kudur-Lagamar.
Chefoo, seaport in Shantung, China; convention of (1876), **24**, 553.
Cheileus (fifth century), Greek of Tegea; in war against Persians (481 B.C.), **3**, 309.
Cheiron, see Chiron.
Cheke, Sir John (1514–1557), English scholar; assists Latimer in compilation of English ecclesiastical law, **19**, 226.
Chelidonis (third century B.C.), wife of Cleonymus, a Spartan prince, **4**, 512, 513, 582.
Chelsea (Winnissimet), city in Massachusetts; first settlement of, **22**, 640.
Chemmis, see Khufu.
Chemnitz, town in Saxony; battle of (1639), **14**, 378.
Chemnitz, Bogislav Philipp von (1605–1678), German historian; in Sweden, **15**, 129.
Chemosh, god of the Moabites, **2**, 51, 109, 110.
Chemosh-melesh, see Nadab.
Chemulpo, seaport of Korea; battle of (naval) (1904), **24**, 658.
Chenaux, Peter Nicholas; Swiss politician; leads revolution in Fribourg (1781), **17**, 3.
Cheney, Thomas, English minister of Henry VIII; in quarrels with Wolsey, **19**, 114.
Cheng-ju, town in Korea; battle of (1904), **24**, 658.
Chénier, André Marie de (1762–1794), French poet; celebrates Charlotte Corday, **12**, 304.
Chénier, Marie Joseph de (1764–1811), French revolutionist and poet; with the National Guard, **12**, 397; opposes Napoleon's autocracy, **12**, 519, 522; retired, **12**, 523.
Cheops, see Khufu.
Chépé, leader of Mongol-Tatar army; invades Russia (1219), **17**, 135.
Cherasco, Armistice of (April 29th, 1796), between Napoleon and Victor Amadeus III of Sardinia, followed by a peace (May 15th, 1796), **9**, 551; **12**, 427.
Cherasco, Treaty of (1631), between the Emperor Ferdinand II and Richelieu, **9**, 505, 518; **16**, 648.
Cherbourg, a seaport in France; captured and finally acquired by France (1450), **11**, 239.
Cherebusco, see Churubusco.
Cherethites, Syrian tribe, **2**, 11, 64.
Cherinus, see Men-kau-ra.
Cherokees, a tribe of North American Indians; in the French and Indian wars, **23**, 222; question of jurisdiction over, in Georgia (1827–1830), **23**, 356.
Chersiphron or Ctesiphon (sixth century B.C.), a Cretan architect; begins temple at Ephesus, **3**, 481, 490.
Cherusci, German tribe; wars of, **6**, 60, 64–66, 76, 134.
Chesapeake, The, United States frigate; encounter of, with the British frigate *Leopard* (1807), **23**, 322.
Chester, battle of (613 [607?] A.D.); Æthelfrith of Northumbria defeats Cymry of Strathclyde, **18**, 46.
Chesterfield, Philip Dormer Stanhope, 4th Earl of (1694–1773), English statesman and author; ambassador to Holland, and lord-lieutenant of Ireland, **20**, 562; causes reform of calendar in England, **20**, 571.

Chétardie, Joachim Jacques Trotti, Marquis de la (1705–1758), a French diplomatist; shares in placing Elizabeth Petrovna on Russian throne (1741), **17**, 347.
Chevalier de St. George, title borne by son of James II, see Stuart, James Francis Edward.
Chevert, François (1695–1769), a French soldier; in war with England, **12**, 73, 73 note.
Chevreuse, Marie de Rohan, Duchess of (1600–1679); admired by Richelieu, **11**, 450; opposition of, to Mazarin, **11**, 492; in the Fronde, **11**, 502.
Chevy Chase, battle of, see Otterburn, battle of.
Chiaramonte, Cardinal, see Pius VII.
Chiari, the capital of the province of Brescia, Italy; battle of (1701), **14**, 407.
Chicago, a city in the state of Illinois, U. S. A.; Marquette on site of, **23**, 75; Republican convention in (1860), **23**, 407; great fire in (1871), **23**, 473.
Chicheley, Henry (1362–1443), archbishop of Canterbury; supports Henry V in invasion of France, **18**, 529.
Chichester, Arthur (1563–1625) lord-deputy of Ireland under James I; plan of, for colonisation of Ireland, **19**, 491.
Chickahominy, a river in Virginia; battles of the; see Fair Oaks and Seven Days' Battles.
Chickamauga, battle of (1863), **23**, 441–442.
Childebert I (d. 558 A.D.), Frankish king; in war with his brother, **7**, 478, 479; defeats the Gothic king Amalaric (530 A.D.), **10**, 19.
Childebert II (571–596 A.D.), Frankish king; invades Italy, **7**, 439, 448; reign of, **7**, 479, 481.
Childebert III (683–711 A.D.), Frankish king, **7**, 482, 486.
Childebrand (eighth century A.D.), brother of Charles Martel; in war against Saracens, **7**, 498.
Childeric I (d. 481 A.D.), Frankish king, **7**, 466.
Childeric II (d. 673 A.D.), Frankish king, **7**, 482.
Childeric III (d. 754 A.D.), Frankish king; accession of, **7**, 502; deposed, **16**, 536.
Chili or Chile, a republic of South America; early history of, **23**, 539–540; conquest of, by Spain, **23**, 552, 565; revolution in, **23**, 584–586; as a republic, **23**, 609–612; war with Spain, **23**, 610; relations with the United States, **23**, 483, 611; with Argentina, **23**, 611; with Colombia, **23**, 611; with Bolivia, **23**, 611–618.
Chilianwala, a town in Punjab, British India; battle of (1849), **22**, 157.
Chiliarchs, ancient Greek military commanders, **2**, 653, 655.
Chillon, a castle on Lake Geneva; Bonnivard imprisoned in (1530), **16**, 638; surrenders, **16**, 638.
Chillon, The Prisoner of, see Bonnivard, François de.
Chiloe, an island of southern Chili; taken by revolutionists (1826), **23**, 610.
Chilon or Chilo (sixth century B.C.), a Spartan and one of the Seven Sages of Greece; reforms of, **3**, 11.
Chilperic I (d. 584 A.D.), king of Neustria, **7**, 479; **10**, 20.
Chilperic II, (Daniel) (d. 720 A.D.), king of Neustria, **7**, 484, 489, 491.
Chimæra, Greek legendary monster, **3**, 87.
Chimay, Jeanne Marie Ignace Thérèse de Cabarrus, Princess de (1773–1835), influence on Tallien, **12**, 390.
China, an empire in eastern Asia; main treatment, **24**, 523–578; the land and the people, **24**, 523–525; Confucius and Confucianism, **24**, 525–529; religious sects, **24**, 529, 530; the rôle of the state, **24**, 530–533; education and social organisation, **24**, 534–536; literature, science and art, **24**, 536–541; early dynasties, **24**, 542–543; from the Han to Ming dynasties, **24**, 543–544; the Manchu conquest, **24**, 544–545; Opium War with Great Britain (1840–1842), **24**, 546; the Taiping rebellion, **24**, 546–552; accession of Kwang Su, **24**, 552; extension of imperial authority, **24**, 553–555; war with France (1884–1885), **24**, 556–557; war with Japan (1894–1895), **24**, 558–559, 575–578; territorial dispute with France (1894–1895), **24**, 560–561; establishment of foreign powers in China, **24**, 561–562; **15**, 563–564; "open door" and "spheres of influence," **24**, 562–564; internal reforms, **24**, 564–565; the Boxer uprising, **24**, 567–572; Russia in Manchuria, **24**, 573–574; during Japanese-Russian War, **24**, 576; effects of war on China, **24**, 577–578; conquest of, by Jenghiz Khan, **7**, 53; **24**, 278–280; relations with Byzantium, **9**, 312; wars of, against the Turks, **24**, 263–264; chronology, **24**, 683.
Chin-chau, a town in Manchuria; taken by Japanese (1894), **24**, 577.
Chindaswind, see Cindasuinto.
Chinese Exclusion, in Australia, **22**, 251; in the United States, **23**, 481, 482.
Chinese Wall, built by the Tsin dynasty (third century B.C.), **24**, 543.
Chinsura, a town in Bengal, British India; Dutch defeated at, by Clive (1758), **22**, 41.
Chintella or Chintila, a Gothic king (seventh century A.D.), **10**, 25.
Chinzeroo, king of Babylon, see Ukinzer.
Chioggia, a seaport in Italy; battle of, **9**, 267; captured by the Genoese (1379), **9**, 267; retaken by the Venetians (1380), **9**, 268.
Chionides (fifth century B.C.), a Greek comic poet, **3**, 504.
Chios, a Turkish island in the Ægean Sea; joins the Delian Confederation (477 B.C.), **3**, 391; revolts (412 B.C.), **3**, 619; comes under Roman dominion (146 B.C.), **5**, 317.

Chippenham, a town in Wiltshire, England; Treaty of (878), **18**, 80.
Chippewa, a place near Niagara Falls on the Canadian side; battle of (1814), **23**, 334.
Chippewas (Ojibwas), a North American Indian tribe; confederacy of, **22**, 520; Father Claude Allouez's peace mission to, **23**, 71; in Pontiac's conspiracy, **23**, 224.
Chipping Barnet, see **Barnet**.
Chirac, Pierre (1650–1732) a French physician; at the death of Dunois, **12**, 21.
Chirisophos, a Lacedæmonian (fourth and fifth centuries B.C.); with Xenophon as nominal commander, **4**, 60, 61.
Chiron (Cheiron), the most famous of the legendary Greek centaurs; instructs Achilles, **3**, 90.
Chiun, Phœnician god; identified with the planet Saturn, **2**, 351.
Chlamydia, see **Delos**.
Chlodwig, see **Clovis**.
Chlopicke (Chlylopicke), Joseph (1771–1854), Polish general; dictatorship of, **17**, 547; **24**, 116.
Chlorus the Pole, see **Constantius**.
Chlum, a village in Bohemia; taken by the Germans (1866), **15**, 490.
Chlylopicke, see **Chlopicke**.
Chnodomar, a king of the Alamanni (fourth century A.D.); defeated and taken prisoner by the Romans (357 A.D.), **6**, 483–484.
Choctaws, a North American Indian tribe; treat with settlers of Georgia, **23**, 61.
Chodkiewicz, Jan Karol (1560–1621), a Polish soldier; defeated at Kremlin (1612), **17**, 236, 237.
Chœrilus, Athenian dramatist (fifth and sixth centuries B.C.), **3**, 497–498.
Choiseul or Choiseul-Amboise, Étienne François, Duke de, count de Stainville (1719–1785), French statesman; gains the king's favour for the encyclopædia, **12**, 63, 64; supports the legists, **12**, 72; secretary of state, **12**, 75; negotiates alliance with Spain, **12**, 79; banishes the Jesuits, **12**, 80–81; political policy, **12**, 83–85; gains Corsica for Louis XV, **12**, 84, 85; negotiates the dauphin's marriage, **12**, 85; Madame Du Barry and, **12**, 92–94; his banishment, **12**, 97; urges non-interference in the war between England and the American colonies, **12**, 135; attitude toward Turkey and Russia (1768), **24**, 414.
Choisy, François Timoléon (1644–1724), a French littérateur; his characterisation of Lionne, **11**, 541.
Cholet, a town near Angers in France; royalists defeated at (1793), **12**, 376.
Chones, Italian tribe, **3**, 111, 199, 200.
Chosartes, Babylonian goddess, **1**, 313.
Chosroes, king of Parthia; see **Arsaces XXV**.
Chosroes I, "Nurshirvan," a Persian king 531–579; disputes with the Greeks, **2**, 376; his reception of Greek philosophers, **7**, 86; invades Syria, **7**, 123, 143; reign of, **8**, 88–90; death, **7**, 144.
Chosroes II, "Parvin," grandson of Chosroes I, Persian king 591–628; invades Roman empire, **2**, 376; his flight and restoration, **7**, 146; wars with the Byzantines, **7**, 155–158; dethrones dynasty of Hira, **8**, 13; reign of, **8**, 92–93; vices of, **8**, 93–94; invades Palestine, **8**, 324.
Chotin, a town in Russia, situated on the Dniester; taken by the Russians (1739), **24**, 410.
Chotusitz, a village near Czaslau, Bohemia; battle of (1742), **14**, 431; **15**, 170–174.
Chouans, a name given the royal insurgents of Brittany during the French revolution; agitation by, **12**, 299, 404; flight from Quiberon, **12**, 406; chiefs of, summoned to Paris by Napoleon, **12**, 496.
Chow, emperor of China (twelfth century B.C.), **24**, 543.
Chremo, one of the "Thirty Tyrants" of Athens, **4**, 2.
Chremonidean War (ca. 270 B.C.), **4**, 460, 461.
Christ, Soldiers of; see **Brothers of the Sword**.
Christ, Knights of: founded (1202), **24**, 46; reduce Livonia and Courland, **24**, 46.
Christal, Sir Henry, see **Castide**.
Christensen, Jens C., Danish premier, **16**, 450.
Christersson, Sten (fifteenth and sixteenth centuries), a Scandinavian senator; convicted of treason, **16**, 223.
Christiaensen, Hendrick (seventeenth century), Dutch explorer; in America, **22**, 611.
Christian I (1426–1481), king of Denmark 1448–1481; acknowledged king, **16**, 210; wages war against Norway and Sweden, **16**, 211; relation of, to the church, **16**, 213–214; conflicts of, with rivals, **16**, 214–216; elected duke of Schleswig and count of Holstein, **16**, 216; strife with brothers, **16**, 217; pilgrimage of, to Rome, **16**, 218; reconciles the duke of Milan with Emperor Frederick III, **16**, 218.
Christian II (1481–1559), king of Denmark and Norway 1513–1523; administration as prince in Norway, **16**, 220, 222; succeeds to the throne (1513), **16**, 229; wages war with Sweden, **16**, 229–239; crimes of, **16**, 241–242; deposition and exile of, **16**, 242–243, 287; return of, **16**, 247–248; imprisonment of, **16**, 243, 249; invades Norway, **16**, 287; intercession of, between Luther and Henry VIII, **19**, 99; death of, **16**, 287.
Christian III (1503–1559), king of Denmark and Norway 1534–1559; accession of, **16**, 259; destroys influence of the Hanse towns in his dominions, **16**, 260–261, 290; relation of, to the church, **16**, 265–267; consents to purchase Ötel and Vick, **16**, 350; death of, **16**, 268.
Christian IV (1577–1648), king of Denmark and Norway 1588–1648; places himself at the head of the Protestant movement, **14**, 338; encroaches upon Germany, **14**, 339–340; aids Stralsund against Wallenstein, **14**, 342; concludes peace with Ferdinand II of Germany, **14**, 343; exiles Tycho Brahe, **16**, 304; at war with Charles IX of Sweden (Kalmar War, 1611), **16**, 308–309, 555–556; accession of, **16**, 355; founds Iceland Company and East India Company, **16**, 356; laws of, **16**, 357; establishes standing army, **16**, 357; in the Thirty Years' War, **16**, 358–359; at the battle of Colberg, **16**, 359–360; character of, **16**, 361; death of, **16**, 361.
Christian V (1646–1699), king of Denmark and Norway 1670–1699; code of (1683), **16**, 365; creates new order of nobility, **16**, 365–366; war of, with Sweden (1675–1679), **16**, 368–369; death of, **16**, 369.
Christian VI (1699–1746), king of Denmark and Norway 1730–1746; reign of, **16**, 413.
Christian VII (1749–1808), king of Denmark and Norway 1766–1808; accession of, **16**, 414; character of, **16**, 415; Denmark during the reign of, **16**, 416–426.
Christian VIII (1786–1848), king of Denmark 1839–1848, and of Norway, May to October, 1814; rule of, in Schleswig-Holstein, **15**, 443–444; election of, as king of Norway, **16**, 432, 469; attitude of, towards Schleswig-Holstein, **16**, 439–440; rejects dispositions of Peace of Kiel, **16**, 469; resigns crown of Norway, **16**, 470.
Christian IX (b. 1818), king of Denmark 1863–, before accession **Prince Christian of Glücksburg**; succession of, secured by London Protocol, **15**, 458; **16**, 441; accession of, **16**, 442; pedigree of, **16**, 444; contest of, with Prussia and Austria, **16**, 444–448; surrenders Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg (1864), **16**, 448–449; death of (1906), **16**, 450.
Christian (1568–1630), duke of Anhalt, directs policy of Palatinate, **14**, 323; plots fall of house of Habsburg, **14**, 332–333; defeated at the battle of White Mountain, **14**, 333–334.
Christian (1798–1869), duke of Augustenburg; resigns claim to Danish throne, **16**, 441, 444.
Christian, duke of Brunswick, see **Brunswick**.
Christian (d. 1183), a German prelate; as archbishop of Mainz represents Frederick Barbarossa in Italy, **9**, 56.
Christian (d. 1245), first bishop of Prussia; feud of, with the Prussians, **14**, 119.
Christian of Glücksburg, see **Christian IX**.
Christian (Chrestien or Chrétien) de Troyes, French troubadour, **11**, 71.
Christians, persecution of, ordered by Diocletian, **6**, 436; **18**, 23; capitation tax imposed upon, by the Saracens, **7**, 190; Spanish Christians persecuted by Diocletian, **10**, 11–12; defeated at Alarcon (1195), **10**, 61; at war with Muhammed al-Nasir, **10**, 62; victorious at Las Navas de Tolosa, **10**, 62; atrocities of, in Spain, **10**, 249–250; massacre of, in Lisbon, **10**, 487; in Mongol empire, **24**, 285–286; favoured by Hulagu, **24**, 290; treatment of, under Selim I, **24**, 339; massacre of, in China, **24**, 567; persecution of, in Japan, **24**, 588.
Christ's Soldiers, see **Brothers of the Sword**.

Christina (1626–1689), queen of Sweden; reign of, **16**, 329–330; abdication of, **16**, 330; later life, **16**, 331–333; authority of, limited by the diet, **16**, 342; death of, **16**, 333.
Christina of Saxony (1481–1513), consort of John (Hans), king of Denmark; in war with Sweden, **16**, 221–222.
Christina, duchess of Savoy; regency of 1637–1648, **9**, 506.
Christina, Maria, see **Maria Christina**.
Christina, a fort founded by the Swedes on the Delaware Bay (1638), **23**, 9.
Christison, Wenlock, a Massachusetts quaker; trial of (1659), **23**, 119.
Christopher I, king of Denmark 1252–1259; reign of, **16**, 172–173.
Christopher II, king of Denmark 1320–1334; reign of **16**, 177–180.
Christopher III (1418–1448), king of Denmark 1439–1448, as **Christopher I**, king of Sweden; chosen king of Norway and Sweden, **16**, 209; alliance of, with the Dutch, **16**, 210; death of, saves the Hanse towns, **16**, 210.
Christopher, pope 903 A.D.; driven from Rome, **8**, 579.
Christopher, count of Oldenburg (1502 or 1504–1566), a German Protestant leader; supports Christian II of Denmark in war with Holstein and Denmark, **16**, 258–259.
Chronicles, Book of, part of the Old Testament; circumstances of its composition, **2**, 137.
Chrysaphius, favourite of Theodosius the Younger; conspires to assassinate Attila (ca. 449 A.D.), **7**, 58–60.
Chrysippus, a physician of Rhodes (third century B.C.), **4**, 569.
Chrysoloras, Emmanuel (1355–1415), a Greek scholar; influence of, in Italy, **9**, 352.
Chrysostom, St. John (347–407 A.D.), a celebrated father of the Greek church; intercedes for Eutropius, **6**, 545; **7**, 36, 37; conspiracy against, **7**, 39–40; exile of, **7**, 40–41; importance of, for Roman church, **8**, 522.
Chrzanowsky, Adalbert (1788–1861), a Polish soldier in Sardinian service; commander-in-chief in war with Austria, **14**, 658–659; at the battle of Novara (1849), **14**, 569.
Chthonophyle, Greek tribal name, **3**, 120.
Chun, a Chinese prince; tour of (1886), **24**, 557; at Berlin, **24**, 575.
Chunar, a town in Mirzapur, British India; taken by the English, **22**, 70.
Chur, see **Coire**.
Church, Benjamin (1639–1718), American colonial soldier; in King Philip's War, **23**, 146; expedition of, against Indians at Lewiston, **23**, 188; attacks French settlements on bay of Fundy, **23**, 189.
Church History (National), see **Religion**, section B.
Churchill, Arabella (1648–1730), sister of John Churchill, duke of Marlborough; mistress of James II, **20**, 385.

Churchill, George (1654–1710), English admiral, **20**, 482.

Churchill, Lord Randolph Henry Spencer (1849–1895), an English politician; in Salisbury's second ministry, **21**, 648.

Churchill, Winston, British politician; under secy. of state for colonies (1905), **21**, 663.

Churubusco (Cherebusco), battle of (1847), **23**, 375.

Cialdini, Enrico (1811–1892), duke of Gaeta; in the Seven Weeks' War, **15**, 24, 25, 26.

Ciampas, kingdom of, in Annam, **24**, 518.

Cibola, Pueblo Indian settlement; visited by Coronado, **22**, 486, 490.

Cicala, an Italian renegade (sixteenth century); rôle of, in Persian war, **24**, 372.

Cicero, Marcus Tullius (106–43 B.C.), Roman orator and philosopher; early career as an advocate, **5**, 462; attacks Verres, **5**, 463; defends Cornelius, **5**, 477; made prætor, **5**, 477; as a speaker, **5**, 494, 496, 498; elected consul, **5**, 484; attitude of, toward Catiline, **5**, 481, apprised of Catiline's schemes, **5**, 484; attacks Catiline before the senators, **5**, 486; drives Catiline from Rome, **5**, 487; attitude toward Crassus, **5**, 497; exiled, **5**, 505; recalled to Rome, **5**, 506–507; defends Milo, **5**, 513; goes as pro-consul to Cilicia, **5**, 514; remains in Rome after Pompey's defeat, **8**, 562; justifies Cæsar's murder, **5**, 588; opposes Antony, **5**, 615, 616; death of, **5**, 617, 619–621; as a man of letters, **5**, 614, 643, 645, 647.

Cicero, Quintus Tullius (102–43 B.C.), a Roman commander, brother of the above; favours Cæsar, **5**, 489; as Roman legate in Gaul, **5**, 526; fellow student of Horace, **5**, 650; death of, **5**, 619.

Cicester, see **Cirencester.**

Cicones (Ciconians), Greek tribe of Thrace, **3**, 301, 316.

Cid, The (Rodrigo Diaz de Bivar) (1040–1099), a national hero of Spain; Burke's estimate of, **10**, 52; exploits of, **10**, 52–58; receives surname of Compeador, **10**, 54, 54 note; marriage (1074), **10**, 55; takes service with the Moors, **10**, 55; and Alfonso I, of Castile, **10**, 56; captures Valencia (1094), **8**, 464; **10**, 57; death of, **10**, 57.

Cilicia (Que, Karak), an ancient country in southeastern Asia Minor; limit of Hittite dominion, **1**, 142; conquered by Egypt, **1**, 151; by Assyria, **1**, 387–388, 393, 419; invaded by Mita, **1**, 399; wars with Assyria, **2**, 285, 411, 416; Greek civilisation in, **2**, 288; relations of, with Persia, **2**, 290, 609, 616, 653; **4**, 64, 133, 134; wars of, with Athenians, **2**, 291, 617, 621; wars with Persia, **2**, 292–293, 449, 570, 597; relations of, with Alexander, **2**, 300, 416; **4**, 295–297, 299, 300, 331, 337, 339; history of, **2**, 386, 416; Hittite sculpture in, **2**, 396–397; pirates in, **2**, 416; coins of, **2**, 416; map of, **2**, facing 666; Greeks repulsed from, **3**, 206; under Demetrius Poliorcetes. **4**, 451, 499; relations of, with the Ptolemies, **4**, 565, 566–569.

Cimabue, Giovanni (1240–1302), a Florentine artist; works of, **9**, 208.

Cimbrians (Cimbri), an ancient Teutonic tribe of central Europe; at war with Rome, **5**, 392–399.

Cimber, Lucius Tillius, a Roman; in the conspiracy against Cæsar, **5**, 581–586.

Cimmerians, (Gimirræ, Gimir, Gomer, Kimmirri), an ancient people dwelling north of the Black and Mæotian seas; connection with Umman-Manda, **2**, 585; **7**, 422; invade Asia Minor, **2**, 405, 410, 411, 414, 429, 430, 582, 584, 585; **3**, 87, 198, 292; at war with the Scythians, **2**, 410, 415, 576.

Cimon, "Coalemos," (sixth century B.C.) an Athenian, half-brother of Miltiades, the son of Cypselus, father of Miltiades the Great; at the Olympic games, **3**, 226, 230, 246, 270.

Cimon (d. 449 B.C.), an Athenian commander, son of Miltiades; campaigns of, against the Persians, **2**, 291, 617; **3**, 407–409, 430; opposes Themistocles, **3**, 396, 397; prosecution of, **3**, 412; attitude of, toward Sparta, **3**, 421; ostracism of, **3**, 423–424; recalled to Athens, **3**, 427.

Cimonian Treaty, The, a truce between the Peloponnesians and Athens (453–448 B.C.), **3**, 430, 432.

Cinadon, a Spartan; plot of, against Agesilaus (398–397 B.C.), **4**, 79, 90, 91.

Cincinnatus, Lucius Quinctus (b. 519 B.C.), Roman dictator; exploits of, **5**, 150–153.

Cinco de Mayo, battle of the (1862), **23**, 631.

Cindasuinto (Chindaswind), king of the Goths 642–653; reign of, **10**, 25.

Cinderella, Egyptian story of, **1**, 104.

Cineas (d. 277 B.C.), a Thessalian politician; minister and ambassador for Pyrrhus, **5**, 205–208, 357.

Cinna, Caius Helvius (d. 44 B.C.), Roman tribune and poet, **5**, 590, 611, 648.

Cinna, Lucius Cornelius (d. 84 B.C.), a Roman general and statesman; opposes Sulla, **5**, 424, 427–432, 434; daughter of, marries Cæsar, **5**, 477.

Cinna, Lucius Cornelius, Roman prætor 44 B.C.; reviles Cæsar, **5**, 610, 611.

Cino da Pistoja (1270–1336), Italian poet; friend of Dante, **9**, 190.

Cinq-Mars, Henri Coiffier de Ruzé, Marquis of (1620–1642), a favourite of Louis XIII; conspiracy of, **11**, 479–480; imprisonment and execution of (1642), **11**, 480–481.

Cinque Ports, name applied to five English channel ports (Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich), which furnished chief part of English naval power up to sixteenth century; mariners of, harry fleet of Prince Louis of France (1216), **18**, 352; furnish fleet for Herbert de Burgh (1217), **18**, 366; support De Montfort and the barons in struggle with Henry III, **18**, 380; maltreat expelled Jews (1290), **18**, 394.

Cintra, Convention of, a convention concluded between France and England relative to Portugal (1808), **10**, 540.

Cinyras, a Greek tragedy, **4**, 251.

Ciompi, plebeians in Italy; Macchiavelli's account of the insurrection of, **9**, 331–343.

Circassians or Tcherkesses, a term applied to the northwestern group of peoples inhabiting the region of the Caucasus; planted in Bulgaria (1864), **24**, 178; origin of, **24**, 407; as mameluke sultans, **24**, 443.

Circles, Army of the, a German army in the Seven Years' War, **12**, 73.

Cirencester or Cicester, town in Gloucestershire, England; battle of (635 A.D.), **18**, 62.

Cisalpine Republic, a state in northern Italy, including the Cispadane and Transpadane republics; established by Napoleon (1797), **9**, 555; oppressed by France, **9**, 557; reorganised by Napoleon, **9**, 564; converted by Napoleon into the Italian Republic (1802), **9**, 566.

Cisjuran, Kingdom of, see **Burgundy,** *Cisjurane.*

Cisneros y Latorre, Baltazar Hidalgo de (1755–1829), Spanish general; viceroy of Buenos Ayres, **23**, 591.

Cispadane Republic, a state formed (1796) by Napoleon between the Po and Rome, **9**, 552; **12**, 435.

Cisplatine State, the official name of Uruguay from 1821 to 1828, **23**, 594.

Cissey, Ernest Louis Octave Courtot (1811–1882), French general and politician; becomes president of cabinet, **13**, 188.

Cities, Free, see **Free Cities.**

Citra, a town in the district of Lisbon, Portugal; reduced by Alfonso VI of Leon (1093), **10**, 428; taken by Alfonso I of Portugal, **10**, 431.

Citra, Convention of (1808), **10**, 341, 540; **12**, 569; **17**, 459; **21**, 474.

Ciudadela, a town in Minorca, Balearic Islands, Spain; seized by the French, **12**, 67.

Ciudad Rodrigo, a Spanish town and fortress, situated on the Agueda; taken by the French under Masséna (1810), **10**, 353; stormed and taken by Wellington (1812), **10**, 358; **21**, 478.

Ciullo d'Alcamo, Sicilian poet of the twelfth century, **9**, 185.

Civic Oath, Louis XVI's oath of adherence to constitution of France, **12**, 227.

Civil Rights Bill, a bill to protect persons in the United States in their civil rights (1866), **23**, 462.

Civil Service Reform (in United States), the first reform act passed (1871), **23**, 472; Pendleton Act passed, **23**, 479; under Cleveland, **23**, 480.

Civil War, The, the war between Charles I of England and the party of parliament; preparations for (1642), **19**, 627–628; the outbreak of the war, **20**, 4–6; first engagements, **20**, 7–9; Gloucester and Newbury, **20**, 13–18; further course of, **20**, 18–45.

Civil War in America (1861–1865); main treatment, **23**, 407–453; election of Lincoln and Secession, **23**, 407–409; the Confederate states, **23**, 409–412; fall of Sumter, **23**, 413–416; North and South at outbreak of hostilities, **23**, 416–420; early months of the war, **23**, 420–423; Bull Run and the Trent affair, **23**, 423–424; campaigns in the West (1861–1862), **23**, 424–430; campaigns in the East (1862), **23**, 430–434; emancipation of the slaves, **23**, 435; Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, **23**, 436; Gettysburg, **23**, 437–439; Vicksburg campaign, **23**, 440–441; Chickamauga and Chattanooga, **23**, 441–443; Sherman's final campaigns (1864–1865), **23**, 444–446; Grant's Virginia campaigns (1864–1865), **23**, 446–451; death of Lincoln, **23**, 451–453.

Civilis, Claudius, a chief of the Batavi (first century A.D.); heads Batavian revolt, **6**, 231; exploits of, **13**, 273–275.

Civitella, a small Italian town, in the province of Teramo; Normans defeat Leo IX at (1053), **9**, 69; siege of (1557), **11**, 347.

Claiborne, see **Claybourne.**

Clairaut, Alexis Claude (1713–1765), a celebrated French mathematician; visits arctic regions to determine the measuring of a degree and shape of the earth, **12**, 122.

Clairfait, see **Clerfayt.**

Clam-Gallas, Eduard, Count (1805–1891), an Austrian general; in Seven Weeks' War, **15**, 23.

Clanricarde, Ulick de Burgh, Marquis of and earl of St. Albans (1604–1657), Irish soldier; relation of, to the protestants of Ireland, **19**, 609; obliges the nuncio to flee, **20**, 96; succeeds Ormonde in Ireland, **20**, 116; rejects demands of the duke of Lorraine, **20**, 116–117.

Clare, a maritime county of Munster, Ireland; election of O'Connell for, **21**, 541; returns O'Connell, a second time, **21**, 545.

Clare, earl of, see **Fitzgibbon.**

Clare, Richard de, see **Pembroke, earl of.**

Clarence, George, Duke of (1449–1478), a younger brother of Edward IV; marries daughter of Warwick, **18**, 586; character of, **18**, 590; returns to the king, **18**, 590; joins Edward IV, **18**, 593; death of, **18**, 593.

Clarence, Lionel, Duke of (1338–1368), second son of Edward III; proposed as heir to Scottish throne, **21**, 144; marries daughter of earl of Ulster, **21**, 385; appointed governor of Ireland, **21**, 386.

Clarence, William Henry, Duke of, see **William IV of England.**

Clarendon, a county in colonial Carolina; settlement of, **23**, 48; annexed to Carteret, **23**, 53.

Clarendon, Edward Hyde, 1st Earl of (1608–1674), an English historian and chancellor of Charles II; his estimate of the execu-

tion of Charles I, **20**, 79; his opinion of Cromwell, **20**, 181; as an author, **20**, 217; his impeachment and alienation from the king, **20**, 262; fall of (1667), **20**, 262–264, 390; **21**, 301; charges against, **20**, 263; banishment of, for life, **20**, 263; at Montpelier, **20**, 263; characterisation of, **20**, 233–234, 262.

Clarendon, Edward Hyde, 3d Earl of (1661–1723), Viscount Cornbury; deserts cause of James II (1688), **20**, 404; colonial governor of New York and New Jersey 1702–1708, **23**, 165, 168.

Clarendon, George William Frederick, 4th Earl of (1800–1870), an English statesman; in Aberdeen ministry, **21**, 614; reply to Count Walewski's dispatch, **21**, 620.

Clarendon, Assize of, see Assize of Clarendon.

Clarendon, Constitutions of, ordinances adopted at the Council of Clarendon to limit the abuses of the Vatican (1164), **18**, 267.

Clark, George Rogers (1752–1818), American soldier and frontiersman; leads expedition against British posts in the Northwest (1778–1779), **23**, 269.

Clark, William (1770–1838), American soldier and explorer; part of, in the Lewis and Clark expedition, **23**, 318.

Clarke, George (d. 1763), an English governor of New York; contest of, with Van Dam, **23**, 167.

Clarke, John (1609–1676), an English physician and one of the founders of Rhode Island; gets charter from Charles II (1662), **23**, 141.

Clarotæ, Dorian serfs; condition of (ca. 1000 B.C.), **3**, 126.

Clary, Count (1844–), an Austrian statesman; ministry of (1899), **15**, 61.

Claude or Claudia (1499–1524), queen of Francis I of France; marriage of, with Charles V stipulated in treaty of Blois, **11**, 300; **14**, 242; marriage of, with Francis agreed upon, **11**, 300; residence of Anne Boleyn with, **19**, 102; Henry VIII dines with (1520), **11**, 312; relations to king, **11**, 314.

Claudii, Roman family, **5**, 133–137.

Claudius I (Tiberius Claudius Drusus Nero Germanicus) (10 B.C.–54 A.D.), Roman emperor; main treatment of, **6**, 168–183; accession of, **2**, 171; adds Judea, Samaria, and part of Lebanon to Agrippa's kingdom, **2**, 172–174; character of, **6**, 179, 183; reforms of, **6**, 210; cost of the purple to, **6**, 213; sends Aulus Plautius against Britain, **18**, 13; death of, **6**, 181.

Claudius II (Marcus Aurelius Claudius) (214–270 A.D.), Roman emperor; reign of, **6**, 420–421.

Claudius (Appius Claudius Cæcus), (d. after 280 B.C.), a Roman statesman; consul (296 B.C.), **5**, 195; in Samnite War, **5**, 195; speech of, against Pyrrhus, **4**, 509; **5**, 206; constructs Appian Way and Appian Aqueduct, **5**, 357.

Claudius (Appius Claudius Caudex), a Roman consul (264 B.C.) and brother of Cæcus Appius; defeats Hiero, **5**, 218.

Claudius (Appius Claudius Sabinus Regillensis), a Sabine, later Roman consul (495 B.C.); joins the Romans, **5**, 123.

Claudius (Appius Claudius Crassus Regillensis Sabinus), Roman consul (451 B.C.); heads the decemvirate, **5**, 132; character of, **5**, 132; attempt of, against Virginia, **5**, 132–137.

Claudius (Appius Claudius Pulcher), Roman consul (212 B.C.); lays siege to Capua, **5**, 267.

Claudius (Appius Claudius Pulcher), Roman consul (143 B.C.); relation of, to Scipio, **5**, 320; marries daughter to Tiberius Gracchus, **5**, 360; appointed commissioner to execute new law (133 B.C.), **5**, 363; death of, **5**, 368.

Claudius (Appius Claudius Pulcher), Roman consul (54 B.C.); elected consul, **5**, 509, 511.

Claudius (Caius Claudius Appius Pulcher), (d. 167 B.C.), Roman consul (177 B.C.); mission of, to Achaia, **4**, 539.

Claudius (Claudius Cossus) (first century A.D.), a Helvetian; saves Helvetia, **16**, 532.

Claudius (Publius Claudius Pulcher), Roman consul (249 B.C.); defeated by the Carthaginian fleet, **5**, 231.

Claudius, see Clodius.

Clausel, Bertrand (1772–1842), French marshal; succeeds Marmont in Spain, **10**, 365; pursued by Wellington, **10**, 365; in war with Arabs, **13**, 67, 68.

Clausewitz, Karl von (1780–1831), a Prussian soldier and military writer; work of, **15**, 302.

Claverhouse, John Graham of, see Dundee.

Clavering, Sir John (d. 1777), English general; appointed member of new council for India (1772), **22**, 79; arrival in India, **22**, 86; position in council, **22**, 86–88; attempts to seize government of India by force, **22**, 89; death, **22**, 89.

Clavière, Étienne (1735–1793), French Girondist politician, minister of finance (1792); restored to office, **12**, 267; suicide, **12**, 328.

Clavijo, Don Ruy Gonzalez de (d. 1412), a Spanish traveller; at court of Timur, **24**, 301.

Clay, Green (1757–1826), American soldier; defends Fort Meigs against British, **23**, 330.

Clay, Henry (1777–1852), American statesman; as speaker of House of Representatives a leader of war party (1812–1813), **23**, 328; instrumental in securing admission of Missouri, **23**, 349; defeated candidate for presidency (1824), **23**, 354–355; brings about tariff compromise (1833), **23**, 359; defeated for presidency by Jackson (1832), **23**, 360; moves resolution of censure of Jackson in senate (1834), **23**, 360; defeated for the presidency by Polk (1844), **23**, 369; proposes compromise on slavery question (1850), **23**, 379; in debate on the compromise measures, **23**, 380; urges acquiescence in compromise, **23**, 387–388; death of (June 29th, 1852), **23**, 389.

Claybourne or Claiborne, William (1589?–1676?), an American colonial politician; seeks shelter in Virginia, **22**, 591; establishes trading colony on Kent Island, **22**, 598; harasses Maryland, **22**, 601; instigates Indian war, **22**, 602; excites rebellion in Maryland, **22**, 602; claims Maryland, **22**, 606; appoints ten commissioners to govern Maryland, **22**, 606–607.

Claypole, Elizabeth (1629–1658), a daughter of Oliver Cromwell, **20**, 176.

Clayton, John Middleton (1796–1856), an American jurist and politician; as secretary of state, **23**, 383.

Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, a treaty between the United States and Great Britain, to facilitate the construction of a canal across the American isthmus; signed (1850), **23**, 383; abrogated by Hay-Pauncefote Treaty (1901), **23**, 490, 603.

Cleander (d. 325 B.C.), a Macedonian general; reinforces Alexander with troops from Greece, **4**, 310; at Arbela, **4**, 325, 326; kills Parmenion, **4**, 345, 370; excesses in Ecbatana, **4**, 383.

Cleander (second century A.D.), a Phrygian slave and favourite of the Roman emperor Commodus; succeeds Perennis, **6**, 379; sells offices, **6**, 380; death of (189 A.D.), **6**, 381.

Clearchus (d. 401 B.C.), Lacedæmonian adventurer; commands army of Cyrus the Younger, **4**, 51–58; seized and slain by Tissaphernes, **4**, 60.

Clémenceau, Eugène (1841–), a French politician; brings about Ferry's resignation (1885), **13**, 193; secures the nomination and election of Carnot, **13**, 194.

Clement I or Clemens Romanus, pope first century A.D., **2**, 176.

Clement II (Suidgar), pope 1046–1047; pontificate of, **8**, 591.

Clement III (Paolo Scolari), pope 1187–1191; relation of, to the senate and people, **8**, 607; founds a bishopric, **14**, 118; exhorts Danes to a crusade, **16**, 156.

Clement III, anti-pope, see Guibert.

Clement IV (Guy Foulques), pope 1265–1268; secures treaty between Baldwin II and Charles of Anjou, **7**, 312; pontificate of, **8**, 616; invests Charles of Anjou with kingdom of Sicily, **9**, 109; intervenes in Denmark, **16**, 174; contest following death of, **8**, 616; **9**, 111.

Clement V (Bertrand d'Agoust), pope 1305–1314; pontificate of, **8**, 624–625; transfers papal court to Avignon, **8**, 619; condemns Templars, **8**, 457; suppresses order of Knights Templars, **8**, 459, 625; sends missionaries to China, **24**, 293; death of, **8**, 626.

Clement VI (Pierre Roger), pope 1342–1352; pontificate of, **8**, 628; requested to return to Rome, **9**, 213; begins to oppose Rienzi, **9**, 220; confides the government of Rome to four cardinals, **9**, 223; cedes Bologna to John Visconti, archbishop of Milan, **9**, 243; feud with Ludwig of Brandenburg, **14**, 176–178; issues the bull *Unigenitus*, **14**, 255.

Clement VII, anti-pope, see Robert of Geneva.

Clement VII (Giulio de' Medici), pope 1523–1534; rules Florence while cardinal, **9**, 438, 446; election of, **9**, 448; in war against the French, **9**, 448, 449; in war against Charles V, **9**, 450; **11**, 323–324; **19**, 93; escapes to the French, **9**, 455; **11**, 324; bribed by Francis I of France, **11**, 332; difficulties of, relative to Henry VIII's divorce, **19**, 107; commission of, to Wolsey and Campeggio, **19**, 108, 113; vacillation of, toward Henry VIII, **19**, 108, 125; opposition of, to Henry VIII, **19**, 111, 129; annuls sentence of Cranmer, **19**, 142, 143; excommunicates Henry, **19**, 156.

Clement VIII (Ippolito Aldobrandini), pope 1592–1605; absolves Henry IV, **9**, 481; **11**, 405; Italy during pontificate of, **9**, 481–483.

Clement VIII (Ægidius Nuños), anti-pope 1425–1429; succeeds Benedict XIII, **8**, 635; resigns government to Martin V, **8**, 635.

Clement IX (Giulio Rospigliosi), pope 1667–1669, **9**, 497.

Clement X (Emilio Altieri), pope 1670–1676, **9**, 497.

Clement XI (Giovanni Francesco Albani), pope 1700–1721; persecutes the Camisards, **11**, 617.

Clement XII (Lorenzo Corsini), pope 1730–1740, **8**, 518; **9**, 541.

Clement XIII (Carlo dellaTorre di Rezzonico), pope 1758–1769, **8**, 518.

Clement XIV (Giovanni Vincenzo Antonio Ganganelli), pope 1769–1774, **8**, 518; **9**, 539.

Clement of Alexandria, Saint (d. 217 A.D.), a father of early Christian church; an Alexandrian catechist, **1**, 572.

Clément, Jacques (1567–1589), a fanatical French monk; assassinates Henry III of France, **4**, 266; **11**, 394.

Clements, Gregory (d. 1660), English parliamentary leader, one of the regicides; trial and execution, **20**, 236.

Cleobis and Bito, sons of Cydippe, a priestess of Hera at Argos; story of, **2**, 450.

Cleocritus, an Athenian herald of the initiated; address of (404 B.C.), **4**, 12.

Cleombrotus I (d. 371 B.C.), king of Sparta; invades Thebes, **4**, 142, 156; checks expedition against Phocis, **4**, 144; remains with army in Phocis, **4**, 155–156; military skill of, **4**, 156; breaks truce with Thebans, **4**, 158; killed at Leuctra, **4**, 157.

Cleombrotus (ca. 480 B.C.), son of Anaxandrides, king of Sparta; regency of, after death of Leonidas, **3**, 334; defends the isthmus of Corinth against Xerxes, **3**, 334.

Cleomedes, an Athenian; one of the Thirty (404 B.C.), **4**, 2.
Cleomenes I, king of Sparta (ca. 520–491 B.C.), expels the Pisistratidæ, **3**, 235; makes himself master of Athens, **3**, 251–252; Platæans surrender Thebes to, **3**, 253; incensed at Athens, **3**, 253, 256; allies of, **3**, 253; declines an alliance with Ionia, **3**, 265; Thebans solicit protection of, **3**, 271; utilises sacrilege of Megacles, **3**, 517, 518; Platæans ask protection from, **4**, 68; death of, **3**, 267, 305.
Cleomenes II (d. 309 B.C.), king of Sparta; degraded condition of Sparta during the reign of, **4**, 487; 579.
Cleomenes III, king of Sparta 236–220 B.C.; promises liberty to helots, **4**, 79; condition of Sparta on accession of, **4**, 523; character of, **4**, 523, 606; wars and reforms of, **4**, 523–526, 571.
Cleomenes (third century B.C.), an Egyptian Greek of Naucratis; as monarch in Egypt under Alexander, **4**, 318, 389, 428, 563; put to death by Ptolemy, **4**, 563.
Cleon (d. 422 B.C.), an Athenian demagogue; opposes system of Pericles, **3**, 546, 584; victory of, at Sphacteria, **3**, 577–578; banishes Thucydides, **3**, 581; increases pay of jurors, **4**, 26; persecutes Aristophanes, **4**, 28; satirised by Aristophanes, **4**, 29.
Cleon (second century B.C.), a Cilician slave; leads slave revolt in Sicily, **5**, 325.
Cleonymus, Spartan prince (flourished about 300 B.C.); leads unsuccessful expedition against the Romans, **3**, 12; **4**, 450, 488; claims Spartan throne, **4**, 488; aided by Pyrrhus, attempts conquest of Sparta, **4**, 512.
Cleopatra (69–30 B.C.), last queen of Egypt; reign of, **4**, 576–577; **5**, 546–551; personal relations of, with Julius Cæsar, **4**, 576; **5**, 547, 550, 551, 590, 603; visits Cæsar in Rome, **5**, 569, 578; Cæsar's attachment to, denounced, **5**, 576; relations of, with Antony, **5**, 624–625, 628–636; character of, **5**, 632; death of, **5**, 631.
Cleopatra, a niece of Attalus; marries Philip of Macedon (337 B.C.), **4**, 251.
Cleopatra, sister of Alexander the Great; marries Alexander, king of Epirus (336 B.C.), **4**, 251; intrigues for throne, **4**, 433–435, 467; assassinated, **4**, 493.
Cleopatra, wife of Ptolemy (III) Euergetes, see Berenice.
Cleopompus, Athenian naval commander; in the Peloponnesian war (431), **3**, 531, 543.
Cleph, a Lombard chief; besieges Rome (574 A.D.), **7**, 439; murdered, **7**, 439.
Clérac, a small French town, upon the Lot; taken by Condé (1621), **11**, 446.
Clerfayt or Clairfait, François Sebastian Charles Joseph de Croix, Count of (1733–1798), an Austrian general; repulses Dampierre, **12**, 362; defeated by Pichegru, **12**, 377; succeeds Coburg in command, **14**, 508; victories of, on the Rhine, **12**, 409; **14**, 512; resigns command of army, **14**, 513; defeats Jourdan at Höchst (1795), **15**, 280.
Clergy Acts, The (1789), **12**, 224.
Clericis Laicos, papal bull (1296), **11**, 77.
Clermont, city in France; council of (1095), **8**, 332, 333.
Clermont, Louis de Bourbon-Condé, Count of (1709–1770), French general; defeated at the battle of Dettingen, **12**, 38; supersedes Richelieu as general-in-chief (1758), **12**, 75; **15**, 203; at Crefeld, **12**, 75; replaced by Count Contades, **12**, 75.
Clermont, Charles I, Duke de Bourbon, Count of, French nobleman; at battle of the Herrings (1429), **11**, 192.
Clermont, Count of (d. 1235), French nobleman; kills Floris IV, **13**, 292.
Clermont-Tonnerre, Aimé Marie Gaspard, Duke of (1780–1865), French statesman; minister of war (1827), **13**, 43.
Clermont-Tonnerre, Stanislas, Count of (1747–1792), a French orator; opposes joint constituent assembly (1789), **12**, 162.
Cléry, Jean Baptiste Auguste (1759–1809), attendant of Louis XVI of France in captivity 1792–1793; during last hours of Louis XVI, **12**, 294.
Cleveland, Grover (1837–), American statesman; nominated by Democratic party for president, **23**, 479; elected president over James G. Blaine (1884), **23**, 479; attitude of, toward civil service reform, **23**, 480; tariff message of (December, 1887), **23**, 481; defeated for reëlection (1888) by Benjamin Harrison, **23**, 481; renominated, and again elected president (1892) over Harrison, **23**, 483; attitude in regard to Hawaii, **23**, 483–484; Venezuela message of (December 17th, 1895), **23**, 484–485, 599; refuses to sign Wilson-Gorman Tariff Act (1894), **23**, 485; recommends currency reform to Congress, **23**, 485; sends federal troops to suppress Chicago riots (1894), **23**, 486; Cuban message (December, 1896), **23**, 487.
Cleveland or Cleaveland, John (1613–1659), English poet; supports Charles I in conflict with commons, **20**, 4.
Cleveland, Sir Thomas Wentworth, 1st Earl of, fourth baron Wentworth, (1591–1667); royalist leader; taken prisoner at Worcester by Cromwell (1651), **20**, 109.
Cleves, Anne of, see Anne of Cleves.
Cleves, Henry V, Duke of (1539–1592), German prince; alliance of, with Francis I of France, **14**, 276; punished and pardoned by Emperor Charles V, **14**, 277.
Cleves, an ancient duchy of Germany; dispute over succession in, after death of John William (1609), **14**, 325.
Clichy, Club of, French parliamentary organisation in opposition to Directory (1797); establishment of, **12**, 445; efforts of, against revolutionists, **12**, 446.
Clifford, Sir Robert de (1273–1314), 5th Baron Clifford, English military commander; campaigns of, against Scots (1297), **18**,

410; **21**, 75; (1306), **21**, 89; at battle of Bannockburn, **21**, 99–100; death of, **21**, 102.
Clifford, Sir Robert, an English nobleman, secret agent of Yorkists; assistance of, to Perkin Warbeck (1493), **19**, 28; deserts Yorkists and accuses Sir William Stanley of treason (1494), **19**, 29.
Clifford, Rosamond ("Fair Rosamond") (d. 1176), ancestor of great Clifford family, and mistress of Henry II of England; story of, **18**, 289–290.
Clifford, Sir Thomas (1630–1673), English politician; member of Cabal ministry (1667), **20**, 264; made Lord Clifford of Chudleigh and lord-treasurer (1672), **20**, 277; resignation of, **20**, 279.
Clinchant, Justin (1820–1881), French soldier; commander-in-chief of the army of the east (1871), **13**, 170.
Clinias (d. 447 B.C.), an Athenian commander, father of Alcibiades, **3**, 584.
Clinias (d. 264 B.C.), father of Aratus of Sicyon, **4**, 519.
Clinton, Edward Fiennes de (1512–1585), ninth Lord Clinton and Say, English admiral: attempts to relieve garrison of Havre, **19**, 333.
Clinton, George (1739–1812), American statesman; elected vice-president (1804), **23**, 319; reëlected vice-president (1808), **23**, 324.
Clinton, George (d. 1761), English admiral and colonial governor; makes peace with the Six Nations, **23**, 168; liberality of, in expedition against Louisburg, **23**, 196.
Clinton, Sir Henry (1738–1795), English soldier; becomes commander-in-chief of British troops in America, **20**, 627; arrives at Boston, **23**, 246; at Charleston, **23**, 255; at New York, **23**, 256; captures American forts and fleet on the Hudson, **23**, 265; evacuates Philadelphia, **23**, 268; campaigns in South Carolina (1780), **23**, 274; Arnold betrays West Point to, **20**, 629; **23**, 275; attempts to save André, **20**, 629.
Clinton, Sir William Henry (1769–1846), British soldier; commands British forces sent to Portugal (1827), **10**, 547.
Clisson, Olivier de (ca. 1332–1407), a constable of France; Peter de Craon attempts to assassinate, **11**, 162–163.
Clisthenes, an Athenian statesman, one of the Alcmæonidæ; helps to rebuild temple at Delphi, **3**, 234, 235; establishes democracy (510 B.C.), **3**, 235–252, 257, 260, 307, 395, 517, 626; makes overtures to Persia, **3**, 252, 263.
Clisthenes (d. 570 B.C.), tyrant of Sicyon, **3**, 169, 184.
Clitarchus (ca. 300 B.C.), Greek historian; on Alexander's expedition, **2**, 299; on Themistocles in Persia, **3**, 399.
Clitus, king of Illyria; defeated by Alexander the Great (335 B.C.), **4**, 269.
Clitus, Melas ("The Black"), (d. 328 B.C.), a Macedonian general; commands Alexander's body-guard, **4**, 279; kills Spithridates, thus saving Alexander's life at the Granicus, **4**, 287–288; as division commander, **4**, 324, 346, 348; slain by Alexander, **4**, 348–350, 352, 403–404.
Clitus (d. 318 B.C.), a Macedonian admiral; victorious over the Athenians, **4**, 468; conveys Phocion to Athens, **4**, 482; repudiates torture, **4**, 483; defeated by Nicanor, **4**, 486.
Clive, Robert (1725–1774), British soldier and statesman; early years of, **22**, 49–50; escapes from Pondicherry (1746), **22**, 47; rise of, **22**, 50; captures Arcot, **22**, 50; besieged in Arcot (1751), **22**, 51; defeats Raja Sahib at Arni, **22**, 51; marriage and visit to England (1753), **22**, 53; returns to India as governor of Fort St. David (1755), **22**, 54; becomes commander of expedition against Siraj-ud-Daula (1756–1757), **22**, 56–57; commands land forces in expedition against Chandarnagar, **22**, 58; duplicity of, toward Omichund, **22**, 58–59, 61; defeats Siraj-ud-Daula at battle of Plassey (1757), **22**, 59–61; installs Mir Jafar as nawab of Bengal, **22**, 61; made governor of Calcutta, **22**, 61; repulses Dutch, **22**, 62; second visit to England, **22**, 62–63; created Lord Clive, baron of Plassey, **22**, 62; personal wealth of, **22**, 61, 63; intrigues in management of East Indian affairs in England, **22**, 71; made governor and commander-in-chief in Bengal (1764), **22**, 71–72; last administration in India, **22**, 72–73; refuses personal gifts from native princes, **22**, 73; reforms of, **22**, 73; defends himself in Parliament, **22**, 79; censured by Parliament, **22**, 79; commits suicide (1774), **22**, 80; Macaulay's estimate of, **22**, 80.
Cloaca Maxima, a great drain of ancient Rome, built about 600 B.C.; description of, **5**, 105.
Clodia, second wife of Octavian; repudiated by her husband, **5**, 630; **6**, 116.
Clodii, old Roman family, traditionally of Trojan origin, **5**, 70.
Clodion (d. 447 A.D.), king of the Franks; conquests of, **6**, 583; **7**, 464–465.
Clodius, Albinus, Roman general in Britain; proclaimed emperor (193 A.D.), **18**, 19; defeat and death of, **18**, 20.
Clodius Pulcher, Publius (d. 52 B.C.), Roman demagogue; impeaches Catiline (69 B.C.); **5**, 471; accused of violating sacred mysteries of Bona Dea, **5**, 497–499; made tribune, **5**, 503–504; exiles Cicero, **5**, 504–506; death of, **5**, 512–513.
Clœlia, Roman maiden of sixth century B.C.; legend concerning, **5**, 92.
Clœlius, king of Alba, see Cluilius.
Clontarf, a suburb of Dublin, Ireland; battle of (1014), **21**, 18, 354–355.
Clootz, Jean Baptiste du Val de Grâce, Baron of, usually called Anarcharsis Clootz (1755–1794), French revolutionist; arrest and execution of, **12**, 335, 336.
Closter-Seven or Kloster-Zeven, Convention of; a compact between the duke of Cum-

berland and the duc de Richelieu concluded at Zeven, a village in Prussia (1757), **12**, 73; **15**, 201; **20**, 588.
Clotaire I (497–561 A.D.), king of Franks, fourth son of Clovis I; marriage of, **7**, 431; conquers Thuringia, **7**, 477; usurpation of throne and reign of (558–561), **7**, 478–479; invades Spain, **10**, 19.
Clotaire II (584–628 A.D.), king of the Franks, son of Chilperic I of Soissons; accession and reign of, **7**, 480; state of Helvetia under, **16**, 535.
Clotaire III (652–670 A.D.), king of the Franks, son of Clovis II; reign of, **7**, 481–482.
Clotaire (Clotaric), Frankish prince, son of Sigebert; killed by Clovis (508 A.D.) **7**, 475.
Clotilda (Clothildis, Hlothehild), Saint (ca. 475–545 A.D.), queen of the Franks, daughter of Chilperic, king of Burgundy; marries Clovis, **7**, 469; instigates her sons to take vengeance on Sigismund, **7**, 478.
Clotilda (d. 531 A.D.), daughter of St. Clotilda; marries Amalaric, king of the Visigoths, **10**, 19.
Clotosuinda or Flutswinda, daughter of Clotaire I; marries Alboin (ca. 551 A.D.) **7**, 433, 448.
Clovis I (Chlodwig, Hlodowig) (ca. 465–511 A.D.), founder of Merovingian line of Frankish kings; main treatment of, **7**, 466–477; defeats Syagrius, **7**, 467–468; defeats Alamanni, **7**, 469; **16**, 534; accepts Christianity, **7**, 469–471; defeats Burgundiones (500 A.D.), **7**, 472; conflict of, with Visigoths, **7**, 472–473; **10**, 18; receives titles from Byzantine emperor, **7**, 473; unifies kingdom, **7**, 475–476; death of, **7**, 476.
Clovis II (ca. 633–656 A.D.), king of Neustria and Burgundy, son of Dagobert I, king of the Franks; reign of, **7**, 480, 481.
Clovis III (d. 695 A.D.), king of the Franks 691–695 A.D., son of Thierry I; reign of, **7**, 486.
Cluentii, old Roman family, claiming to be of Trojan origin, **5**, 70.
Cluentius, a Samnite general in the Social war; defeated by Sulla (89 B.C.), **5**, 417; name of, ranks among aristocracy of Rome, **5**, 418.
Clugny de Nuis, Jean Étienne Bernard (d. 1776), a French financier; succeeds Turgot as minister of finance (1776), **12**, 129.
Cluilius or Cœlius (seventh century B.C.), said to be last king of Alba; war of, with Rome, **5**, 76–77.
Cluny or Clugny, a town in France; abbey of, **8**, 591; **14**, 92.
Cnemus (fifth century B.C.), Spartan naval officer; admiral in Peloponnesian war, **3**, 544; commands Lacedæmonian hoplites in Zacynthus, **3**, 561; gains victory over Athenians at Naupactus, **3**, 563 seq.
Cnidus, ancient city of Asia Minor; battle of (394 B.C.), **4**, 74, 107.
Cniva (ca. 250 A.D.), Gothic king; defeats Romans under Decius, **6**, 413.
Cnut, see Canute (king of England) and Knud (kings of Denmark and Sweden).
Coalemos, see Cimon.
Coalitions against France:
First, 1792–1797 (England and all continental powers, except Russia, Sweden, and Denmark), **12**, 362–364; **15**, 272–274.
Second, 1799–1801 (Russia, Austria, England, Portugal, Naples, and Turkey), **12**, 496–508.
Third, 1805 (England, Austria, Russia, Sweden, and Naples), **12**, 543–548; **15**, 290–293.
Fourth, 1806–1807 (Prussia, Russia, England, and Sweden), **12**, 550–562; **15**, 293–297.
Fifth, 1809 (Austria and England), **12**, 571–575.
Sixth, 1813–1815 (Russia, Sweden, Austria, England, and Prussia), **12**, 599–643; **15**, 309–331.
Cobb, Howell (1815–1868), American politician; secretary of the treasury under Buchanan, **23**, 402.
Cobbett, William (1762–1835), English political writer and reformer; influence of, **21**, 498; publications of, **21**, 498–499; in the Hampden Club, **21**, 500; withdraws to America, **21**, 507.
Cobden, Richard (1804–1865), English reformer and statesman; associated with Anti-Corn-Law League, **21**, 600; proposes enquiry into agricultural distress (1845), **21**, 602; lauded by Sir Robert Peel for services to cause of free trade, **21**, 605; opposes Palmerston's Chinese policy (1857), **21**, 619; declines to enter second Palmerston ministry (1859), **21**, 623; negotiates commercial treaty with France, **21**, 624; supports cause of the North in American Civil War, **23**, 424.
Cobenzl, John Louis Joseph, Count (1753–1809), Austrian statesman; negotiates treaty of Campo-Formio (1797), **12**, 452; **14**, 527; protests against French operations in Tuscany, **12**, 509; negotiates Austro-Russian alliance (1781), **14**, 486; dismissed from St. Petersburg (1800), **17**, 437; negotiates with Talleyrand about the French imperial title, **14**, 533–535.
Cobenzl, Philip, Count (1741–1810), Austrian statesman; favours Austro-Prussian alliance (1792), **14**, 507; ambassador to Paris (1804), **14**, 533–536.
Cobham, Eleanor (d. ca. 1443), wife of Humphrey, duke of Gloucester; prosecuted for treason, **18**, 562.
Cobham, Henry Brooke, 10th Lord (d. 1619), tried with Sir Walter Raleigh for treason, **19**, 472–474.
Cobham, Sir John Oldcastle, Lord, see Oldcastle.
Coblenz, capital of the Rhine province of Prussia; siege of (1688), **11**, 600.
Coburg or Saxe-Coburg, Friedrich Josias, Prince of (1737–1815), Austrian soldier; in war of First Coalition (1794), **12**, 362–

366, 377, 379; defeats French at Aldenhoven, **14**, 507.
Cocalus, in Greek legend, king of Sicily; daughters of, kill Minos, **3**, 194.
Cocherel, battle of (1364), **11**, 145–146.
Cochin China, a French colony in Indo-China; Duarte Coelho discovers (1516), **10**, 486; see French Indo-China.
Cochlæus, Johannes (1479–1552), a German Roman Catholic theologian; appointed to write confutation of the Augsburg confession (1530), **14**, 269.
Cochrane, Sir Alexander Forester Inglis (1758–1832), English soldier; in British attack on Washington (1814), **23**, 336.
Cochrane, Sir John (d. 1695), son of Lord Dundonald; pardon of, for his treason against James II purchased by his father (1685), **20**, 378.
Cochrane, Thomas, 10th Earl of Dundonald (1775–1860), an admiral in the British navy, distinguished for his exploits in revolutions in Spanish-America and his command of the Greek navy in 1827 and 1828; appointed commander of the Chilian navy (1818), **23**, 585; quarrels with Chilian authorities, **23**, 585; ineffectual efforts of, in Greece, **21**, 534.
Cockburn, Sir Alexander James Edmund (1802–1880), British jurist; as member of Geneva tribunal (1871), **23**, 471.
Cockburn, Sir George (1772–1853), English naval officer; in attack on Washington (1814), **23**, 336.
Coddington, William (1601–1678), an American colonist; governor of Rhode Island 1640–1647, **23**, 115; joins Massachusetts Bay Company, **22**, 641.
Codes, see Jurisprudence.
Codomannus, see Darius III.
Codrington, Sir Edward (1770–1851), an English admiral; commander-in-chief of allied fleet in Greek revolution (1827), **21**, 536; **24**, 232–233.
Codrus, king of Athens (1068 B.C.); title abolished at death of, **3**, 162; ancestor of Solon, **3**, 209.
Cods and Hooks, Wars of the, a name given in Holland to the struggle in the middle ages between the nobles and the towns, **13**, 336–338.
Coehoorn, Menno van (1641–1704), a Dutch military engineer; defends Namur (1692), **11**, 605.
Cœle-Syria, Southern Syria; conquered by Alexander the Great (333 B.C.), **2**, 294, 296; **4**, 380; under the Ptolemies, **2**, 135; **4**, 443–445, 564 seq.
Cœlestius (ca. 400 A.D.), collaborator of Pelagius; in Ireland, **21**, 337.
Coelho Pereira, Duarte (1485–1554), a Portuguese soldier; discovers Cochin China, **10**, 486.
Cœnred, king of Mercia 704–705 A.D.; reign of, **18**, 57.
Cœnus (d. ca. 326 B.C.), a Macedonian general of Alexander the Great; at siege of Tyre, **2**, 299; **4**, 301; marries Parmenion's daughter, **4**, 218; at Arbela (331 B.C.), **4**, 324; at trial of Philotas, **4**, 344; in India, **4**, 357–359, 361.
Cœsyra (sixth century B.C.), wife of Pisistratus, **3**, 222, 223.
Cœur, Jacques (ca. 1400–1456), French financier; at court of Charles VII, **11**, 229, 242.
Coffinhal, J. B. (1754–1794), French revolutionist, **12**, 343.
Coffinière, Chevalier de la, French naval officer, cruises along New England in King William's War (1690), **23**, 185.
Cognac, Holy League of, a league concluded between Pope Clement VII, Francis I of France, Milan and Venice, against Charles V (1526), **11**, 322.
Coigny, François de (1670–1759), French soldier; at battle of Parma (1734), **12**, 29.
Coimbra, city in Portugal; captured by Ferdinand I of Castile (1058), **10**, 48, 428.
Coimbra, duke of, see Pedro.
Coins and Coinage, see Numismatics and Finance.
Coire (Chur), capital of the Grisons, Switzerland; in Swiss struggle with Austria (seventeenth century), **16**, 647, 648; bishopric of, **16**, 587, 647.
Cok, supposed successor of Crum, king of Bulgaria (815 A.D.), **24**, 161.
Coke, Sir Edward (1552–1634), English jurist; at trial of Raleigh, **19**, 472–473; fall of, **19**, 499; defends parliamentary privilege, **19**, 508; opposes Buckingham, **19**, 540; proposes the Petition of Right, **19**, 550.
Colaxais, mythical king of the Scythians, **2**, 404.
Colberg, see Kolberg.
Colbert, Jean Baptiste (1619–1683), French statesman; becomes minister of finance (1661), **11**, 529–530; reorganises finance, **11**, 532–534; advances art, science, literature, **11**, 535; estimate of, by Michelet, **11**, 535–538, 540, 541, 542.
Colbert, Jean Baptiste, marquis de Seignelay (1651–1690), French statesman; secretary of navy (1676), **11**, 538; at siege of Genoa, **11**, 598.
Colbert de Croissi, Charles (1629–1696), French diplomat; ambassador of Louis XIV in England, **11**, 572; French plenipotentiary at Nimeguen (1678), **11**, 589.
Colborne, Sir John (Lord Seaton) (1778–1863), British soldier and colonial governor; appointed lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada (1830), **22**, 335; quells revolt in Lower Canada (1837), **22**, 336; succeeds Lord Durham as governor-general of Canada, **22**, 339.
Cold Harbor, town of Virginia, U. S. A.; battle of (1864), **23**, 447.
Coldstream, small town in Scotland; treaty of (1488), **21**, 205.
Colenso, town in Natal, South Africa; battle of (1899), **22**, 309.
Colesberg, district in Cape Colony; French's operations in, **22**, 310.
Coleshill (Cynsyllt) Forest, in Wales; battle of (1157), **18**, 261.

Colfax, Schuyler (1823–1885), American statesman; charged with complicity in Crédit Mobilier scandal (1872), **23**, 472.
Coligny, Gaspard de (1517–1572), French general and Huguenot leader; at St. Quentin, **11**, 347; at battle of Dreux (1562), **11**, 358; raises insurrection against Guises, **11**, 360; as Huguenot leader in the Religious War, **11**, 362, 364–365; favours Huguenot settlement in America, **11**, 367; **22**, 547; Catherine de' Medici plots against, **11**, 368–370; plans conquest of Spanish Netherlands, **11**, 364, 367; **13**, 426; murder of, **11**, 374, 375.
Coligny, Louise de (d. 1620), wife of William I of Orange, **13**, 501, 509.
Coligny-Saligny, Jean, Count of (1617–1686). French soldier; in command at the battle of St. Gotthard (1664), **11**, 566; **24**, 386.
Collamer, Jacob (1791–1865), American statesman; in debate on Kansas question (1854), **23**, 397.
College, Stephen (1635?–1681), English demagogue; victim of the Whig persecution, **20**, 301, 302.
College of Princes, a division of the diet of the Holy Roman Empire; origin of, in twelfth century, **14**, 135, 136.
Colleges, see **Universities and Colleges**.
Collegium Germanicum, a theological school founded by the Jesuits (sixteenth century), **9**, 472.
Colleton, James, colonial governor of South Carolina 1686-1690; unpopular rule of, **23**, 58.
Collett, Jonas (1772-1851), Scandinavian minister of finance; becomes minister, **16**, 474; becomes president of Norwegian government, **16**, 476; dismissal of, **16**, 477.
Colley, Sir George Pomeroy (1835–1881), a British soldier; in Boer War (1881), **21**, 643; **22**, 291.
Colli, Baron (1760–1812), a Piedmontese general; commands Piedmontese army, **12**, 409; commands Sardinian army, **12**, 426–427.
Colline Gate, a gate at the northeastern extremity of ancient Rome; Sulla defeats Samnites at battle of (82 B.C.), **5**, 437; slaughter of prisoners after battle, **5**, 438.
Collingwood, Cuthbert, Lord (1750–1810), British naval commander; at battle of Trafalgar, **21**, 467.
Colloredo, Hieronymos (d. 1632), Austrian general; at battle of Lützen (1632), **14**, 358; death of, **14**, 361.
Colloredo, Rudolf von (1585–1657), Austrian general; at battle of Lützen (1632), **14**, 358.
Colloredo, Rudolf Joseph (1706–1788), Austrian general; campaign of, in Italy (ca. 1743–1747), **14**, 433.
Collot-d'Herbois, Jean Marie (ca. 1750–1796), a French revolutionist; deputy to convention (1792), **12**, 282; conspires against Robespierre, **12**, 338, 339, 345; ferocity of, **12**, 368; accused by Lecointre, **12**, 391; trial and conviction of, **12**, 392, 393.
Cologne (Köln), capital of the German governmental district of Cologne, on the Rhine; buildings of (thirteenth century), **14**, 144; cathedral of, burned (1248), and rebuilt, **14**, 144; cathedral of, completed (1880), **15**, 416; assembly of (1367), **14**, 187; diet of (1505), **14**, 240–241; university of, hostile to reform, **14**, 283.
Cologne, Electorate of, a former electorate of the German Empire; joins coalition against France (1672), **11**, 580.
Colombey, a town in Lorraine; battle of (Aug. 14th, 1870), **13**, 154.
Colombia, Republic of, a republic in South America; vice-royalty of New Granada incorporated with, **23**, 563; revolution in, **23**, 581 seq.; republic of, established (1819), **23**, 584; separated into Venezuela, New Granada and Ecuador (ca. 1830), **23**, 597; republic of New Granada becomes the United States of Colombia (1863), **23**, 601; history of, from 1861 to 1903, **23**, 601–604; signs treaty with Chili, **23**, 611.
Colonia or **Colonia del Sacramento**, a seaport in Uruguay; given to Portugal (1715), **10**, 520.
Colonial Defence Committee, a committee created in England for aiding colonial administration (1879), **22**, 19.
Colonies and Colonial Systems:
Denmark: question of sale of West Indies to United States, **16**, 450.
England: plantation of Ireland under Mary I, **21**, 405; beginnings of colonisation in America, **19**, 457–459, 489–490; in Virginia, to 1660, **22**, 557–598; in Virginia after 1660, **23**, 121–138; in New England, to 1630, **22**, 608–651; New England to 1660, **23**, 91–120; New England after 1660, **23**, 139–151, 156–161, 169–178; in Maryland, to 1660, **22**, 598–608; Maryland after 1660, **23**, 136–138; in New York and New Jersey, to 1681, **23**, 24–32; New York and New Jersey to the Revolution, **23**, 151–156, 161–169; in Pennsylvania, **23**, 32–46; in the Carolinas and Georgia, **23**, 46–64; contrast between English and French colonists, **23**, 66–68; rivalry between English and French in America, **23**, 179–229; **20**, 589–590; relations between England and American colonies after French and Indian war (main treatment), **23**, 230–241; the Stamp Act, **20**, 602–604; its repeal, **20**, 606–608; colonial policy (1768–1770), **20**, 615–617; events leading to Revolution, **20**, 619–625; the Revolution, **23**, 241–281; **20**, 624–630; loss of the colonies, **20**, 637–641; **23**, 281; in Australia, **22**, 233–259; in Canada, **22**, 325–348; in Egypt, **21**, 646; in India (main treatment), **22**, 40–223; **20**, 589–590; **21**, 619–620; in New Zealand, **22**, 259–264; in South Africa, **22**, 266–320; in West Indies: abolition of slavery attempted, **21**, 527–528; slavery abolished,

21, 568–569; present extent of British colonial empire, **22**, 1–5; detailed enumeration, **22**, 5–9; theories of colonial government, **22**, 9–14; imperial commerce, **22**, 14–17; imperial defence, **22**, 17–20; London conference (1907), **21**, 668–9.
France: attempted colonisation of Carolina (sixteenth century), **22**, 547–552; colonies in Canada (seventeenth century), **22**, 553–556; condition of American colonies (eighteenth century), **23**, 64–89; loss of American colonies (1763), **12**, 79–80; **23**, 233; struggle with England in India, **12**, 45–48; beginning of conquest of Algeria, **13**, 42–44; beginning of conquests in Indo-China, **13**, 138; progress in Indo-China, **13**, 197; the conquest of Madagascar, **13**, 198; the Fashoda affair, **13**, 198.
Germany: beginnings of colonisation in Africa (1880–1890), **15**, 538; colonial expansion in Australasia, **15**, 538; colonial expansion under William II, **15**, 554–564.
Greece: nature of Greek colony, **3**, 198–206; Athenian colonies, **3**, 254–255, 450, 451; the founding of cities by Alexander, **4**, 315–317, 360.
Italy: colonisation in the East following the Crusades, **8**, 472; failure of attempted colonisation on Red Sea and in Abyssinia, **9**, 632.
Netherlands: rivalry between Dutch and Portuguese in India (sixteenth century), **10**, 504–506; **13**, 550–551; Dutch in Japan, **24**, 597–601; in South Africa, **22**, 265–266; in Australia, **22**, 233–234; in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, **23**, 4–9, 10–25; colonial policy in seventeenth century, **13**, 574–575; partial loss of colonies (eighteenth century), **14**, 11; colonial progress in nineteenth century, **14**, 64.
Phœnicia: plantation of cities on Phœnician coast, **2**, 255; in the Mediterranean, **2**, 270–274.
Portugal: beginning of conquest of India, **10**, 479–484; conquest of Moluccas, **10**, 491; acquisition of Brazil, **10**, 492; conflict with Dutch in the Indies and Brazil, **10**, 504–506; progress in Africa, **10**, 506; decline of Portuguese power in India (seventeenth century), **10**, 519; decline in eighteenth century, **10**, 521; enormous wealth derived from Brazil, **10**, 521; loss of Brazil, **10**, 543; dispute with England in south-east Africa, **10**, 559; establishment in China, **24**, 544.
Rome: plantation of military colonies in conquered territory, **5**, 212–214; colonies in the provinces, **5**, 451; military colonies as a defense against barbarian invasion, **7**, 176–177.
Russia: plantation of military colonies on the frontier (1819), **17**, 521–523.
Scotland: establishment in the north of Ireland, **21**, 292, 418–419; the failure of the Darien colony, **21**, 316.
Spain: beginning of colonisation in America, **10**, 205–207; earliest colonial methods (fifteenth century), **22**, 535–540; in Florida, **22**, 547–552; in New Mexico, **22**, 552–553; in Mexico, **23**, 505–535; in Peru, **23**, 536–561; administrative methods, **23**, 568–576; revolt of American colonies, **10**, 283–284; **23**, 586–596; end of Spanish colonial empire (1898), **10**, 420; **23**, 489.
Sweden: establishment on the Delaware River (seventeenth century), **23**, 9–10; expelled by the Dutch, **23**, 17–18.
United States: beginning of colonial policy, **23**, 489–490.
Colonna, an Italian family, prominent at Rome from the twelfth to the sixteenth centuries; in thirteenth century, **9**, 114 seq.; in fourteenth century, **9**, 151; expelled from Rome by Rienzi (1347), **9**, 214; defeated by Rienzi, **9**, 221.
Colonna, Marco Antonio (1535–1584), Italian commander; at battle of Lepanto (1571), **9**, 474 seq.
Colonna, Otto, see **Martin V**, pope.
Colonna, Prospero (1452–1523), an Italian soldier; wins battle of Bicocca, **11**, 314.
Colonna, Sciarra (d. 1329), Roman baron; contest of, with Stefano Colonna, **9**, 151; opposes Boniface VIII, **11**, 81 seq.
Colonna, Stefano, the Elder (d. ca. 1348), Roman baron, brother of Sciarra; flees before Rienzi (1347), **9**, 214; imprisoned by Rienzi, **9**, 220; death of, **9**, 223.
Colorado, one of the United States of America; admission of, to the Union (July 4th, 1876), **23**, 474.
Colorados, one of the two great political parties in Uruguay, **23**, 618.
Colpepper, see **Culpeper**.
Columba, Saint (521–597), a Celtic missionary in Scotland; work of, in Scotland, **21**, 8–10, 341; founds monastery of Iona, **21**, 9; protects bards, **21**, 9, 343; reforms orders of druids, **21**, 341; relics of, removed to Dunkeld, **21**, 13.
Columban or **Columbanus, Saint** (ca. 540–615), an Irish missionary; preaches in Helvetia, **8**, 532.
Columbian Exposition, an international exposition held at Chicago (U. S. A.) in 1893, **23**, 486.
Columbus, Christopher (1446?–1506), Genoese navigator; importance of, as discoverer of America, **22**, 411; characterisation of, **22**, 412; early life of, **22**, 415–416; voyage of, to north of Europe, **22**, 416 seq.; at Portuguese court, **22**, 417–420; at Spanish court, **10**, 156; **22**, 420 seq.; at council of Salamanca, **22**, 421–424; receives invitation to England from Henry VII, **22**, 424; at convent of Sta. Maria de Rabida, **22**, 425–426; returns to Spanish court, **22**, 426 427; first voyage of (1492), **22**, 427 seq.; in San Salvador, **22**, 432–435; prayer used by, preserved by Clemente, **22**, 432; letter of, giving account of discovery, **22**,

435 seq.; discovers Cuba and Haiti, **22**, 439; return and triumph of, **22**, 440 seq.; project of, for rescue of Holy Sepulchre, **22**, 444; honoured by sovereigns of Spain, **22**, 446; second voyage of, **22**, 446 seq.; return of, to Haiti, **22**, 447; imposes *ripartimiento*, **22**, 539; returns to Spain to answer accusations, **22**, 448; third voyage of, **22**, 448; discovers Trinidad, **22**, 448; returned in chains to Spain, **22**, 449; fourth voyage of, **22**, 450; on Isthmus of Darien, and in Jamaica, **22**, 450; death of, **22**, 451.

Columbus, Diego (ca. 1476–1526), son of Christopher Columbus; as governor of Hispaniola, **22**, 469.

Columbus, Fernando (1488–1539), son of Christopher Columbus; as biographer of his father, **22**, 417, 418, 418 note.

Columbus, a town in western Kentucky; a strategic point of the Confederates in American Civil War, **23**, 425.

Colville, Sir Charles (1770–1843), British soldier; at Badajoz (1812), **10**, 364; at battle of Waterloo (1815), **12**, 629.

Colvin, Sir Auckland (1838–), English colonial official; financial counsellor of Khedive of Egypt (1882–1883), **24**, 460.

Comans, see **Kumani**.

Combalet, Madame de, niece of Richelieu; on Day of Dupes (1630), **11**, 462 seq.

Combermere, Stapleton Cotton, Viscount (1773–1865), an English soldier; in Peninsular War, **17**, 459; as commander-in-chief of the army in India, **22**, 135.

Comely Beard, see **Baldwin IV.**

Comgall, Saint; an Irish saint of Bangor, of second half of sixth century, **21**, 341.

Cominius, Pontius (fourth century B.C.), a Roman youth; floats down Tiber and carries despatches, **5**, 162.

Commagene, in ancient geography, a district in Syria, **6**, 136, 139, 162.

Commerce, see **Trade and Commerce.**

Committee of Public Safety, see **Public Safety, committee of.**

Committees of Correspondence, organisations formed on the eve of the revolution in North America to facilitate intercourse between the colonies; in New York, **23**, 234; in Boston, **23**, 240.

Commodus, Lucius Aurelius (Marcus Lucius Ælius Aurelius Commodus Antoninus) (161–192 A.D.), emperor of Rome, son of Marcus Aurelius; early life of, **6**, 301, 303; reign of, **6**, 378–382.

Common Penny, name given to a form of poll tax; imposition of, in Germany (1471), **14**, 234; under Emperor Maximilian I, **14**, 238 seq.

Common Sense, political pamphlet by Thomas Paine (1776), **23**, 251.

Commonwealth of Australia, see **Australia.**

Commonwealth of England, title generally given to the government of England from the death of Charles I (1649) to the restoration of Charles II (1660); the victorious commonwealth, **20**, 84–112; during struggle of Cromwell against Parliament (1651–1653), **20**, 113–143; during protectorate of Cromwell (1653–1658), **20**, 144–191; end of (1658–1660), **20**, 192–221.

Communes, see **Towns and Cities.**

Commune of Paris (1792), the revolutionary municipal government established in 1792; rise of, **12**, 259; gathering of, **12**, 260; takes direction of affairs, **12**, 265; the king's execution and, **12**, 267–296.

Commune of Paris (1871), the insurrectionary body which held control of Paris from March 18th to May 27th, 1871; organisation of, **13**, 183 seq.

Comnenus, a family, members of which occupied the throne of the Byzantine empire, Trebizond, and of Epirus; rise of, **7**, 251–253; in Eastern Empire to capture of Constantinople (1204), **7**, 251–281; after division of Byzantine empire (1204), **7**, 287–288; **8**, 416; see also **Alexius I** and **II, Andronicus I, Anna Comnena, David Comnenus, Isaac I, Manuel I,** and **Michael Angelus.**

Comnenus, Joannes, see **Joannes.**

Comnenus, Manuel (ca. 1048–ca. 1070), Byzantine soldier; in campaign against Turks (1070), **7**, 254 note.

Comonfort, Ignacio (1812–1863), Mexican soldier and statesman; acting president of Mexico, **23**, 628–629; elected constitutional president (1857), **23**, 629.

Company of the Indies, see **Mississippi Bubble.**

Companies of Adventure, troops of Italian mercenaries in fourteenth century, **9**, 241.

Compass, Mariners', invented at Amalfi, **7**, 440.

Compiègne, a town in France; siege of (1430), **11**, 204–205; **13**, 556.

Compitalia, a yearly festival at Rome, **5**, 113–114.

Complutensian Polyglot, the Bible of Cardinal Ximenes, showing the text in different ancient languages, **10**, 201.

Compromise of 1850, also called **Omnibus Bill**, a series of measures passed by the United States Congress in 1850, aiming at a general settlement of disputes over the slavery question; as proposed by committee, **23**, 379; discussion of, **23**, 380 seq.; effected, **23**, 383.

Compton, Henry (1632–1713), an English bishop; in struggle between church and king, **20**, 384–385.

Compton, Sir Spencer (ca. 1673–1743), English politician, son of third earl of Northampton; character and abilities of, **20**, 540.

Comuneros, Castilian name for "commoners"; revolt of, under Charles V, **10**, 218, 219.

Comyn, Alexander (d. 1288) 2nd earl of Buchan; constable of Scotland, **18**, 401.

Comyn, John (d. ca. 1300), Scottish noble, lord of Badenoch; at battle of Lewes (1264), **18**, 380; **21**, 55; marries sister of John Baliol, **21**, 85.

Comyn, John, "the Red" (d. 1306), Scottish noble, son of John Comyn; chosen

guardian of Scotland, **18**, 419; **21**, 78; commander at Roslin, **18**, 420; **21**, 78; title of, to throne, **21**, 85; rival of Bruce, **21**, 86–87; killed by Bruce, **18**, 422; **21**, 87–88.

Comyn, John (d. 1313?), 3rd earl of Buchan; opposes Robert Bruce (1307), **21**, 94.

Comyn, Walter, earl of Menteith (d. 1258), Scottish noble; at coronation of Alexander III of Scotland, **21**, 54; conflict of, with government, **21**, 54.

Conall Crimthand (fifth century), an Irish king, son of Niall; stem-father of southern Hui Neill, **21**, 342.

Conall Gulban (fifth century), Irish king, son of Niall; ancestor of O'Donnells, **21**, 342.

Conan, count of Brittany; submits to Henry II (1157), **18**, 262.

Conant, Roger (1593–1679), English pioneer in America; made general manager of Cape Ann colony, **22**, 639.

Concentration Camps (British), in South Africa (1900–1901), **22**, 345.

Concha, Manuel de la, marquis of Duero (1808–1874), Spanish soldier; defeated by Carlists, **10**, 415.

Concini, Concino, Baron de Lussigny, Marquis d'Ancre (d. 1617), a Florentine courtier, marshal and prime-minister of France; favourite of Marie de' Medici, **11**, 414; assassination of, **11**, 441, 443.

Concise, an aquatic village in Lake Neuchâtel, Switzerland; relics of lake-dwellers from, **16**, 521.

Concord, a town in Massachusetts; provincial congress adjourns to, **23**, 240; battle of (1775), **23**, 241–243.

Concordat of 1801, The, an agreement concluded between Napoleon and Pope Pius VII concerning the relations of church and state in France; reëstablishes state religion, **12**, 511–512; presentation of, **12**, 522–523; text, **13**, 240. -523.

Concordat of 1855, The, an agreement concluded at Vienna between Austria and the pope; conclusion of, **15**, 9–10; revocation of, **15**, 34.

Concordat of Francis I or **Concordat of Bologna**, an agreement concluded in 1516 at Bologna, between France and the pope; discussion of, **11**, 309–310.

Concordat of Worms, see **Worms, Concordat of.**

Concordia, Viennese club; a political and literary club founded in Vienna (1842), **14**, 606.

Concressault, Lord of, a French soldier and politician; commands guard of honour allotted Perkin Warbeck in France, **19**, 28; ambassador to James II of Scotland (1496), **19**, 320.

Concubinage, in Ireland, pre-Norman period, **21**, 361.

Cond (Con, Conn, Conla) of the Hundred Battles, Irish king of the second century; divides Ireland with Mug Nuadat, **21**, 335.

Condé, Henri I de Bourbon, Prince of (1552–1588), a French Protestant leader, son of first prince of Condé; recants, **11**, 377; escapes from France, **11**, 378; at battle of Coutras (1587), **11**, 386–387.

Condé, Henri II de Bourbon, Prince of (1588–1646), son of Henri I, and father of the "Great Condé"; marriage of, **11**, 414; granted privileges by Marie de' Medici, **11**, 438; arrested (1616), **11**, 440–441; liberated, **11**, 443–444; makes war on Marie de' Medici, **11**, 445; on royalist side in war with Huguenots, **11**, 446; viceroy of New France, **22**, 556; death of, **11**, 495 note.

Condé, Louis I de Bourbon, 1st Prince of (1530–1569), a leader in conspiracy of Amboise, **11**, 353–354; condemned to death, and saved by Catherine de' Medici, **11**, 355; attempts to seize Lyons, **11**, 355; leader of Huguenot army, **11**, 357; **19**, 329–330; capture and imprisonment of, **11**, 358–359; liberation of, **11**, 360; in second religious war, **11**, 361–363; capture (at Jarnac) and death of, **11**, 363.

Condé, Louis II de Bourbon, Prince of (the "Great Condé") (1621–1686), a French soldier, called during his father's lifetime the duke d'Enghien; defeats the Spaniards at Rocroi (1643), **11**, 489–491; **13**, 581; campaigns of (1644–1648), **11**, 494–496; representative at Congress of Westphalia, **11**, 496; mediator in the Fronde, **11**, 501; invests Paris, **11**, 502–503; arrest of, **11**, 505; liberation of, **11**, 508; allies himself with Spain, **11**, 509; makes war on Louis XIV, **11**, 511–514, 516, 518; **20**, 173; defeated at the Dunes, **11**, 518; **20**, 173; restored to favour in France, **11**, 522; becomes courtier of Louis XIV, **11**, 550; campaign of, in Franche Comté, **11**, 569–570; in war with Holland (1672), **11**, 575–576; campaign on Upper Rhine (1672), **11**, 578; commands allies of Louis XIV in war with Holland, **13**, 632; wins battle of Seneffe for the French (1674), **11**, 584; last years of, **11**, 585; death of, **11**, 558.

Condé, Louis Joseph de Bourbon, Prince of (1736–1818), a French soldier, son of Louis Henri, duke of Bourbon; in Seven Years' War, **12**, 73; leaves France, **12**, 208; fights in Russian service against France, **12**, 475–476; leads emigrés against France, **15**, 269.

Condé, Louis Antoine Henri de Bourbon, see **Enghien, duke d'.**

Condorcet, Marie Jean Antoine Nicolas Caritat, Marquis of (1743–1794), a French philosopher and mathematician; a leader of Girondists in convention (1792), **12**, 251; poisons himself, **12**, 392.

Conegliano, Duke of, see **Moncey.**

Conestoga, a town on the Susquehanna River (U. S. A.); massacre of Indians at (1763), **23**, 225.

Confederate States of America, a confederacy of eleven states which seceded from the United States in 1860–1861; organisation of, **23**, 409; theory of secession of, **23**, 410; constitution of, **23**, 411–412;

population and material resources of, **23**, 416; army and navy of, **23**, 417; termination of, **23**, 451. See also Civil War in America.
Confirmatio Cartarum, confirmation of the Charters (1297), **18**, 416, 418.
Confiscation Acts, acts relating to slaves passed by American Congress (1861–1862), **23**, 435.
Conflagrations: Alexandria (641 A.D.), **8**, 163–164; Boston (1872), **23**, 473; Chicago (1871), **23**, 473; London (1666), **20**, 253–256; Moscow (1812), **17**, 474; New York (1835), **23**, 364; Persepolis (330 B.C.), **4**, 337; Rome (64 A.D.), **6**, 199–200.
Conflans, Treaty of, a treaty between Louis XI of France and the dukes of Bourbon, Brittany, and Burgundy, ending the "War of the Public Weal"; concluded (1465), **11**, 252–253.
Conflans, Hubert de Brienne, Count of (1690–1777), a French marshal; defeated at battle of Quiberon Bay (1759), **12**, 77–78, 78 note; **20**, 590–591.
Confucianism, the system founded by Confucius; see Confucius and Religion.
Confucius, a celebrated Chinese philosopher (550 or 551–478 B.C.); life of, **24**, 525; teachings of, **24**, 526–529; influence of, in Japan, **24**, 582, 624.
Congesta Menvedi, a collection of public acts of Denmark, **16**, 177.
Congo, French, see French Congo.
Congo Free State, history of, **14**, 58.
Congregation, The, a French secret society, instituted (early nineteenth century), **13**, 25–26.
Congregation of the Lord, a private religious association in Scotland (1557), **19**, 284–285.
Congress, Federal frigate, destroyed by "Merrimac" in Hampton Roads (March 9th, 1862), **23**, 427.
Congress, United States, inefficiency of Continental Congress, **23**, 285, 287, 288; organisation of Northwest Territory by, **23**, 289; powers of, under constitution, **23**, 295–296; first meeting of, **23**, 299; initial legislation of, **23**, 300–301; opposition of, to Jay's treaty, **23**, 305–306; party strife in (1795–1797), **23**, 306–307; refusal of, to permit slavery in Northwest Territory, **23**, 316; eagerness of, for war with England (1811–1812), **23**, 326; declares war against England, **23**, 328; debates in, on Missouri, **23**, 347–349; adopts first protective tariff (1816), **23**, 352; Hayne-Webster debate in, **23**, 356–357; acts of, nullified by South Carolina, **23**, 357; adopts compromise tariff, **23**, 359; champions United States Bank against Jackson, **23**, 359–360; refusal of, to receive anti-slavery petitions, **23**, 361; failure of, to recharter United States Bank, **23**, 368; declares war existent with Mexico (1846), **23**, 371; debate in, on admission of California, **23**, 380, 382; influence of slave power in, **23**, 384; struggle in, over Kansas-Nebraska Bill, **23**, 392; debates in, on Kansas affairs (1855–1856), **23**, 396–399; rejection of Lecompton Constitution by (1858), **23**, 403; failure of attempts at compromise in (1860–1861), **23**, 412–413; secession of southern members from, **23**, 413; in the Civil War, **23**, 420–421, 449–450, 455–457; struggle of, with President Johnson, **23**, 461–466; implication of, in Crédit Mobilier and "Salary Grab" scandals, **23**, 472; democratic for the first time since Civil War (1892), **23**, 483; declares war against Spain (1898), **23**, 488.
Congresses and Conferences, International:
Aix-la-Chapelle (1748), **12**, 48; (1818), **21**, 507.
Berlin (1878), **15**, 531; **17**, 606; **24**, 179; (1885), **15**, 538.
Cambray (1725), **9**, 526–527.
Constantinople (1876–1877), **15**, 49; (1881) **24**, 237.
Erfurt (1808), **17**, 463–465.
Hague (1899), **17**, 644–650; **21**, 676–677.
Karlsbad (1819), **15**, 371–372.
Laibach (1821), **14**, 588.
London (1830), **17**, 545; (1831), **14**, 53; (1840), **13**, 73; (1871), **21**, 637.
Montevideo (1901), **23**, 619.
Münster, see Westphalia, below.
Nimeguen (1678), **11**, 588–591.
Panama (1826), **23**, 350–351.
Paris (1856), **13**, 130–131; **15**, 14; (1869), **24**, 236.
Prague (1813), **14**, 574.
Rastadt (1797–1799), **15**, 283.
Ryswick (1697), **11**, 608.
Teschen (1779), **14**, 460–461.
Troppau (1820), **14**, 588.
Utrecht (1712–1713), **13**, 652.
Verona (1822), **10**, 389–390; **14**, 588; **15**, 388.
Vienna (1814–1815), **15**, 323–326; **9**, 578–580; **14**, 577–579; **17**, 490–491.
Westphalia or Münster (1643–1648), **14**, 382–385.
Congresses and Conferences, National (assemblies, conventions, councils, diets, etc.):
American: Albany (1754), **23**, 202; Annapolis (1786), **23**, 290; Charleston (1860), **23**, 409; Columbia, S. C. (1832), **23**, 357; Hartford (1814–1815), **23**, 338; Montgomery (1861), **23**, 409–410; New York (1690), **23**, 162–163, 186; (1765), **23**, 233; Philadelphia (1774), **23**, 240; (1775), **23**, 247, 249; (1787); **23**, 290–292, 295–296.
Austria: Klausenburg (1848), **14**, 637.
Bohemia: Prague (1619), **14**, 332; (1848), **14**, 639.
England: Clarendon (1164), **18**, 267; Coventry (1457), **18**, 573; Northampton (1164), **18**, 268; Salisbury (1086), **18**, 197, 208; Westminster (1153), **18**, 254.
France: Arras (1435), **11**, 222–224; Nevers (1442), **11**, 233–234; Senlis (1301), **11**, 79; Versailles (1787), **12**, 143–144.

Germany and the Holy Roman Empire: Augsburg (1530), **14**, 268–270; (1548), **14**, 305; Berlin (1848), **15**, 442; Cologne (1505), **14**, 240–241; Constance (1507), **14**, 240; Dresden (1812), **15**, 307; Erfurt (1850), **15**, 457; Frankfort-on-the-Main (1848–1849), **15**, 442–443; (1863), **15**, 21–22; Mainz (1235), **14**, 115; (1517), **14**, 245; Metz (1356), **14**, 181–184; Nuremberg (1524), **14**, 259; Olmütz (1850), **15**, 10; Pillnitz (1791), **15**, 269; Ratisbon (1636), **14**, 370–371; Roncaglia (1158), **14**, 100; Speier or Spires (1526), **14**, 266; (1529), **14**, 266–267; Worms (1495), **14**, 238; (1521), **14**, 257.
Hungary: Blasendorf (1848), **14**, 637; Budapest (1807), **14**, 553; Karlowitz (1848), **14**, 637; Presburg (1741), **14**, 428–429; (1808), **14**, 553.
Ireland: Druimceta (sixth century A.D.), **21**, 343; Tara (sixth century A.D.), **21**, 343.
Netherlands: Ghent (1576), **13**, 463.
Poland: Grodno (1793), **17**, 417.
Scandinavia: Copenhagen (1536), **16**, 236; Upsala (1654), **16**, 330; Vesterås (1527), **16**, 277–279; Viborg (1340), **16**, 182.
Scotland: Holywell Hough (1291), **18**, 402.
Spain: Salamanca (1487), **22**, 420–424.
Switzerland: Wolhusen (1653), **16**, 654.
Coniah, see Jehoiachin.
Conkling, Roscoe (1829–1888), an American politician; resigns from United States senate, **23**, 479.
Connaught, the westernmost province of Ireland; rebellion in (1595), **21**, 441.
Connecticut, a state of the United States of America; settled by Dutch (1633), **23**, 8, 104; taken from Dutch by English colonists, **23**, 8–9, 104; in Pequot war, **23**, 106, 107; joins union of New England states, **23**, 114; obtains charter from Charles II of England (1662), **23**, 141–142; absorbs the colony of New Haven, **23**, 142; and seizure of New Netherlands, **23**, 143; resists Andros, **23**, 151–152; loses its former liberties (1687), **23**, 158–159; and tradition of the "Charter Oak," **23**, 158–159, 159 note; resumes charter, on imprisonment of Andros, **23**, 160; cedes claims in Northwest Territory, **23**, 289; forbids importation of slaves, **23**, 290; adopts new constitution (1818), **23**, 347.
Conon (d. 688 A.D.), pope, 686–688, **8**, 542.
Conon (d. ca. 400 B.C.), an Athenian commander; defeats Spartans, **2**, 291, 620; takes Cythera, **2**, 619; wins battle at Arginusæ (406 B.C.), **3**, 634–636; loses battle of Ægospotami, **3**, 639; wins battle of Cnidus (394 B.C.), **4**, 107, 133; restores Long Walls, **3**, 426; **4**, 117–119.
Conrad I (d. 918 A.D.), king of Germany 911–918 A.D.; reign of, **7**, 595–598.
Conrad II (the Salian) (d. 1039), king of Germany 1024–1039, and Holy Roman emperor 1027–1039; lays foundation of feudal law, **9**, 21; absorbs Arles into German Empire (1033), **13**, 350; renounces claims to Schleswig, **16**, 48.
Conrad III (1093–1152), king of Germany, and Holy Roman emperor 1138–1152, duke of Franconia; in second crusade (1147–1149), **8**, 360–361; **9**, 42; **14**, 94–95; returns to Europe, **8**, 363; chosen emperor (1138), **14**, 91; wars of, with Henry the Proud beginning the struggle of Ghibellines and Guelphs, **14**, 91; inroad of, into Poland, **14**, 91–92; rule of, in Italy, **9**, 42; death of, **14**, 95.
Conrad IV (1228–1254), king of Germany 1250–1254; reign of, **9**, 99; **14**, 124; made king of Romans (1237), **14**, 116; rival of William of Holland, for imperial title, **14**, 118; death of, **9**, 99; **14**, 124.
Conrad V (Conradin) (1252–1268), son of Conrad IV; struggle of, to obtain German crown, **9**, 99, 109–110; **14**, 128; invades Italy, **10**, 96; **14**, 128–129; execution of, **8**, 616; **9**, 110; **10**, 96; **14**, 129.
Conrad (d. 1101), son of the emperor Henry IV, rebellion against his father, **7**, 655.
Conrad of Franconia, see Conrad III.
Conrad, marquis of Montferrat, lord of Tyre (d. 1192), a famous captain of the crusaders, **2**, 305; defends Tyre against Saladin, **2**, 305–306; marries Isabel of Jerusalem, **8**, 385; alliance of, with Saladin, **8**, 394 seq.; killed by Assassins, **8**, 395.
Conrad, bishop of Hildesheim, and chancellor of German empire; in fourth crusade (1197), **8**, 412.
Conrad, bishop of Utrecht; governs Holland (1075), **13**, 289.
Conrad of Waldhausen, German reformer; attacks Roman abuses (1379), **14**, 197.
Conrad von Zähringen, see Zähringen.
Conradin, see Conrad V.
Conrart, Valentin (1603–1675), one of the founders of French Academy, **11**, 633.
Conscription Act, passed by United States Congress (1863), **23**, 449.
Conscription (French), **12**, 568; **13**, 223.
Conselheiro, see Maciel, Antonio.
Conservatives, a name applied since 1832 to the English Tories (q. v.), **21**, 566; see Wellington; Peel, Sir Robert; Stanley, 14th earl of Derby; Disraeli; Salisbury, 3d Marquis; Balfour, Arthur James.
Conspiracies, see Plots and Conspiracies.
Constance, Council of; an important council of the Roman Catholic church (1414–1418); main accounts of, **8**, 634–637; **14**, 200–207; significance of, **11**, 185; attendance at, **14**, 200–207; and the papal schism, **16**, 584.
Constance, Treaty of; a peace concluded by Frederick Barbarossa with the Lombard League (1183), **9**, 59–60; **14**, 106.
Constans I (Flavius Julius) (ca. 320–350 A.D.), Roman emperor, son of Constantine the Great; youth of, **6**, 460–461; **10**, 15; receives Italy, Africa and Western Illy-

ricum, **6**, 466–467; war of, with his brother Constantine, **6**, 469; assassination of, **6**, 470.
Constans II (Flavius Heraclius) (630–668 A.D.), emperor of the East 641–668, son of Constantine III; reign of, **7**, 182–186.
Constant, Benjamin, Brazilian revolutionist; see **Magalhães.**
Constant de Rebecque, Henri Benjamin (1767–1830); a French political writer, orator and politician; opposes legislative measures of Napoleon, **12**, 519; is retired from senate, **12** 523; accepts office under Napoleon, **12**, 624; denounced as member of Carbonari, **13**, 27; a liberal leader in the chamber of deputies, **13**, 27.
Constantia or Constantina, Flavia Valeria (ca. 300–ca. 330 A.D.), half-sister of Constantine the Great; marries Licinius (313), **6**, 441; intercedes for her husband, **6**, 449; intercedes for her son, **6**, 459.
Constantia, widow of Raymond of Antioch (twelfth century); marries Rainald de Chatillon, **8**, 364.
Constantina or Constantia (sixth century), wife of emperor Maurice, **7**, 149, 154.
Constantina, Julia, daughter of Constantine the Great; marriage of (351 A.D.), **6**, 474; death of (354 A.D.), **6**, 476.
Constantine, capital of the department of Constantine, Algeria; captured by the French, (1836), **13**, 68–69.
Constantine I, the "Great" (Flavius Valerius Aurelius Constantinus) (272–337 A.D.), Roman emperor; main treatment of, **6**, 437–465; founds Constantinople, **2**, 375; religion of, **6**, 441, 629, 642; laws of, **6**, 445–446; effect of conversion on church, **8**, 521–522; pretended donation of, to church, **8**, 559–560; succeeds Constantius I, **18**, 24.
Constantine II, (312-340 A.D.), Roman emperor; receives part of the empire (337 A.D.), **6**, 466; war with Constans, **6**, 469; death, **6**, 469.
Constantine III, see **Constans II.**
Constantine (IV) Flavius, surnamed **Pogonatus,** a Byzantine emperor 668–685 A.D.; main treatment of, **7**, 186–189; in wars with Saracens, **7**, 187, 188.
Constantine (V) Copronymus (719–775 A.D.), a Byzantine emperor; main treatment of, **7**, 207–215; **8**, 548–551; quells rebellion led by Artavasdes (743 A.D.), **7**, 211, 211 note; in wars with Bulgarians and Saracens, **7**, 211–213; and the church councils of 746 A.D., **8**, 549; and 754 A.D., **7**, 214.
Constantine (VI) Flavius (771–ca. 797 A.D.), a Byzantine emperor; main treatment of, **7**, 215–219; holds general church council at Nicæa (787 A.D.), **7**, 217.
Constantine (VII) Porphyrogenitus (905–959 A.D.), a Byzantine emperor; main treatment of, **7**, 228–230; throne of, usurped (919–944 A.D.), by Romanus Lecapenus, **7**, 229.
Constantine VIII, son of the usurper Romanus Lecapenus, a Byzantine emperor 944 A.D., **7**, 229.
Constantine IX (962–1028), a Byzantine emperor with his brother Basil II, **7**, 230, 242–248.
Constantine (X) Monomachus (d. 1054), a Byzantine emperor; reign of, **7**, 249—251; separation of Greek and Roman church under, **7**, 250–251; imprisons Harold Hardrada, **16**, 135.
Constantine (XI) Ducas (1059–1067), Byzantine emperor; reign of, **7**, 253.
Constantine XI, another name given to the Byzantine emperor, Constantine XIII, which see.
Constantine (XII) Ducas (d. 1082?), Byzantine emperor; reign of, with his two brothers, **7**, 253, 257.
Constantine (XIII) Palæologus, sometimes called Constantine XI, (1394–1453), Byzantine emperor 1448–1453; main treatment of, **7**, 338–355; defends Constantinople against Turks, **7**, 340–355; **24**, 327 seq.; falls in battle, **7**, 355.
Constantine (d. 411 A.D.), a spurious Roman emperor; receives the purple in Britain, **6**, 547–548, 566–568; **18**, 28.
Constantine, king of Bulgaria 1258–1277; reign of, **24**, 174; conflict of, with Greek empire, **7**, 314.
Constantine (d. 820 A.D.), king of the Picts; founds Church of Dunkeld, **21**, 12.
Constantine I, king of Scotland 863–877 A.D.; conflicts with Norsemen, **21**, 15.
Constantine II, king of Scotland 900–940 A.D.; reign of, **21**, 16–17; alleged submission of, **21**, 27; at war with Æthelstan of England, **18**, 96, 97.
Constantine I (Peter Constantine), pope 708–715 A.D.; relations of, with Lombards; journey of, to Constantinople, **8**, 543.
Constantine II, pope 767–768 A.D.; holds power through influence of Totona, **8**, 558.
Constantine, Saint; see **Cyril.**
Constantine Africanus (1020–1087), Moorish physician; at head of medical school at Salerno, **8**, 280.
Constantine Angelus (twelfth century), Greek citizen of Philadelphia; weds daughter of Emperor Alexius, **7**, 271.
Constantine Nikolaievitch (1827–1892), grand duke of Russia, brother of the czar Alexander II; sent as viceroy to Poland (1862), **24**, 122.
Constantine Pavlovitch (1779–1831), Russian grand duke; at Austerlitz, **12**, 546 seq.; administration of, in Poland, **17**, 491–492, 546; renounces crown of Russia, **17**, 534; declines to be present at accession of Nicholas I, **17**, 538; death of, **17**, 548.
Constantine Phaulcon (seventeenth century), prime minister of Siam under Narai, **24**, 515.
Constantinople (Turkish **Stambul** or **Istambul**), the capital of the Ottoman empire; foundation of (330 A.D.), **2**, 375; **6**, 450–454; description of (fourth century), **7**, 28–29; sieges of, by Arabs (seventh and eighth centuries), **8**, 175–176, 186; by Bulgarians (814), **24**, 160; relations of, to Russia in tenth century, **17**, 96–98; baptism of St. Olga at (948), **17**, 99–100; captured by crusaders (1203, 1204), **7**, 275–281; **8**, 415; recovered by the Greeks (1261), **7**, 302–303, 308; relations of, to early Italian cities, **7**, 309; **9**, 23 seq., 34; conquered by Ottoman Turks, **2**, 306, 378; **7**, 344–355; **11**, 243; **24**, 327–329; fall of (1453), brings scholars to Florence, **9**, 355; centre of trade under Turks, **9**, 323; conference at, regulates affairs of Lebanon (1861), **13**, 137.
Constantinople, Peace of, between Russia and Turkey (1878), **17**, 606.
Constantinople, Conference of (1876), a conference of the six great powers and Turkey; impotence of, **15**, 49.
Constantinople, Councils of (680 A.D.), **8**, 541–542; (692 A.D.), **8**, 542; (746 A.D.), **8**, 549–550; (867 A.D.), **8**, 570–571; (869 A.D.), **24**, 162.
Constantius I, Flavius Valerius, surnamed **Chlorus the Pale** (250?–306 A.D.), Roman emperor 305–306 A.D., father of Constantine the Great, appointed co-ruler with Maximian (292 A.D.), **6**, 435; acclaimed as emperor, **6**, 437; struggle of, with Franks, **7**, 460; quells revolt of Allectus, **18**, 22; regains sovereignty in Britain (300 A.D.), **18**, 23; attitude of, toward Christians, **18**, 23; death of, **18**, 24.
Constantius II, Flavius Julius (317–361 A.D.), Roman emperor 337–361 A.D., third son of Constantine the Great; main treatment of, **6**, 466–497; made governor of Gaul, **6**, 458; made cæsar, **6**, 460; massacre of Flavians, **6**, 466; in Persian War, **6**, 467–468; war of, with his brother Constantine, **6**, 469–470; conquers Magnentius, **6**, 470–472; becomes sole emperor, **6**, 472; relations of, with Gallus, **6**, 473–477; makes Julian cæsar and commander in Gaul, **6**, 478; policy of, toward subjects and allies, **6**, 479; rivalry of, with Julian, **6**, 489, 492–497; death of, **6**, 497; funeral of, **6**, 498.
Constantius III (d. 421 A.D.), emperor of the West 421 A.D.; as general, **6**, 567–570; as emperor, **6**, 572.
Constantius, a Gallic adventurer and secretary of Attila; negotiations for marriage of (448 A.D.), **7**, 56–58.
Constanza (d. 1197), wife of Henry VI of Germany; struggle of, for kingdom of Sicily, **9**, 81–82; mother of Frederick II, **9**, 83; death of, **9**, 61.
Constituent Assembly, see **National Assembly.**
Constitution and Guerrière, ships of war; conflict between (1812), **23**, 335.
Constitutional Development, see **Government.**
Constitutions of Clarendon, see **Clarendon.**

Constitutions:
Argentina, **23**, 616.
Australia, **22**, 256–259.
Austria-Hungary, **15**, 33.
Belgium, **14**, 54.
Bolivia, **23**, 612.
Brazil, **23**, 663–664.
Bulgaria, **24**, 181–182.
Chili, **23**, 610.
Colombia, **23**, 603.
Denmark, **16**, 432–439, 442–444, 449.
Ecuador, **23**, 615.
France, **12**, 662; **13**, 188; 224 seq.
Germany, **15**, 498, 602–616.
Italy, **9**, 592.
Japan, **24**, 637–638, 667–676.
Mexico, **23**, 628–629, 637.
Netherlands, **14**, 65.
Norway, **16**, 432–439, 470–472.
Peru, **23**, 606.
Portugal, **10**, 560.
Rumania, **24**, 154.
Servia, **24**, 205.
Spain, **10**, 417.
Switzerland, **17**, 43.
United States: characterisation of the Constitution, **23**, 292–299; the Twelfth Amendment, **23**, 316; the Thirteenth Amendment, **23**, 458; the Fourteenth Amendment, **23**, 461–462, 465; the Fifteenth Amendment, **23**, 465.
Uruguay, **23**, 617.
Venezuela, **23**, 600.
Consulate, The, in French history the government which existed from November 9th, 1799, to May 18th, 1804; main treatment, **12**, 487–536; establishment of, **12**, 487; authority of, **12**, 493–496.
Contades, Louis George Erasme, Marquis of (1704–1795), a French marshal; in Flanders, **12**, 43; commands in Germany, **12**, 75–76; **15**, 212; appointed commander-in-chief of Rhine armies, **12**, 76; defeated at Minden (1759), **12**, 76, 77; **15**, 212–213.
Conti, Armand de Bourbon, Prince of (1629–1666), younger brother of the Great Condé, and founder of the Conti house; in first insurrection of the Fronde, **11**, 503; arrest, **11**, 505; Mazarin's attempt to liberate, **11**, 508; marriage, **11**, 509, 515, 520.
Conti, François Louis, Prince of (1664–1709), French soldier; valour of, at Steenkerke and Neerwinden, **11**, 605; candidate for Polish throne, **11**, 609.
Conti, Giovanni Lothario, see **Innocent III.**
Continental System, a policy inaugurated (1807) and enforced by Napoleon to shut off England from Continental commerce; international complications caused by, **12**, 579–581; causes war between Napoleon and Portugal, **10**, 324; disastrous effect of, on Holland, **12**, 581; **14**, 25–26.
Contreras, battle of, in Mexican War (1847), **23**, 375.
Conventicle Act, an act passed in England (1664) in favour of Church of England, **20**, 245.

Convention, National, the third national legislative assembly of deputies of the French people (Sept. 21st, 1792, to October 26th, 1795); election and first meeting of, **12**, 281; factional groups and leaders in, **12**, 281; fusion of, with legislative assembly, **12**, 281; declares abolition of kingship and proclamation of the republic, **12**, 282; struggles between Jacobins and Girondists, **12**, 283–288; speech of Marat in, **12**, 285; accusation and defense of Robespierre in, **12**, 287; determines to bring King Louis to trial, **12**, 289; trial of Louis by, **12**, 290–292; Dumouriez declares against, **12**, 299; establishes committees of general security and public safety, **12**, 299–300; orders arrest of Girondists, **12**, 300; proclaims constitution of the year III, **12**, 308; legislation of, **12**, 311; reorganises revolutionary tribunal, **12**, 313; organises and directs the Terror, **12**, 314–315; decrees Marie Antoinette's trial, **12**, 317; acts against Hébertists, **12**, 335; procures condemnation of Danton and Desmoulins, **12**, 337; decrees existence of a supreme being, **12**, 339; coalition against Robespierre in, **12**, 340; Robespierre accused in, **12**, 341–342; decrees Robespierre's arrest, **12**, 342; appoints Barras commander-in-chief, **12**, 343; part of, in fall of Robespierre, **12**, 344–345; orders Kellerman to Lyons, **12**, 367; condemns Houchard after battle of Hondschoote (1793), **12**, 365; passes Barrère's decree against Lyons, **12**, 369; directs suppression of revolt at Toulon, **12**, 371–374; issues decree during war in La Vendée, **12**, 380: quarrels in, after Robespierre's fall (1794), **12**, 389, 391; orders Jacobin Club closed, **12**, 391; sits in judgment on Billaud-Varennes, Collot d'Herbois, and Barrère (1795), **12**, 393; appoints Pichegru to command of Paris, **12**, 393; insurrection of the first Prairial against, **12**, 394–397; causes fall of "the Mountain," **12**, 398; France weary of, **12**, 410; looks to army for support, **12**, 413; precipitates civil war, **12**, 414; dissolves itself into an electoral assembly, **12**, 415; résumé by Duruy, **12**, 415 seq.; character and methods, **12**, 416 seq.; reorganisation of (1795), **12**, 418 seq.

Convention of Moss, see Moss, Convention of.

Convention of the Straits (1840), international agreement to close the Dardanelles to warships of all nations, and make Egypt subject to Turkey, **13**, 73.

Conventions, Nominating (United States):
Baltimore: (1848), nomination of Lewis Cass by Democrats, **23**, 377; (1852), nomination of Franklin Pierce by Democrats, **23**, 388–389; (1852), nomination of Winfield Scott by Whigs, **23**, 389; (1856), endorsement of Know-Nothing candidates by Whigs, **23**, 400; (1860), nomination of Stephen A. Douglas by Democrats, **23**, 406–407; nomination of John Bell by Constitutional Union party, **23**, 407.
Buffalo: (1848), nomination of Martin Van Buren by Free-Soil party, **23**, 378.
Charleston: (1860), first meeting of Democratic national convention, **23**, 405–406; secession of southern delegates, **23**, 406.
Chicago: (1860), nomination of Abraham Lincoln by Republicans, **23**, 407; (1864), nomination of George B. McClellan by Democrats, **23**, 450; (1868), nomination of U. S. Grant by Republicans, **23**, 466; (1880), nomination of James A. Garfield by Republicans, **23**, 478; (1884), nomination of James G. Blaine by Republicans, **23**, 479; (1884), nomination of Grover Cleveland by Democrats, **23**, 439; (1888), nomination of Benjamin Harrison by Republicans, **23**, 481; (1892), nomination of Grover Cleveland by Democrats, **23**, 483; (1896), nomination of William J. Bryan by Democrats, **23**, 486; (1904), nomination of Theodore Roosevelt by Republicans, **23**, 491.
Cincinnati: (1856), nomination of James Buchanan by Democrats, **23**, 399.
Harrisburg: (1839), nomination of William H. Harrison by Whigs, **23**, 367.
Kansas City: (1900), nomination of William J. Bryan by Democrats, **23**, 491.
Minneapolis: (1892), nomination of Benjamin Harrison by Republicans, **23**, 483.
New York: (1868), nomination of Horatio Seymour by Democrats, **23**, 466.
Philadelphia: (1848), nomination of Zachary Taylor by Whigs, **23**, 377; (1856), nomination of Millard Fillmore by Know-Nothings, **23**, 399; (1856), nomination of John C. Frémont by Republicans, **23**, 399–400; (1900), nomination of William McKinley by Republicans, **23**, 491.
Pittsburg: (1852), nomination of J. P. Hale by Free-Soil party, **23**, 389; (1856), preliminary Republican convention, **23**, 399.
St. Louis: (1888), nomination of Grover Cleveland by Democrats, **23**, 481; (1896), nomination of William McKinley by Republicans, **23**, 486; (1904), nomination of Alton B. Parker by Democrats, **23**, 491.

Convict system, in New South Wales, **22**, 235–238; in Van Diemen's Land, **22**, 242–244; agitation against, in South Africa, **22**, 268–270; in early Virginia, **22**, 582–584.

Convito, The, of Dante; quality of its prose, **9**, 195.

Conway, Henry Seymour (1721–1795), an English soldier and politician; in first Rockingham ministry, **20**, 605; moves repeal of Stamp Act, **20**, 605; appointed secretary of state, **20**, 609; in Grafton ministry (1766), **20**, 609; leads attack on Lord North's administration, **20**, 638; in new ministry (1782), **20**, 638.

Conway, Thomas (1733–1800), an Irish soldier in American continental service; head of notorious Conway cabal (1777), **23**, 266–267.

Conway Cabal (1777), a cabal against Washington to deprive him of command, **23**, 266–267.

Conyers, battle of (1315), **21**, 382.

Conync, Peter de, Flemish weaver, leads citizens of Bruges in attack on French (Bruges Matins) (1302), **13**, 317.

Conyngham, William, see Plunkett.

Coode, John, leads Protestant opposition to government in Maryland (1681), **23**, 137.

Cooenhert, Dirk Volckersten (1522–1590), a Dutch writer, **13**, 593.

Cook, Captain James (1728–1779), English navigator; discoveries of, in Australia, **22**, 234; explores coast of New Zealand (1769), **22**, 259.

Cook or Coke, John (d. 1660), English lawyer, one of council at trial of Charles I; trial and execution of, **20**, 236.

Cooke, Jay (1821–1905), American financier; banking house of, suspends during panic of 1873, **23**, 473.

Cooke, John Esten (1830–1886), American novelist; defends story of Pocahontas, **22**, 575.

Cooper, Anthony Ashley, see Shaftesbury, earl of.

Coote, Sir Charles (d. 1661), Irish soldier and judge; campaign in Ulster (1652), **20**, 116.

Coote, Sir Eyre (1726–1783), British soldier; at battle of Hooghly (1757), **22**, 57; defeats French at Wandewash, **22**, 65; captures Pondicherry (1761), **22**, 66; in command at Calcutta (1779), **22**, 94; defeats Hyder Ali at Porto Novo (1781), **22**, 97, 98; death of, **22**, 102.

Coote, Richard, see Bellamont.

Cope, Sir John (d. 1760), British soldier; commands army in Scotland in rebellion of 1745, **20**, 563.

Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark; taken by Hanseatic cities (1361), **14**, 187; besieged by Swedes (1523), **16**, 245; (1654), **13**, 623 seq.; (1658), **16**, 339–340; and battle of the North (1801). **16**, 421 seq.; **21**, 461; bombarded by the British (1807), **12**, 567; **16**, 423; **17**, 457.

Copenhagen, Diet of (1536), **16**, 262–265, (1660), **16**, 364.

Copenhagen, Treaties of (1308), **16**, 176, (1660), **16**, 340–341.

Copenhagen, University of, **16**, 413.

Copernicus (1473–1543), Prussian astronomer, the founder of modern astronomy; astronomical work of, **9**, 494; predecessor of Bacon, **19**, 525; life of, **24**, 47.

Copley, John Singleton, see Lyndhurst, Baron.

Copper, as a unit of value in Rome, **5**, 112.

Copperheads, name applied to radical Democrats during Civil War in America, **23**, 449.

Copronymus, see Constantine V.

Copt (Egyptian), one of the Afro-Semitic races, **10**, 3.

Coptic, language of Egypt in use until late seventeenth century; akin to hieroglyphic language, **1**, 251–252.

Coptos (Qobt), ancient Egyptian city, **1**, 89.

Coradin (thirteenth century), second son of Saphedin, prince of Syria, **8**, 426.

Corbie, town in Somme, France; siege of (1635), **11**, 469.

Corbière, Jacques, Count of (1767–1853), French politician; minister of interior (1822), **13**, 28.

Corbitant, Indian chief; conspires against colonists of Plymouth (1621), **22**, 631.

Corbulo, Cn. Domitius (d. 67 A.D.), Roman general, **6**, 170, 216, 274.

Corcyra, ancient name for the island of Corfu, *q. v.*

Corday d'Armans, Marie Anne Charlotte, known as Charlotte Corday (1768–1793), French heroine; kills Marat, **12**, 302; execution of, **12**, 303–306.

Cordeliers, French revolutionary society; founded (1790), **12**, 246, 305, 333.

Cordero, Luis, president of Ecuador 1892–1895, **23**, 615.

Cordova, capital of province Cordova. Spain; Phœnicians in, **10**, 4; taken from the Christians by Arabs, **8**, 193; seat of Arab caliphate in Spain, **8**, 196; decline of Saracen power in, **8**, 239; taken by Ferdinand III of Castile (1236), **8**, 253; **10**, 65; Pedro I of Castile unsuccessful against, **10**, 89; stormed by French (1808), **10**, 339.

Cordova, Treaty of, treaty made at Cordova, Mexico, between Iturbide and the Spanish viceroy, **23**, 623.

Cordova, Francisco Hernandez de (1475–1526), Spanish soldier and explorer; success of, in Nicaragua, **23**, 641.

Cordova, Gonsalvo de, see Gonsalvo.

Cordova, Don José de, Spanish admiral; defeated by Sir John Jervis (1797), **10**, 317–318.

Cordus, Aulus Cremutius (d. ca. 25 A.D.), Roman historian; accused of treason, **6**, 145; suicide of, **6**, 146, 159.

Core, see Persephone.

Corea, see Korea.

Corfu (Corcyra), the most northerly of the Ionian islands; relations of, with Athens, **3**, 308, 312, 439–444, 525, 570–575, 607; **4**, 144–148; relations of, with Corinth, **3**, 192, 201, 440–444; Spartan expedition against (374 B.C.), **4**, 144–149; naval battles of Robert Guiscard and Venetians off (1084), **9**, 76.

Corinth (the modern Gortho), a city of Greece, on the isthmus and gulf of Corinth; traditions of, **3**, 75; early settlement of, **3**, 113, 120; government of, under Periander (ca. 600 B.C.), **3**, 191; relations with Athens, **3**, 257; wars with Athens, **3**, 424, 443–447; war with Corcyra, **3**, 439–442; Corinthian architecture, **3**, 478, 482; part of, in the Peloponnesian War (431–404 B.C.), **3**, 508–583; relations with Syracuse, **3**, 593, 604; refuses alliance with Persia, **4**, 183; aids Syracuse, **4**, 206;

relations with Macedonia at time of Philip, **4**, 248–250, 529; at war with Rome, **4**, 529; destroyed by the Romans, **4**, 545–546; **5**, 316–317; besieged by Venetians, **9**, 294.
Corinth, a village in northeastern Mississippi; battle of (1862), **23**, 434.
Corinthian War, The (395–387 B.C.), **4**, 104–125.
Coriolanus, Caius Marcius (fifth century B.C.), Roman patrician; legend of, **5**, 145–150.
Cork, capital of the county of Cork, Ireland; surrenders to Marlborough (1690), **20**, 427; **21**, 433.
Cormac, king of Ireland ca. 254–277 A.D., son of Art; insulted by Fiacha Srabtine, **21**, 335; conquers Alba, **21**, 335.
Cormac (836–908), a king of Ireland, 900–908 A.D., **21**, 349, 350.
Cormac (sixth century A.D.), Irish navigator; first missionary to the Orkneys, **21**, 9; discovers Iceland before the Northmen, **21**, 341.
Cornaro, Catherine (1454–1510), queen of Cyprus; Venice adopts, **9**, 296.
Cornaro, Girolamo (seventeenth century), Venetian commander; in campaign against Turks, **9**, 522.
Cornavii, pre-Roman nation in Britain, **18**, 3.
Cornbury, Viscount, see Clarendon, 3rd Earl of.
Corneille, Pierre (1606–1684), French dramatist; life and works of, **11**, 550, 643–644; part of, in founding French Academy, **11**, 633.
Cornelia (second century B.C.), daughter of Scipio Africanus and mother of the Gracchi; refuses to share throne of Egypt, **5**, 360; devotes herself to the education of her sons, **5**, 360; rumours against, **5**, 370; retires to Misenum, **5**, 379.
Cornelia (first century B.C.), daughter of Metellus Scipio; marries Pompey, **5**, 514; at Pompey's death in Africa, **5**, 542–543.
Cornelia (first century B.C.), daughter of Cinna; marries Julius Cæsar, **5**, 477–478.
Cornelius, Caius, Roman tribune of the plebs (67 B.C.); law against usury proposed by, **5**, 476–477.
Cornelius, Cnæus (Cornelius Cnæus Scipio Asina), Roman consul (260 B.C.); defeated by the Carthaginians, **5**, 220, 226.
Cornelius Nepos, see Nepos.
Cornelius, see Dolabella.
Cornelius, see Tacitus.
Cornish, Henry (d. 1685), a whig merchant in London; arrested, tried, and executed, **20**, 380.
Cornish, Sir Samuel (d. 1770), English sailor; commands British fleet at taking of Manila (1762), **20**, 600.
Corn Laws, The, a series of laws in England, extending from 1436 to 1842, regulating the grain trade; repeal of (1846), **21**, 601–605.
Cornwall, a southwestern county of England; uprising in, **19**, 33–34.
Cornwall, Richard Plantagenet, Earl of, see Plantagenet.
Cornwallis, Charles, Lord (1738–1805), English soldier and statesman; in New Jersey (1779), **23**, 259–261; in South Carolina (1780), **23**, 274; routs Gates at Camden, **23**, 274; at battle of Guilford, **23**, 278; surrenders at Yorktown (October 17th, 1781), **20**, 638; **23**, 279; lord-lieutenant of Ireland, **21**, 442–443; governor-general of India (1786), **22**, 110–114; in war with Tipu, **22**, 110–112; return to India and death of, **22**, 121.
Cornwallis, William (1744–1819), English admiral; defeats French fleet off Cape Finisterre (1805), **21**, 466.
Corona, Heights of, in Italy; battle of (1797), **12**, 438–439.
Coronado, Francisco Vasquez de (ca. 1500–1542), Spanish soldier; great march of, in New Mexico, **22**, 452, 485–491.
Coronea, ancient town of Bœotia; battles of (447 B.C.), **3**, 433–434, 642; (394 B.C.), **4**, 108–110.
Corporation Act, an act passed by the British parliament (1661), aimed against the Dissenters, **20**, 240; agitation against (1790), **20**, 651.
Corsica, an island in the Mediterranean and a department of France; Saracen colonies in, **9**, 36; possession of, disputed by Pisa and Genoa (twelfth century), **9**, 36; as an independent state (eighteenth century), **9**, 541–542; struggle of, with Genoese (eighteenth century), **12**, 84–85; receives Jesuits expelled from Spain (1767), **10**, 307; ceded to France by Genoa (1768), **9**, 542; **12**, 85; occupied by the British (1793), **9**, 548; birthplace of Napoleon, **12**, 85; English driven out of (1796), **12**, 431.
Corso, head of the Donati family in Florence (ca. 1300); joins Neri against the Bianchi, **9**, 121 seq.
Cortemberg, Charter of, a charter granted by John II of Brabant (1312), **13**, 309, 309 note.
Cortenuova, a village in Italy; battle of (1237), **9**, 93, 94.
Cortereal, Gasper (ca. 1450–1501), a Portuguese navigator; discovers Labrador, **10**, 486; claimant to discovery of America, **22**, 401; voyage of (1501), **22**, 457.
Cortereal, Miguel (d. ca. 1502), a Portuguese navigator, brother of Gasper Cortereal; voyage of, **22**, 457.
Cortes or Cortez, Hernando (Hernan, Fernando) (1485–1547), a Spanish soldier, the conqueror of Mexico; main treatment of, as conqueror of Mexico, **23**, 508–535; expedition of, to Mexico, **23**, 508; embassy of, to Montezuma, **23**, 509–510; opposition to, of Diego de Ordaz, **23**, 510; founds Vera Cruz, **23**, 511; meets and imprisons Montezuma, **23**, 514–516; leaves Mexico City to encounter Narvaez, **23**, 517; fight of, with Mexicans (La Noche Triste), **23**, 519–521; retreat of, **23**, 521–522; second march of, upon

Mexico City, **23**, 523 seq.; takes Tezcuco, **23**, 523; his remarkable transport overland of vessels to Tezcuco, **23**, 525 seq.; conspiracy against, **23**, 526; captures Mexico (1521), **23**, 530 seq.; as governor of Mexico, **23**, 534–535; conquests of, in Central America, **23**, 642 seq.; takes part in expedition against Algiers, **24**, 478.
Corti, Count Luigi (1823–), Italian statesman and diplomat; minister of foreign affairs in Cairoli cabinet (1878), **9**, 630; Italian representative at Congress of Berlin, **9**, 630; resignation of, **9**, 630.
Coruncanius, Caius, Roman envoy; sent to Illyria (228 B.C.), **5**, 235.
Coruncanius, Lucius, Roman envoy; sent to Illyria (228 B.C.) **5**, 235.
Coruncanius, Tiberius (ca. 280 B.C.), Roman plebeian consul; in wars against Pyrrhus, **5**, 204, 206.
Corunna (da Coruña), a seaport in Galicia, Spain; battles of (1589), **19**, 409; (1809), **21**, 474.
Corupedion, a place in Phrygia; battle of (281 B.C.), **4**, 505, 555.
Corvée, service in the form of labour on the public roads and bridges; exacted from the French peasants (1738–1740), **12**, 34-35.
Corvinus, see Matthias I.
Corvus, Manius Valerius (ca. 349 B.C.), Roman consul and dictator; legend of, **5**, 166, 177; in war with Samnites (343 B.C.), **5**, 180 seq.
Corylas, see Cotys.
Corzuola (Corcyra the Black), town at extremity of Adriatic Gulf; naval battle off (1298), **9**, 128.
Cosa, Juan de la (ca. 1460–1509), a Spanish navigator; discovers Terra Firma (ca. 1507), **22**, 468; conflicts of, with natives, **22**, 471.
Cosby, William (d. 1736), English soldier, colonial governor of New York; prosecutes John Zenger, a printer, **23**, 166–167; death of, **23**, 167.
Cosmas, Greek leader in revolt against the emperor Leo (727 A.D.), **7**, 205.
Cosmo (I) de' Medici, "The Great" (1519–1574) grand duke of Tuscany; proclaimed duke of Florence (1537), **9**, 461; furthers peace between Paul IV and Philip II, **9**, 470; works of, **9**, 472; becomes grand duke of Tuscany (1569), **9**, 461, 477.
Cosmo (II) de' Medici (1590–1621) grand duke of Tuscany 1609–1621, **9**, 501.
Cosmo (III) de' Medici (d. 1723), grand duke of Tuscany 1670–1723; unfortunate rule of, **9**, 502, 526.
Cossæi, see Kossæans.
Cossacks, a military people of Russia, of whom two main groups were formerly distinguished—Cossacks of the Ukrain, including the Zaporogian Cossacks and the Cossacks of the Don; origin of name, **24**, 260; services of, to Poland, **24**, 50–51; oppression of, under Wladislaw IV, **24**, 54; reduced by John III of Poland, **24**, 62; connected with Poland, **24**, 387; depredations of, under Murad IV, **24**, 375; Turkish intervention in behalf of (1672), **24**, 387; persuaded to revolt by Krim Girai, **24**, 415; submit to Russia (1549) **24**, 387; (1654), **24**, 55; republic of, formed on the Don (1320), **17**, 147; dominion over, disputed by Poland, Russia, and Turkey, **24**, 387; uprisings of, against Russia (1627), **17**, 239, 242; (1658), **17**, 245; (1706), **17**, 277; and Little Russia, **17**, 92.
Cossus, Aulus Cornelius (fourth century B.C.), Roman dictator, **5**, 168, 181.
Costa Cabral, Antonio Bernardo da, Count de Thomar (1803–1889), a Portuguese statesman; rise of, under Maria II, **10**, 553; fall of, **10**, 554.
Costa, Edward da (sixteenth century), Portuguese soldier; becomes governor general of Brazil (ca. 1553), **23**, 654.
Costa Rica, a republic of Central America; as part of old Guatemala, **23**, 639; revolution in, **23**, 650.
Costume, see Dress.
Cotgrave, English naval officer; defeated by the French at Boulogne (1801), **12**, 515.
Cotrigurs, a tribe of Huns; invade the Eastern empire (559 A.D.), **7**, 127–129.
Cotta, Lucius Aurelius, Roman consul 119 B.C.; opposes Marian law, **5**, 389.
Cotta, Lucius Aurelius, Roman prætor 70 B.C.; jury law of, **5**, 462; moves the recall of Cicero, **5**, 506; Cæsar and, **5**, 599.
Cotta, Marcus Aurelius, Roman consul 74 B.C.; defeats Mithridates, **5**, 467–469.
Cotta, Lucius Aurunculeius, Roman soldier; with Cæsar in Gaul (54 B.C.), **5**, 525, 600.
Cottenham, Charles Christopher Pepys, Earl of (1781–1851). English statesman and jurist; favours Prisoners' Counsel Bill (1836), **21**, 579; as lord chancellor administers oath to Queen Victoria (1837), **21**, 588.
Cottereau, Jean (1757–1794), French leader of the insurgent Bretons (chouans), **12**, 299, 299 note.
Cotton, John (1585–1652), a Puritan clergyman; arrives in Massachusetts, **22**, 647.
Cotton, John (1640-1699), American colonial clergyman, son of preceding; assists Eliot in revising Indian testament, **23**, 149.
Cotton, Sir Robert Bruce (1571–1631), English historian; remonstrates against policy of Charles I, **19**, 547.
Cotton, Sir Stapleton; see Combermere.
Cotton, Sir Willoughby (1783–1860), English soldier; in Afghan War of 1838–1842, **22**, 139.
Cotton States and International Exposition, at Atlanta, Georgia (1895), **23**, 486.
Cotys (Corylas), a king of Paphlagonia in the fourth century B.C.; alliance of, with Sparta, **4**, 101.
Cotys, a king of Thrace 382–358 B.C.; murder of, **4**, 200.
Coucy, Edict of, an edict ordering the suspension of religious persecution (1535), **11**, 335.

Coucy, Enguerrand de (late fourteenth century) French nobleman; Bern invaded by (1375), **16**, 575.

Coudray, Tronson du (d. 1797), a French lawyer; defends Marie Antoinette, **12**, 319; condemned, **12**, 448.

Coullioure, a small place in France; battle of (1794), **10**, 315.

Council of Five Hundred, see **Five Hundred, Council of.**

Council of Forty (the Criminal Forty), governmental body of Venice, **9**, 269–273.

Council of the Indies, a body created in 1511 for the regulation of Spanish colonial affairs; established, **23**, 568.

Council of Princes (1742), **15**, 177–178.

Council of Ten, at Venice (1310–1797); established, **9**, 271; power of **9**, 271 seq.; despotic power of, in later times, **9**, 299–300; crushes conspiracy of duke of Osuna, marquis of Bedmar, and Don Pedro de Toledo (1618), **9**, 516–517.

Council of Troubles (Blood Council), main treatment, **13**, 416–419; suppression of, **13**, 446.

Councils and Synods (Ecclesiastical):
- Arles: (314), **18**, 23.
- Autun: (1094), **11**, 30.
- Bâle: (1431–1449), **8**, 637–639; **14**, 212.
- Berlin: (1847), **15**, 418.
- Clermont: (1095), **8**, 332–334.
- Constance: (1411–1418), **8**, 634–635; **11**, 185; **14**, 200–207.
- Constantinople: (680), **8**, 541–542; (692), **8**, 542; (746), **8**, 549–550; (867), **8**, 570–571; (869), **24**, 162.
- Copenhagen: (1537), **16**, 264.
- Dort: (1618–1619), **13**, 556, 562–564.
- Ferrara-Florence: (1438–1442), **8**, 638–639.
- Florence, see Ferrara-Florence.
- Illiberis: (305), **10**, 12.
- Karlowitz: (1874), **15**, 48.
- Lambeth: (1675), **20**, 281.
- Lateran: (649), **8**, 540; (1059), **8**, 592; (1215), **8**, 424–425, 462, 612; (1512–1517), **11**, 310.
- Lyons: (1245), **11**, 59; (1274), **8**, 453.
- Mainz: (1049), **8**, 591.
- Meaux: (846), **11**, 10.
- Nicæa: (787), **8**, 549, 552–553.
- Orebro: (1529), **16**, 283–284.
- Paris: (829), **8**, 572; (846), **11**, 10.
- Pisa: (1409), **8**, 631, 632, 634; **14**, 194.
- Placentia: (1095), **8**, 332.
- Rheims: (1049), **8**, 591.
- Rome: (502), **8**, 523; (953–954), **8**, 583–584; (1049), **8**, 591; (1074), **8**, 597–598.
- Saragossa: (380), **10**, 12.
- Sens: (1140), **11**, 43.
- Toledo: (400), **10**, 12; (688), **8**, 542.
- Toulouse: (1167), **8**, 461.
- Trent: (1545–1563), **9**, 472; **14**, 282, 304–305.
- Vatican: (1869–1870), **9**, 621.
- Vienne: (1307), **11**, 83–84; (1311), **8**, 458–459, 625.

Country Party, a political party in England in the reign of Charles II; leaders of, **20**, 281; proposes to deprive Charles of support of Louis XIV, **20**, 286.

Counts' Feud, a war between Lübeck and Denmark in 1534, **16**, 258–259, 289.

Courbet, Amédée Anatole Prosper (1827–1885), French admiral; career and death of, in China, **13**, 197.

Courbière, Guillaume René, Baron de l'Homme de (1733–1811), Prussian soldier; bravery of, **15**, 297.

Courland, one of the Baltic provinces of Russia; annexed to Poland under Sigismund, **24**, 46; annexation of, to Russia (1795), **17**, 420–421.

Courselles, Daniel de Rémy (seventeenth century), French soldier; appointed governor of Canada (1665), **23**, 71; expedition of, against Indians, **23**, 155.

Courtais, Amable Gaspard Henri de (1786–1877), French soldier; in insurrection of May 15th, 1848, **13**, 97.

Courtenay, Edward (ca. 1526–1556), an English noble; created earl of Devon by Henry VII, **19**, 15.

Courtenay, Peter, bishop of Exeter; flees to France after failure of Buckingham's revolt (1485), **18**, 618.

Courtenay, William (ca. 1342–1396), archbishop of Canterbury 1381–1396; quarrel with Richard II, **18**, 499.

Courtenay or Courtenai, Pierre de (d. 1220), a French noble; elected emperor of the Latin Empire, **7**, 298.

Courtin, Antoine (1622–1685), French diplomatist and moralist; as French ambassador to England, **11**, 586.

Courtrai or Courtray, a city in Belgium, scene of first Battle of the Spurs (1302), **11**, 76; **13**, 317; conference at (1679), **11**, 593; investment of, by French (1683), **11**, 597.

Cousin, Victor (1792–1867), a French philosopher and statesman; lectures of at Sorbonne, suppressed (1822), **13**, 28.

Cousin Montauban, Charles Guillaume Marie Apollinaire Antoine (Count de Palikao) (1796–1878), a French general; commands expedition against China (1860), **13**, 138.

Couthon, Georges (1756–1794), French revolutionist; partisan of Robespierre, **12**, 338; at siege of Lyons (1793), **12**, 368; arrest of (1794), **12**, 342; execution of, **12**, 345.

Coutinho, Ruy Pereira (sixteenth century), Portuguese explorer; discoveries of, in Madagascar (1506), **10**, 486.

Coutras, town in France; battle of (1587), **11**, 386.

Covadonga Heights, in Asturias, Spain; battle of (718 A.D.), **10**, 39–40.

Covenant, National, an agreement signed by all classes in Scotland against introduction of episcopacy (1638); outburst of St. Giles' prepares the way for, **19**, 574; **21**, 293; terms of, **19**, 575; signing of, **21**, 293; defended in peace of 1641, **19**, 603.

Covenant, Solemn League and, a bond between England, Scotland, and Ireland, for preservation of reformed religion,

and extirpation of papacy and prelacy (1643); negotiation of, **20**, 17; ratification of, **20**, 17; **21**, 294; Charles II declares approbation of (1650), **20**, 103; **21**, 295; attitude of parliament toward, after the Restoration, **20**, 239; text of, **22**, 357.

Covenanters, see **Covenant.**

Coventry, Sir John (seventeenth century), member of English parliament; assault on (1671), **20**, 273.

Coventry, Sir William (1626–1686), English statesman; member of "Country party" in parliament (1675), **20**, 281.

Coventry Act, measure passed by English parliament for security of the person (1671); reasons for, **20**, 273 seq.

Coverdale, Miles (1488–1568), bishop of Exeter, the first translator of the whole Bible into English; publishes his Bible, **19**, 180; at confirmation of Matthew Parker to archbishopric (1559), **19**, 279.

Covilhão, Pedro da (b. ca. 1450), Portuguese explorer; discoveries of, **10**, 474–475.

Cowenga, town in California, U. S. A.; battle of (1847), **23**, 373.

Cowley, Abraham (1618–1667), an English poet and essayist; estimate of, **20**, 218.

Cowley, Henry Richard Charles Wellesley Earl of (1804–1884), and Viscount Dangan an English diplomatist; sent to Vienna to prevent a rupture between Austria and Piedmont (1859), **15**, 15.

Cowley, Richard, see **Wellesley, Marquis of.**

Cowpens, a town in South Carolina, U. S. A.; battle of (1781), **20**, 637; **23**, 278.

Cowper, Francis Thomas de Grey, 7th Earl (1834–), lord-lieutenant of Ireland (1880–1882), **21**, 645.

Cowper, William, Earl (ca. 1664–1723), an English judge and the first lord chancellor of Great Britain; made keeper of the great seal (1705), **20**, 480; reappointed chancellor under George I of England, **20**, 507.

Coxey, Jacob S., an American horse-dealer; leads army of unemployed to Washington (1894), **23**, 485 seq.

Cracow, ancient capital of Poland; Cracus of Poland founds, **24**, 3; taken by Swedes, **24**, 70; Prussians take (1794), **24**, 95; divided between Poland and Austria (1796), **24**, 99; becomes part of Duchy of Warsaw (1809–1815), **24**, 105 seq.; becomes a republic (1815), **24**, 108; prominence in Polish insurrection (1830–1846), **24**, 119–121.

Cracow, University of, founded by Casimir the Great (1347), **24**, 39.

Cracus (eighth century), king of Poland; founds Cracow; **24**, 3.

Cradock, Matthew (d. 1641), governor of Massachusetts Bay Company; proposes transfer of company's charter to Massachusetts (1629), **22**, 643.

Craggs, James (1651–1721), English statesman; mission to George I, **20**, 496; probes South Sea scheme, **20**, 529.

Cranaans, old name of Athenians, **3**, 161.

Cranborne, Viscount, see **Cecil, Sir Robert**, also **Salisbury, Marquis of.**

Cranfield, Edward (d. 1704), royal governor of New Hampshire (1682–1685), **23**, 150.

Cranfield, Lionel, earl of Middlesex, English financier; lord treasurer (1621); impeachment of, **19**, 511.

Cranmer, Thomas (1489–1556), archbishop of Canterbury; rise of, **19**, 135; as ambassador of Henry VIII to Germany, **19**, 125; annuls marriage of Henry VIII and Catharine, **19**, 137; divorces Anne Boleyn, **19**, 168; opposes the Six Articles, **19**, 185; conspiracy against, **19**, 197; at death of Henry VIII, **19**, 201; trial and recantation of, **19**, 252–256; withdrawal of recantation and martyrdom of, **19**, 256; various estimates of, **19**, 256–259; and the English Bible, **20**, 180.

Crannon, an ancient city in Thessaly, Greece; battle of (322 B.C.), **4**, 468–469.

Craon, John de (fourteenth century), archbishop of Rheims; repulses English (1359), **11**, 138.

Craon, Pierre de (fourteenth century), French nobleman; attempts to assassinate Clisson (1392), **11**, 162–163.

Craonne, a village in the department of Aisne, France; Napoleon checks allied armies at (1814), **12**, 610; **17**, 486.

Crassus Dives, Marcus Licinius (105–53 B.C.), Roman general and statesman; wealth of, **3**, 294–295; **5**, 496, 498, 530; defeated by the Parthians at the battle of Carrhæ, **4**, 320; **5**, 509–511; **8**, 63–68; first consulship of, **5**, 41, 461–464; joins Sulla, **5**, 435; defeats Spartacus, **5**, 460, 461; relations of, with Cæsar, **5**, 479, 497–498, 508; in first triumvirate, **5**, 530; second consulate of, **5**, 508–509.

Crassus Dives, Publius Licinius (first century B.C.), younger son of the triumvir; as Cæsar's legate in Gaul, **5**, 520; makes war in Gaul, **5**, 521.

Crassus, Lucius Licinius (140–91 B.C.), Roman orator; attacks Carbo, **5**, 381.

Crassus, Publius Licinius (d. 183 B.C.); Roman statesman, **5**, 283, 302.

Crassus, Publius Licinius (d. ca. 87 B.C.), Roman soldier and statesman; as consul and pontifex maximus (131 B.C.), **5**, 367–369; in the Social War, **5**, 413–414; death of, **5**, 429.

Craterus (d. 321 B.C.), Macedonian general; commands division in Alexander's army in Asia, **4**, 278, 310, 324, 332–333; jealous of Parmenion, **4**, 343; suppresses a rebellion, **4**, 369, 370; marries Amastris, a niece of Darius, **4**, 377; made governor of Macedonia, Thrace, and Thessaly, **4**, 383; made regent in Europe, **4**, 424; relations of, with Antipater, **4**, 424, 468–471, 475–476.

Craterus (third century B.C.), Greek historian, **3**, 401.

Crates (fifth century B.C.), an Athenian comic poet, **3**, 505, 506.

Cratesipolis, widow of Alexander son of Polysperchon; rules in Corinth and Sicyon

(314 B.C.), **4**, 444; surrenders Argos and Sicyon to Ptolemy (308 B.C.), **4**, 446, 493.
Cratinus (ca. 520–423 B.C.), Athenian comic poet, **3**, 250, 461, 505–507, 548, 552; rival of Aristophanes, **4**, 29.
Cravant, see Crévant.
Craven, Charles (d. 1754), English colonist in America; colonial governor of South Carolina (1712–1716), **23**, 60.
Crawford, General, English soldier; in expedition of 1807 against Buenos Ayres, **23**, 579–580.
Crawford, William Harris (1772–1834), American statesman; candidate for the presidency (1824), **23**, 355.
Crayer, Gaspar de (1584–1669), Flemish painter, **13**, 599, 601.
Crayford (Creceanford), village in Kent, England; battle of (457 A.D.?), **18**, 35.
Crécy, village in the department of Somme, France; battle of (1346), **11**, 113–119; **18**, 461–464.
Crécy, French plenipotentiary; at Ryswick, (1697), **11**, 608.
Crécy, Louis of, see Louis of Nevers, Count of Flanders.
Crédit Mobilier, a banking corporation chartered in Pennsylvania (1863); connection of congressmen with, **23**, 472.
Creeks, Indian tribe in Southern United States; visit of chiefs to England (1733), **23**, 61; in Queen Anne's war, **23**, 191; capture Fort Mims (1813), **23**, 336; General Jackson defeats (1814), **23**, 337; in first Seminole War (1817–1818), **23**, 346; ownership of land in Georgia, **23**, 351; in second Seminole War (1835–1836), **23**, 361.
Crefeld, town in Prussia; battle of (1758), **12**, 75; **15**, 204.
Crema, a town in Cremona, Italy; siege of, by Frederick Barbarossa (1160), **9**, 50; **14**, 100.
Cremer, Camille (1840–1876), a French soldier; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 169.
Cremer, William Randal (1838–), English labour leader; wins Nobel prize (1903), **16**, 493.
Cremona, a town in Lombardy, Italy; battle of (1702), **11**, 615–616; see also Bedriacum.
Creoda (sixteenth century A.D.), a chieftain of the Angles, **18**, 39.
Creondæ, a Thessalian noble family, **3**, 189.
Crépy-en-Laonnais or Crespy, a village in France; treaty of (1544), between Francis I of France and the emperor Charles V, **9**, 464; **14**, 277.
Créqui, Marshal de (François de Bonne), duke of Lesdiguières (ca. 1624–1687), a French general; in War of the Queen's Rights, **11**, 568–569; reduces Lorraine, **11**, 573–574; defeated at Consarbrück (1675), **11**, 585; succeeds Turenne in Germany, **11**, 587; captures Luxemburg (1684), **11**, 597.
Créqui de Blanchefort, Charles, Duke of (ca. 1624–1687), a French general; ambassador to Rome, **9**, 496.
Crescent, see Half Moon.
Crescentius or Cencius (d. 998), a leader of the popular faction at Rome; main treatment of, **8**, 580; usurps government at Rome (980 A.D.), **7**, 622; overthrown by Otto, **7**, 624; executed, **7**, 625.
Crespigny, William de, a Norman knight; at battle of Brenneville (1119), **11**, 32.
Crespo, Joaquin (ca. 1845–1898), a Venezuelan politician; president of Venezuela, **23**, 599; leads rising against Palacio, **23**, 599; mortally wounded, **23**, 600.
Crespy, see Crépy-en-Laonnais.
Cressingham, Hugh de (thirteenth century); made treasurer of Scotland, **18**, 408; exactions of, **21**, 68; at battle of Stirling Bridge (1297), **21**, 72–74.
Crete (or Candia), an island in the Mediterranean; main treatment of early history, **3**, 194–206; traces of Mycenæan civilisation in, **3**, 35, 43, 45, 48, 50, 57; prehistoric inhabitants of, **3**, 50–51, 56 seq.; Arcadians in, **3**, 122; Dorians in, **3**, 124–127, 153; traditions of, **3**, 111, 122; relations of, with Athens, **3**, 72, 308 309, 312, 562, 564, 579; Arab exiles from Cordova found government in, **8**, 204; purchased by Venice (1205), **9**, 34; invaded by Turks (1645), **9**, 519; ceded to Turkey by Venice (1669), **24**, 387; revolt of, against Turkey, supported by Greece (1866), **24**, 236; made subject to Turkey (1868), **24**, 236; question of, leads to Greco-Turkish War (1897), **24**, 237; made autonomous under Prince George of Greece (1898), **24**, 238.
Crévant or Cravant, a village in France; battle of (1423), **11**, 188; **18**, 547.
Crèvecœur, a fort in Holland; taken by Pichegru (1794), **14**, 17.
Crichton, Sir William (d. 1454), Scottish nobleman; regent for James II of Scotland, **21**, 180, 181; displaced by the earl of Douglas, **21**, 183; regains power, **21**, 184.
Crillon-Mahon, Louis, Duke de (1718–1796), French soldier in service of Spain; at Gibraltar, **20**, 639.
Crime against Kansas, The, a speech made in United States senate by Charles Sumner (1855), **23**, 396.
Crimea, a peninsula of Southern Russia; gardens of, **17**, 84; subjugated by Turks, (1475), **24**, 331; Turks give up control over (1774), **24**, 418; annexed to Russia (1783), **17**, 395.
Crimean War, a war between Russia and the allied forces of Turkey, France, England, and Sardinia (1853–1856); main treatment of, **17**, 560–585; causes of, **17**, 560–562; **13**, 129; capture of Bomarsund (1854), **13**, 130; **17**, 563; battle of the Alma (1854), **17**, 565–570; battle of Balaklava (1854), **17**, 572–573; battle of Inkerman (1854), **17**, 573–574; the fall of Sebastopol (1855), **17**, 579–584; **13**, 130; Germany and, **15**, 469; England and, **21**, 615–617.
Criminal Forty, The, see Council of Forty.
Crimthand, king of Ireland 366–379; reign of, **21**, 336.
Crispi, Francesco (1819–1901), an Italian statesman; becomes minister of the interior (1877), **9**, 628; character of, **9**, 628–629; ensures tranquil accession of Humbert, **9**, 629; relations of, to papacy, **9**, 629–630; resignation of (1878), **9**, 630; return of, to power (1887–1891), **9**, 632; again premier (1893), **9**, 633; resigns office after Italian defeat at Adowa (1896), **9**, 633; death of, **9**, 633.
Crispina, wife of Commodus, Roman emperor (180–192 A.D.), **6**, 303, 379.
Crispinus, T. Quinctus (third century B.C.), Roman consul, **5**, 272–273.
Crispus, Flavius Julius (d. 326 A.D.), son of Constantine I; declared cæsar (317 A.D.), **6**, 444, 446; defeats Licinius, **6**, 448–449; character and fate of, **6**, 457–460.
Crispus (early seventh century A.D.), a Byzantine nobleman, **7**, 154, 155, 176.
Crissæan War, identified with First Sacred War, **3**, 169.
Critias (d. 404 B.C.), Athenian orator and politician; as one of the thirty tyrants, **3**, 458; **4**, 1–20; story of Plutarch concerning, **4**, 24; pupil of Socrates, **4**, 37.
Critodemus (flourished late fourth century B.C.), Greek physician; operates upon Alexander the Great, **4**, 365.
Critolaus (second century B.C.), Achæan demagogue; as strategus, **4**, 543.
Crittenden, George Bibb (1812–1880), American soldier in Confederate service, son of J. J. Crittenden; defeated at battle of Mill Spring (1862), **23**, 425.
Crittenden, John Jordan (1787–1863), an American politician; compromise measure of, **23**, 412.
Crittenden, Thomas Leonidas (1819–1893), American general, son of J. J. Crittenden; at Murfreesboro, **23**, 434.
Crittenden Compromise, a proposed measure for enforcing fugitive slave laws, **23**, 412.
Croatia, a titular kingdom in Austria-Hungary; punished by Venetians (997 A.D.), **9**, 31; *Ausgleich* concluded with Austria-Hungary (1868), **15**, 33; new *Ausgleich* with Hungary, **15**, 56.
Croatians or Croats, a Slavonic tribe; settle in Dalmatia and Illyricum (seventh century A.D.), **7**, 177; history of, **24**, 187–189.
Crocodile Worship in Egypt, **1**, 63, 91, 228–231, 273.
Crœsus (sixth century B.C.), king of Lydia; forms alliance with Egypt, **1**, 76, 189–191; at war with Cyrus, **1**, 456; **2**, 458–462; reign of, **2**, 431–434; fate of, **2**, 460–463.
Crofts, James, name borne in boyhood by duke of Monmouth, *q. v.*
Croghan, George (d. 1782), American pioneer and Indian agent; holds conference with Pontiac (1764), **23**, 226–227.
Croghan, George (1791–1849), American soldier; defends Fort Stephenson against British (1813), **23**, 330.
Croia, a fort in Albania, Turkey; besieged by the troops of Muhammed (1477), **9**, 295.
Croix, Charles Joseph de, see Clerfayt.

Croker, John Wilson (1780–1857), British politician; warns Sir Robert Peel, **21**, 605.
Cro-Magnon, a prehistoric European race; settlements of, in Spain, **10**, 2.
Cromarty, George Mackenzie, Earl of (1630–1714); trial of (1746), **20**, 565, 566.
Cromer, Evelyn Baring, 1st Earl of (1841–), English statesman; reforms of, in India, **22**, 220; influence and reforms as consul-general in Egypt, **24**, 460, 461; conflict of jurisdiction with Nubar Pasha, **24**, 464; administrative reforms, **24**, 464–465; raised to the peerage (1892), **24**, 465; work in Egypt, **21**, 674.
Cromwell, Henry (1628–1674), son of Oliver Cromwell; lord deputy and lord lieutenant in Ireland, **20**, 192; retires from Irish command (1659), **20**, 200.
Cromwell, Henry, nephew of Oliver Cromwell; in Parliament (1657), **20**, 165.
Cromwell, Mary, daughter of Oliver Cromwell; marriage of (1657), **20**, 171.
Cromwell, Oliver (1599–1658), lord protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland; main treatment of, **20**, 18–191; in parliament (1629), **19**, 559; organises the "ironsides," **20**, 18; at Marston Moor, **20**, 24, 24 note; **21**, 294; appointed lieutenant-general, **20**, 35; at Naseby (1645), **20**, 36–37; captures Winchester and Basinghouse (1646), **20**, 41; defends army against charges of parliament, **20**, 50–51; implicated in abduction of the king, **20**, 52; votes against negotiation with Charles, **20**, 59, 62–63; suppresses Welsh insurrection, **20**, 64–65; at Preston (1648), **20**, 66–68; signs death warrant of Charles I, **20**, 74; aids reconciliation of parties, **20**, 91; cruelty of, in Ireland, **20**, 97–101; **21**, 423–425; made commander in chief of parliamentary forces, **20**, 102; at Dunbar (1650), **20**, 104; at Worcester (1651), **20**, 108; against parliament, **20**, 113–141; dissolves the Long Parliament (1653), **20**, 130; appoints a new council of state, **20**, 135; "Barebones" parliament and, **20**, 137–142; made protector (1653), **20**, 142; subdues and incorporates Scotland with England, **20**, 146; **21**, 296; concludes war with the Dutch (1654), **20**, 146–150; **13**, 623; summons parliament (1654), **20**, 151; dissolution of parliament, and despotism, **20**, 157–159; in dealings with the Royalists, **20**, 159; sends Blake against the Barbary states, **20**, 160; signs treaties with France, **20**, 161, 170; **11**, 517; in alliance with Charles Gustavus and Mazarin, **15**, 137; policy of, toward Spain, **20**, 150, 160, 161; refuses title of king, **20**, 167; inaugurated protector (1657), **20**, 167; establishes board of (church) commissioners, **20**, 226; New England under, **23**, 116; Virginia and Maryland under, **22**, 595, 605; calls and dissolves his fourth parliament, **20**, 171; last days and death of, **20**, 174–178; various estimates of, **20**, 178–191; funeral obsequies of, **20**, 194–195; revenge on corpse of, **20**, 224, 237.

Cromwell, Richard (1626–1712), son of Oliver Cromwell, and second lord protector; character of, **20**, 192; proclaimed protector (1658), **20**, 193; parliament unruly under, **20**, 195; army sends petition to, **20**, 197; dissolves the parliament, **20**, 198; abdication and death of, **20**, 201.
Cromwell, Thomas (earl of Essex) (ca. 1485–1540), English statesman; rise of, **19**, 129; advises Henry VIII to proclaim himself head of the church, **19**, 130; made vicar-general (1535), **19**, 158; compared with Cranmer, **19**, 180; urges the king's marriage with Anne of Cleves, **19**, 188; created earl of Essex (1540), **19**, 189; trial and execution of, **19**, 189, 190.
Cronje Pietrus Arnoldus (1835–), a Boer soldier; wins victory at Magersfontein (1899), **22**, 275; evacuates Magersfontein, **22**, 275; commands at battle at the Modder River (Nov. 28th, 1899), **22**, 307; at Mafeking, **22**, 305; surrender of, **22**, 312.
Cronos (Cronus), a Greek god; identified with Baal, **1**, 574, 575, 577; identified with the sun, **2**, 350; identified with Saturn, **2**, 351; identified with Moloch, **4**, 581.
Cropredy Bridge, near Banbury, England; Charles I defeats parliamentary forces under Waller at (1644), **20**, 23.
Croquart, a famous brigand chief in Brittany; Philip of Valois patronises (1348), **11**, 134.
Crosby, Brass (1725–1793), lord mayor of London (1771); trial of, **20**, 617, 618.
Crouchback, Edmund (1245–1296), earl of Lancaster, accompanies Prince Edward on crusade, **8**, 451.
Crown Point, a town in Essex County, N. Y.; expedition against in French and Indian War (1755), **23**, 211–212; taken by Americans in Revolutionary War (1775), **23**, 245.
Croy, Philip de (d. 1595), duke of Aerschot, Flemish statesman; heads council of state, **13**, 458.
Croy, Charles Eugene, Duke of (1651–1792), a Flemish officer; commander-in-chief of Russian army at Narva, **16**, 374–375; **17**, 266–267.
Crozat, Antoine, marquis du Châtel (1655–1738), a wealthy French financier; obtains grant to Louisiana (1712), **23**, 82.
Cruithne, see Picts.
Crumn, king of Bulgaria 802–815 A.D.; reign of, **24**, 160; assails Constantinople, **7**, 221.
Crusades, inclusive history of, **8**, 311–501; prefatory essay, *Value of the Crusades in the Light of Modern History*, by Rev. William Denton, **8**, 311–313; origin and causes of, **8**, 320–337; **7**, 258 note.
First Crusade (1096–1099): main treatment of, **8**, 338–357; leaders of, **8**, 340–342; Robert of Normandy and, **8**, 340; **18**, 218, 228; Alexius Comnenus and, **7**, 262; **8**, 342–343; results of, **8**, 356–357.
Second Crusade (1147–1149): main treatment of, **8**, 358–378; Louis VII and, **11**, 33–34; Conrad III and, **14**, 93–95.
Third Crusade (1189–1191): main treatment of, **8**, 379–409; Philip Augustus and, **11**, 47–49; Richard I and, **18**, 307, 309–311; England during, **18**, 314–316; Frederick Barbarossa and, **14**, 106–108; end and review of, **8**, 404–406.
Fourth or German Crusade (1195–1198): main treatment of, **8**, 410–413.
Fifth Crusade, also called the fourth (1201–1204): main treatment of, **8**, 413–419; Byzantine empire and, **7**, 273–275; capture of Constantinople (1203–1204), **7**, 275–281; Latin Empire established by (1204–1261), **7**, 282–303; **8**, 416; Venice and, **9**, 33; results of, **8**, 417–419.
Sixth Crusade, also called the fifth (1217–1229): main treatment of, **8**, 422–430.
Seventh Crusade, [crusade of Richard of Cornwall (1240): main treatment of, **8**, 432–434.
Eighth Crusade (first crusade of Louis IX [St. Louis]), also called sixth crusade (1248–1254): main treatment of, **8**, 434–449, **11**, 60–61.
Ninth Crusade (second crusade of St. Louis), also called the seventh crusade (1270–1272): main treatment of, **8**, 450–452; **11**, 61–62; **14**, 130; Edward I of England and, **18**, 390–391.
Crusade of Henry the Lion (1171), **14**, 103.
Crusade, Children's (1212), **8**, 419–422.
Crusade, Teutonic, against the heathen Prussians, **8**, 460; **14**, 118–119.
Crusades against the Albigenses (twelfth and thirteenth centuries), **8**, 461–462.
Crusades against the Arabs in Spain, **8**, 247, 463–466.
Consequences of the crusades, **8**, 467–480.
Chronology of crusades, **8**, 314–319.
Crustumini, an ancient Roman tribe; hostilities of, with Rome after the Rape of the Sabines (ca. 753–716 B.C.), **5**, 63–65.
Crypto-Calvinists or Philippists: Lutherans holding to views of Philip Melanchthon; cause religious dissensions in Central Germany (1560), **14**, 319.
Ctesiphon, see Chersiphron.
Ctesiphon (or Seleucia or Al Madain), ancient city of Mesopotamia; becomes capital of Parthian empire, **8**, 68; destroyed by Avidius Cassius (164 A.D.), **8**, 73; pillaged by Romans (199 A.D.), **8**, 74; capital of the Arsacids (233 A.D.), **8**, 77 seq.; insurrection in (628 A.D.), **8**, 95; taken by Arabs (ca. 637 A.D.), **8**, 153 seq.
Cuba, an island of the West Indies; discovered by Columbus (1492), **22**, 439; Spanish settlement in (1518), **23**, 507; insurrections of (1849–1851), under Lopez, **23**, 386; scheme of annexation of, to United States (1854), **23**, 393; revolt of, from Spain (1868), **10**, 402; becomes a Spanish province (1878), **10**, 417; war of United States with Spain over (1898), **10**, 419 seq.; **23**, 487 seq.; republic of, recognised (1902), **23**, 491.
Cuddalore (Kudalur or Gudalur), a seaport in Madras, British India; capture of (1782), **22**, 101.

Cuestas, Juan Luis (1837–), a South American politician; president of Uruguay (1897), **23**, 619; dictator (1898), **23**, 619.
Cullinan diamond, presented to King Edward VII (1907), **22**, 224.
Culloden, a moor in Invernessshire, Scotland; battle of (1746), **20**, 564; **21**, 325.
Culpee, see Kalpi.
Culpeper, John (seventeenth century), colonial politician; in N. Carolina (1678), **23**, 51.
Culpeper (Colpepper), Lord Thomas (d. 1719), a colonial governor of Virginia; in conjunction with Lord Arlington, receives a grant of Virginia (1673), **23**, 126; administration of (1680–1683), **23**, 132.
Culp's Hill, see Gettysburg, Battle of.
Cumanus, Ventidius (ca. 50 A.D.), Roman procurator in Galilee; accusations against for bribery, **2**, 173.
Cumberland, Ernest August, Duke of, see Ernest Augustus, king of Hanover.
Cumberland, William Augustus, Duke of (1721–1765), an English general, younger son of George II; at battle of Dettingen (1743), **20**, 560; in command at Fontenoy (1745), **12**, 41; **20**, 562; at siége of Tournay (1745), **12**, 41; at battle of Culloden (1746), **20**, 564; defeated at Lawfeld (1747), **12**, 43 seq.; **14**, 434; **20**, 569; defeated at battle of Hastenbeck (1757), **15**, 200; capitulation of, at Closter-Seven (1757), **20**, 588.
Cumberland, Army of the, a Union army in the American Civil War; army of the Ohio merged with (1862), **23**, 434.
Cumberland, a United States sloop-of-war; sunk by the *Merrimac* (1862), **23**, 427.
Cunaxa, town in Mesopotamia; battle of (401 B.C.), **2**, 619; Xenophon's account of, **4**, 53–59.
Cuneiform Writing, see Writing.
Cunha, Leonora da, see Leonora Tellez.
Cunha, Tristan da (1460–ca. 1540), a Portuguese navigator; discoveries of, **10**, 486.
Cunimund (d. 566 A.D.), king of Gepids; war of, with Lombards, **7**, 433–434; Alboin slain for using his skull as drinking cup, **7**, 437.
Cunincbert, king of Lombards 686–700 A.D., **7**, 445, 446.
Cunobelin (Cymbeline), British king (ca. 5–ca. 40 A.D.); father of Caractacus, **18**, 12–13.
Curiatii, The, in Roman legend, three brothers from Alba Longa; combat of, with the Horatii (ca. 650 B. C.), **5**, 77–79.
Curio, C. Scribonius (d. 49 B.C.), Roman politician; a partisan of Cæsar, **5**, 490, 531; sent against Cato, **5**, 535; death of, **5**, 536.
Curius Dentatus, Manlius (d. 270 B.C.), Roman consul, defeats Pyrrhus, **4**, 511.
Curle, Elspeth, a maid of Mary Queen of Scots; during Mary's last hours (1587), **19**, 372.
Curnan (sixth century A.D.), son of king of Connaught; slays nobleman at assembly of Tara (554), **21**, 343.
Curran, John Philpot (1750–1817), Irish orator; defends Tone, **21**, 443 note.
Curran, Sarah, daughter of John Philpot Curran; betrothed to Robert Emmet, **21**, 445.
Cursor, L. Papirius (fourth century B.C.), a Roman soldier and statesman; Livy's eulogy of, **4**, 395–396: made dictator (325 B.C.), **5**, 186–187; made consul for second (or third) time (320 B.C.), **5**, 189; at war in Apulia, **5**, 190; made dictator to conduct Samnite War (309 B.C.), **5**, 193.
Cursor, L. Papirius (third century B.C.), son of L. Papirius Cursor, Roman soldier and statesman; as consul, at war with Samnites (293 B.C.), **5**, 197; again made consul in fourth Samnite War (272 B.C.), **5**, 209; sets up sun dial at Rome, **5**, 356.
Curtatone, a village in the province of Mantua, Italy; battle of (1848), **14**, 644.
Curtis, Benjamin Robbins (1809–1874), justice of United States Supreme Court; dissents from Dred Scott decision, **23**, 402.
Curtis, George William (1824–1892), an American journalist; leader of independent republicans (1884), **23**, 480.
Curtis, Samuel Ryan (1807–1866), an American soldier; wins battle of Pea Ridge (1862), **23**, 427.
Curtius, Mettus (ca. 753 B.C.), a Sabine chief; legend of, **5**, 65, 66.
Curzon, George Nathaniel, Baron Curzon of Kedleston (1859–), British statesman; in India, **22**, 222–224; resigns, **21**, 667.
Cush (Kush, Ethiopia, Melukhkha, Nubia), Egyptian campaign against, **1**, 72; defeated by Assyria, **1**, 408; king of, invades Egypt, **1**, 425–426, **2**, 17; see also Ethiopia and Nubia.
Cushan, a Jerahmeelite king, **2**, 7.
Cushan-rish-athaim, king of Mitanni, **2**, 381.
Cushi, see Shashanq I.
Cushing, Caleb (1800–1879), American statesman and diplomat; enters Pierce's cabinet as attorney-general (1854), **23**, 390.
Cushing, Frank H. (1857–1900), American ethnologist; researches in Zuñi Pueblos, **22**, 490.
Cushites, confusion of term, **1**, 86; prehistoric home of, **1**, 110.
Cushman, Robert (1580–1625), New England colonist; treats with Virginia Company for grant of land to Pilgrims, **22**, 623.
Cussal (d. 900 A.D.), Hungarian leader; defeated and slain, **7**, 594.
Custine, Adam Philippe, Count of (1740–1793), French soldier; guillotined at Paris (1793), **12**, 315.
Customs Tariff, see Tariff.
Custozza, a village in the province of Verona, Italy; first battle of (1848), **9**, 599; **14**, 644; second battle of (1866), **9**, 614; **15**, 25–26.
Cuthred (d. 754 A.D.), king of Wessex, **18**, 65.
Cuttack, a district in Bengal, British India; ceded to the British (1804), **22**, 121.
Cuyck (eleventh century), a count of Flanders; kills Floris I (1061), **13**, 288.
Cuza, Alexander John (1820–1873), first ruler of united Rumania, **24**, 150.
Cuzco, a city of Peru; taken by the Spaniards

(1533), **23**, 548; besieged by the Peruvians (1636), **23**, 548-550.
Cwichelm (seventh century A.D.), king of Wessex 611 A.D.; governs Wessex with Cynegils, **18**, 48; reign of, **18**, 62.
Cyaxares (Astibaras) (ca. 635–ca. 585 B.C.), king of the Manda; founder of the Median empire; in war with Lydians, **2**, 457–458, 582; conquers Assyria and destroys Nineveh (607 B.C.), **1**, 439, 443–444; **2**, 575, 581–583; nationality of, **2**, 583–586.
Cybele (Rhea), Greek goddess, mother of the gods; in Phrygia, **2**, 414; in Lydia, **2**, 422, 424, 436.
Cybiosactes, Alexandrian name for the emperor Vespasian, **6**, 246.
Cychreus, Greek mythical hero, **3**, 211.
Cyclopean (Pelasgian) relics in Greece, **2**, 274; **3**, 37, 42, 58, 59, 64; see **Pelasgi**.
Cyclops, fabled race of one-eyed giants in Sicily, **3**, 200.
Cycnus, in Greek mythology, son of Ares, **3**, 107.
Cydonians, ancient inhabitants of Crete, **2**, 64.
Cylon, an Athenian conspirator; attempts to make himself tyrant (630 B.C.), **3**, 165–166; massacre of, **3**, 166, 222, 223, 252, 517, 518.
Cymbeline, see **Cunobelin**.
Cymri, a main division of the Celtic race, **5**, 155–156.
Cymric, see **Gallo-Brythonic**.
Cynane (Cyna, Cynna) (d. ca. 323 B.C.), daughter of Philip of Macedon, half-sister of Alexander the Great; marries Amyntas, son of Perdiccas, **4**, 215; intrigues and fall of, **4**, 434–435, 439, 475.
Cynegils (d. 642 A.D.), Anglo-Saxon ruler; succeeds Ceolwulf, jointly with his brother Cwichelm, as king of Wessex (611 A.D.), **18**, 48, 62; defeats Britons in Devonshire, **18**, 62; conflicts and relations with Eadwine, king of Northumbria, **18**, 62; war with Penda, **18**, 62.
Cynewulf or Cynwulf (ca. 750–825), Anglo-Saxon writer; literary work of, **18**, 164.
Cynewulf (d. 785 A.D.), Anglo-Saxon ruler; succeeds Sigebert as king of Wessex (754 A.D.), **18**, 65; defeated by Offa of Mercia at Bensington, **18**, 59, 65.
Cynoscephalæ, town in Thessaly; Philip V of Macedonia defeated by Romans at (197 B.C.), **4**, 558.
Cynossema, Greece; Athenians under Alcibiades defeat Spartans at (411 B.C.), **3**, 630.
Cynric (sixth century A.D.), king of the West Saxons in England, son of Cerdic; associated in kingship by his father, **18**, 37.
Cynsyllt Forest, see **Coleshill**.
Cyprian, Saint (d. 258 A.D.), a Carthaginian bishop, **8**, 522.
Cypriotes, see **Cyprus**.
Cyprus, a large island in the eastern Mediterranean, subject to Turkey; under early Egyptian sway, **1**, 138, 188, 189, **2**, 288, 600, 620; subject to Assyria, **1**, 312, 421; colonised by Phœnicians and Greeks, **2**, 270, 275; **4**, 106; conquered by Persia, **2**, 620–621; **3**, 265; subject to Alexander the Great, **2**, 295, 297–300; **4**, 307; under the Ptolemies, **2**, 302; **4**, 445, 446, 565–569, 575; archæology of, **3**, 43, 44, 49, 53; English gain possession of, under Richard I, **8**, 387; given to Lusignan, king of Jerusalem, **8**, 389; made tributary to Genoa (ca. 1369), **9**, 267; conquered by Venice (1489), **9**, 296–297; taken from Venice by Selim II of Turkey (1574), **24**, 368.
Cypselid, dynasty of Corinth, **3**, 185, 227.
Cypselus (ca. 655–625 B.C.), tyrant of Corinth, founder of Cypselid dynasty, **3**, 191, 257.
Cyril or Constantine, Saint (829–869?), called the "Apostle of the Slavs," a scholar and prelate; missionary labours of, **24**, 161.
Cyrrhæans, a Greek tribe; attacked by Solon, **3**, 212.
Cyrus (Kurush) the Great (d. 529 B.C.), king of Persia 559–529 B.C.; main treatment, **2**, 576–600; birth and early life of, **2**, 576–580; reign of, **2**, 587–600; Crœsus and Aahmes II allied against, **1**, 76, 190; conquers Babylon (538 B.C.), **1**, 319, 336, 458, 578–579; cylinder inscription of, **1**, 447–448, 458–459; aids Babylonians against Medes, **1**, 454; character of, **1**, 459; builds hanging garden, **1**, 586–587; subjugates Cyprus, **2**, 621.
Cyrus the Younger (d. 401 B.C.), ruler of Asia Minor, son of Darius Nothus; main treatment, **4**, 49–65; aids Sparta, **2**, 618–619; rebels against Artaxerxes II, **2**, 619; **4**, 50; character of, **4**, 51; Clearchus raises troops for, **4**, 51–52; marches from Sardis, **4**, 53; addresses his army, **4**, 54; defeated and slain at Cunaxa, **4**, 56–57.
Cyzicenus, see **Antiochus IX**.
Czartoriski, Adam Casimir, Prince (1734–1823), Polish soldier and politician; opposes court party, **17**, 376; **24**, 80; complains of administration of czarevitch (1815), **17**, 492.
Czaslau, battle of; see **Chotusitz**, battle of.
Czechs, a Slavic people, living chiefly in Bohemia and Moravia; at war with Ludwig the German, **7**, 576–577, 580; fight to preserve national identity, **14**, 197, 209–210; separated from German Bohemia, **14**, 637–638; "Young Czechs" form political party, **15**, 48.
Czernowitz, Arsenius (seventeenth century), Servian patriarch; leads emigration into Austria, **24**, 197.
Czerni, George, or Kara George (1766–1817), Servian patriot; leads the Servians against the Turks, **17**, 459–461; **24**, 198–199; concludes treaty with Turkey, **17**, 461; **24**, 199; throws himself on the side of Russia, **24**, 200; assassinated, **24**, 201.
Czerski, Johannes (1813–1893), German divine; secedes from Rome, **15**, 417.
Czolgosz, Leon F. (1873–1901), assassinates President McKinley (1901), **23**, 491.

The letters C and K being interchangeable in many languages, for any reference not found under C, see also K.

D

Dablon, Claude (1618–1697), French Jesuit missionary; Northwest explorer, **23**, 72.
Dacians, inhabitants of Roman province of Dacia; Pelasgi among, **3**, 154; wars with Romans, **6**, 257, 269–274, 281; original inhabitants of Rumania, **24**, 125; Ovid on, **24**, 126; religion of, **24**, 126; repulsed by Vespasian, **24**, 127; country of, becomes Latin colony, **24**, 127.
Dacke, Nils, Swedish peasant; heads rebellion called Dacke Feud (1542–1543), **16**, 295.
Dacke Feud, see **Dacke, Nils**.
Dacre, Leonard (d. 1573), English nobleman; efforts of, in favour of Mary Queen of Scots (1569–1570), **19**, 339, 340.
Dacre, Thomas Fienes, Lord (1517–1541), English soldier and politician, warden of the marches under Henry VIII; at Flodden Field (1513), **19**, 68.
Dadarshis, satrap of Bactriana; overcomes Frada (519 A.D.), **2**, 607.
Dadef-Ra, see **Tatf-Ra**.
Dædalus, in Greek fable, **3**, 127; builds labyrinth, **3**, 159.
Daendels, Herman Willem (1762–1818), Dutch general; ally of France against Holland, **14**, 19.
Dagalaiphus (fourth century A.D.), Roman general, **6**, 495, 502, 510, 518.
Daganu, Babylonian deity, identified with Dagon, **1**, 313.
Dagobert I, king of Austrasia; crowned (628 A.D.), **7**, 480; **16**, 535; death of (638 A.D.), **7**, 481.
Dagobert II, king of Austrasia 654–679 A.D.; career of, **7**, 481–482.
Dagobert III, king of Austrasia 711–714 A.D.; career of, **7**, 486–489.
Dagobert, Lucien Auguste (1736–1794), French general; campaign in the Pyrenees (1794), **12**, 365.
Dagon, Philistine divinity; identified with Daganu, **1**, 313.
Dahæ, see **Dai**.
Dahlgren, John Adolf (1809–1870), American admiral; coöperates with Sherman in capture of Savannah (1864), **23**, 445.
Dahlmann, Friedrich Christoph (1785–1860), German historian and statesman; protests against tyranny, **15**, 406.
Dahomey, a negro kingdom of West Africa; at war with France (1892), **13**, 198.
Dai (Dahæ), Persian nomadic tribe, **2**, 569, 578, 596.
Daim, Oliver le (d. 1484), barber and favourite of Louis XI, **11**, 269.
Daimbert or Dagobert (d. 1107), archbishop of Pisa; made patriarch of Jerusalem (1099), **8**, 354.
Daiokes, see **Deioces**.
Daïphantus, Theban general; killed at Mantinea (362 B.C.), **4**, 194.
Daityas, Brahmanic order of superior spirits, **2**, 491, 533.
Dakan, see **Dagon**.
Dalai-lama (ever-living Buddha), one of the two popes of lamaism, residing at Lhasa, **24**, 506; power of, in Tibetan government, **24**, 508; authority of, established (1645), **24**, 509.
Dalayrac, Nicolas (1753–1809), French composer of comic operas, **12**, 118.
Dalberg, Karl Theodor Anton Maria von (1744–1817), German prince and prelate; becomes prince-primate of Confederation of the Rhine, **14**, 539.
Dal-Cais Dynasty (Ireland), founding of (ca. 1000), **21**, 349.
Dale, Sir Thomas (d. 1619), colonial governor of Virginia; made high marshal of first colony of Virginia, **22**, 577; arrival of, in Jamestown, **22**, 579.
Dalecarlia Revolt, an armed attempt to declare prince of Denmark heir to Swedish throne (1742), **16**, 400.
Daleminzii, a Sorbian tribe of the Middle Elbe, **7**, 577, 603.
Dalhousie, George Ramsey, 9th Earl of (1770–1838), British soldier and colonial official; appointed governor-general of Canada (1819), **22**, 332; quarrel with reform party, **22**, 332–333; recall of, **22**, 333.
Dalhousie, James Andrew Broun-Ramsay, Marquis of (1812–1860), English soldier and colonial administrator; appointed governor-general of British India (1847), **22**, 157; annexes the Punjab to British dominions (1849), **22**, 158; success of his administration in India, **22**, 160; annexation of Oudh (1856), **21**, 619; **22**, 161–162; dealings of, with Indian feudatory states ("doctrine of lapse"), **22**, 165–166; resigns governor-generalship (1856), **22**, 166.
Dallas, George Mifflin (1792–1864), American politician; elected vice-president (1844), **23**, 369.
Dalmanutha, South Africa; Botha defeated at (1900), **22**, 314.
Dalmatia, Austria-Hungary; Venice subjects (998 A.D.), **9**, 31.
Dalmatius, Flavius Julius (d. 337 A.D.), nephew of Constantine I; career of, **6**, 460–461, 466.
Dalny, seaport, Manchuria; Japanese occupy (1904), **17**, 624; **24**, 658, 664.
Dalreudins or Dalriads, early Irish tribe;

migrate from Ireland to Britain (fourth century A.D.), **21**, 7, 337.
Dalrymple, Sir James (1619–1695), Scottish lawyer and statesman; directs massacre of Glencoe, **20**, 432.
Dalrymple, John, see Stair, Earl of.
Daltaban Pasha, Turkish soldier; successfully opposes Austrians (1697), **24**, 402; made grand vizir (1702), **24**, 404.
Dalziel (Dalyell or Dalzell), Sir Thomas (1599–1685), British general; appointed commander-in-chief in Scotland (1666), **21**, 300–301.
Damagetus (seventh century B.C.), king of Ialysus, in Rhodes, **3**, 148.
Damascenus, Joannes, see John of Damascus.
Damascus (Dammesek), capital of Syria; founded by Aramæans (1250–1200 B.C.), **2**, 65; becomes capital of kingdom founded by Rezon-ben-Eliadah (960–950 B.C.), **2**, 105; dominant in Syria (ca. 950 B.C.), **2**, 280; overthrows ruling dynasty (ca. 845 B.C.), **1**, 388; wars of, with Assyria, **1**, 390; **2**, 285; conquered by Assyria (733 B.C.), **1**, 393; **2**, 114, 413; revolts against Assyria, **1**, 398; siege of (633–634 A.D.), **8**, 148; made caliphate of Omayyad kingdom (ca. 675 A.D.), **8**, 176; siege of (1148), **8**, 363; captured by Khwarizmians and Egyptians (1244), **8**, 434.
Damasithymus of Calynda (d. 480 B.C.), Carian prince; death of, **3**, 347.
Damasus II, pope (1047); succeeds Clement II, **8**, 591.
Dames, an Arabian slave; services of, at siege of Aleppo (636–637 A.D.), **8**, 157.
Damian, Bulgarian patriarch; deposed (ca. 975 A.D.), **24**, 167.
Damiens, Robert François (1715–1757), a French fanatic; attempts assassination of Louis XV, **12**, 71.
Damietta, a city of Lower Egypt; siege of, by crusaders (1218–1219), **8**, 426; surrendered to Moslems (1220), **8**, 428; taken by Louis IX (1249), **8**, 436; surrendered to Moslems (1250), **8**, 446.
Dammesek, see Damascus.
Damme, a town in Flanders; naval battle of (1213), **18**, 342.
Damnonii, pre-Roman nation in Britain, **18**, 3.
Damocles (early fourth century B.C.), a Syracusan, courtier of Dionysius; anecdote of the sword of, **4**, 205.
Damocritus, Æchæan strategus; exiled (151 B.C.), **4**, 541.
Damon (fifth century B.C.), Greek musician and teacher of Pericles; ostracised, **3**, 249, 416.
Damonno, wife of Cadys, traditionary king of Lydia; crimes of, **2**, 427.
Damophilus, Sicilian slave-owner; uprising of slaves against (134 B.C.), **5**, 323–324.
Dampier, William (1652–1715), English freebooter, explorer, and author; explorations of, in Australia, **22**, 234.
Dampierre, Auguste Henri Marie Picot, Marquis de (1756–1793), French revolutionary general; death of, **12**, 362.
Dampierre, Guy de (1225–1305), count of Flanders, son of Margaret of Flanders ("Black Margaret"); parentage, **13**, 293; defeated and imprisoned (1252), **13**, 294; released from prison, **13**, 300; forms alliance with Edward I of England (1295), **13**, 302; grants new *keure* (charter) to Bruges (1281), **13**, 314; his rule in Flanders, **13**, 315; trouble with France, **13**, 315; imprisoned by Philip the Fair, **13**, 316; last years of his reign, **13**, 318; death of, **13**, 319.
Dampierre, John de, son of Margaret of Flanders, **13**, 293, 300.
Dampierre, William de, Burgundian nobleman; marries Margaret of Flanders ("Black Margaret"), **13**, 293.
Dampierre, William de, Flemish nobleman, son of William de Dampierre and Margaret of Flanders, **13**, 293.
Damrémont, Charles Marie Denis, Count of (1783–1837), a French general; in war with Arabs, **13**, 68; death of, **13**, 69.
Dan, Israelitish tribe; development of, **2**, 70, 74, 75.
Dan (legendary), first king of Denmark, **16**, 7.
Danaans (Danai or Danaoi), in legendary Greek history the Argives, or the Greeks in general; identification of, **3**, 63; shaft-graves of, **3**, 64; origin of, **3**, 104, 107.
Danaë, Greek mythological character, mother of Perseus, **3**, 103.
Danann, Tuatha De, see De Danann, Tuatha.
Danaus, ancestor of Danaans; in Greek legend, **3**, 63, 107, 108.
Danby, Admiral, English naval commander; conveys supplies to Gibraltar (1781), **20**, 637.
Danby, Thomas Osborne, Earl of, marquis of Carmarthen, duke of Leeds (1631–1712), English statesman; appointed secretary of the treasury (1674), **20**, 280; attempted impeachment of (1675), **20**, 281; refuses bribe from Louis XIV, **20**, 285; Louis XIV plots ruin of, **20**, 288; impeachment of, **20**, 289, 291; made president of council, **20**, 420; created duke of Leeds, **20**, 440; negotiates tobacco treaty with Russia (1698), **17**, 263.
Dandhu Panth, see Nana Sahib.
Dandolo, Andrea, Venetian admiral; defeated by Genoese at Corzuola (1298), **9**, 128.
Dandolo, Brancaleone, see Brancaleone.
Dandolo, Giovanni, doge of Venice 1280–1289; delayed election at death of, **9**, 272.
Dandolo, Henry (Italian, Enrico), doge of Venice 1192–1205; blinded by Emperor Manuel, **7**, 274; at siege of Constantinople, **7**, 276; **8**, 415; **9**, 33–34; candidate for emperor of Latin Empire, **7**, 283; represents Venice at Constantinople, **7**, 285; death, **7**, 295; **9**, 34.
Danegeld, land tax levied by Anglo-Saxon and Danish kings in England, **18**, 46, 113, 116, 126, 130.
Danelagh (Danelaw), that part of England ceded to the Danes by the Peace of

Chippenham (878 A.D.), **18**, 80, 112–113, 117.
Danes (Danskir, Dankiones), the natives of Denmark; legendary history of, **16**, 5; war with Franks (808–810 A.D.), **7**, 528, 553; conclude treaty of peace with Ludwig the German (872 A.D.), **7**, 581; early invasions of England, **18**, 68; invade Ireland (852 A.D.), **21**, 347; power of, in England at accession of Alfred the Great (871 A.D.), **18**, 75; defeat Alfred (871 A.D.), **18**, 76; conquer Merela (874 A.D.), **18**, 76; settle in Northumbria (875 A.D.), **18**, 76; attack Wessex (876 A.D.), **18**, 77–78; defeated by Alfred at Ethandune (878 A.D.), **18**, 79; make treaty with Alfred (878 A.D.), **18**, 80; continue to harass England, **18**, 81; invade England (893 A.D.), **18**, 85; revolt against Alfred (893 A.D.), **18**, 86; defeated by Alfred at Farnham (894 A.D.), **18**, 87; fleet of, captured by Alfred the Great (896 A.D.), **18**, 89; invade Scotland (close of eighth century), **21**, 11; defeated frequently by Eadward (911–925 A.D.), **18**, 94; destroy Hamburg (915 A.D.), **7**, 597; renew invasions of England (981 A.D.), **18**, 112; Æthelred pays Danegeld to (991 A.D.), **18**, 113; massacre of, on St. Bruce's Day (1002 A.D.), **18**, 114; similarity of, to Angles, Saxons, and Jutes, **18**, 68; assimilation of, with Anglo-Saxons, **18**, 76, 80, 123; effect of, on England, **18**, 81; see also Denmark and Northmen.
Danewerk, see Dannevirke.
Dangerfield, Thomas (1650–1685), an Englishman, a witness in Popish Plot; death of (1685), **20**, 363.
Daniel, Hebrew prophet (seventh century B.C.), prophecy of, relative to desolation of Temple, **2**, 150.
Daniel, Neustrian priest; see Chilperic II.
Daniel Alexandrovitch (d. 1303), Russian prince; founds line of Moscow princes, **17**, 144.
Danilo, prince of Montenegro 1851–1860; reign of, **24**, 209.
Danilo Petrovich, prince of Montenegro; ascends throne (1687), **24**, 208.
Danilovna, Matrona, court-fool to Catherine II, **17**, 416.
Danilovski, a Polish nobleman; in plot of fifth fraudulent Dmitri (1645), **17**, 244.
Danish-French Alliance (1813), **16**, 430–431.
Dankiones, see Danes.
Dannebod, Thyra, daughter of Harold Klak; marries Gorm the Old, **16**, 43; founds Dannevirke, **16**, 44.
Dannebrog, a Danish order of knights; instituted, **16**, 366.
Dannebrog, a Danish standard; origin of, **16**, 161.
Dannenberg, General, Russian soldier; in battle of Inkerman (1854), **17**, 573.
Dannevirke (Danewerk), The; battle of (April 23rd, 1848), **15**, 448; **16**, 55.
Dannoura, Japan; naval battle off (1185), **24**, 587.
Danrémont, see Damrémont.
Danse Macabre (dance of death) in France (fifteenth century), **11**, 183 seq.
Danskir, see Danes.
Dante Alighieri (1265–1321), an Italian poet; member of seigniory of Florence (1300), **9**, 121; banished from Florence (1302), **9**, 123; finds asylum with Can' Grande della Scala (1302), **9**, 156; estimate of, **9**, 178–179, 181, 190, 195.
Danton, Georges Jacques (1759–1794), French revolutionist; leader of the populace, **12**, 237, 259, 299; loses support of the republicans, **12**, 258; minister of justice, **12**, 267; wages war of extermination, **12**, 269; devises September massacres, **12**, 270; nominated for the Assembly at Paris, **12**, 273; decree concerning the validity of the constitution, **12**, 282; speech of, against the Gironde, **12**, 284; retires from revolutionary movement, **12**, 334; implicated with the moderates, **12**, 334; arrest of, **12**, 336; trial of, **12**, 337; execution of, **12**, 338; Carlyle on, **12**, 338 note.
Dantzic (Dantsic), a sea-port and capital of West Prussia; siege of (1734), **15**, 149; (1807), **12**, 559–560; **15**, 296; ceded to Prussia (1793), **24**, 91.
Dantzic, Duke of, see Lefebvre.
Danube, the largest river in Europe; made free to commerce (1856), **15**, 14; contention between Russia and Austria concerning, **24**, 153.
Darada (Dardæ), East Indian tribe, **2**, 490.
Dardani, an ancient Illyrian people of the southern highland of Mœsia; aid Greeks in defence of Delphi (278 B.C.), **4**, 508; invade Macedonia (239 B.C.), **4**, 522.
Dardans, see Dardani.
Dardanus, son of Jupiter; legendary founder of Troy, **3**, 78.
Dare, Virginia, first child born in America of English parentage (1587), **22**, 561.
Dargham, Egyptian soldier; usurps vizirate (1163), **8**, 366.
Darien, Isthmus of, see Panama.
Darimon, Alfred (1819–), French deputy; member of the bench of the "Five," **13**, 135.
Darius I, son of Hystaspes, king of Persia 521–486 B.C.; main treatment, **2**, 605–614; rule in Egypt, **1**, 194; **2**, 612; Scythian expedition, **2**, 441, 610–611; **3**, 264; invades Greece, **3**, 268–279, 292, 307; after defeat at Marathon, **3**, 285; death, **3**, 285–286; military ability, **2**, 617; taxation under, **2**, 645; inscriptions of, **2**, 572 589.
Darius (II) Nothus, before accession Ochus, king of Persia 423–404 B.C.; life and character of, **2**, 618, 619.
Darius III, surnamed Codomannus, the last king of Persia 336–330 B.C.; main treatment of life and times of, **4**, 281–342; accession of, **4**, 281; character of, **4**, 281, 305, 340; extent of empire, **4**, 282; defeated at Issus, **4**, 299–305; defeated at Arbela, **4**, 320–328; pursuit and death of, **4**, 338, 342.

Darius, eldest son of Xerxes I; murdered (465 B.C.), **2**, 615.
Darius, son of Artaxerxes II, **2**, 626.
Darling, Sir Ralph (1775–1858), English colonial statesman; governor of New South Wales 1825–1831, **22**, 238.
Darnley, Henry Stuart, Lord (1541?–1567), second husband of Mary Queen of Scots; marries Mary, **19**, 300–302; **21**, 265; Mary confers titles upon, **19**, 302; encourages the assassination of Rizzio, **21**, 266; assassinated, **19**, 305; **21**, 266; evidence as to murderers of, **19**, 307.
Dartmouth, Earls of, see Legge.
Darum, fortress of Palestine; reduced by Richard I (1192), **8**, 395.
Darvell Gathern, an image in Wales, **19**, 181.
Dashkor, Ekaterina Romanovna (1743–1810), Russian princess; conspires against Peter III, **17**, 364.
Dashwood, Sir Francis, later Baron le Despenser, English statesman; efforts on behalf of Admiral Byng, **20**, 585; retires from ministry with Bute (1763), **20**, 601.
Datames, Persian satrap of Cappadocia; rebels against Artaxerxes II (ca. 378 B.C.), **2**, 624.
Dathen, Peter, Flemish reformer; preaches Calvinist doctrine in Flanders (1566), **13**, 401; denounces William the Silent, **13** 479 seq.; flees from Ghent with Jan van Hembyze (1579), **13**, 480.
Datis, a Mede commanding in army of Darius; defeated at Marathon (490 B.C.), **2**, 611; **3**, 268–277.
Datius, bishop of Milan; assists Liguria against Justinian (538 A.D.), **7**, 405; escapes to Byzantine court, **7**, 407.
Daubeney, Giles, Lord (d. 1508), lord chamberlain under Henry VII of England; raises forces against Scots, **19**, 33.
Daubenton, Louis Jean Marie (1716–1800), French scientist; collaborates with Buffon on his *Natural History*, **12**, 121.
Daun, Leopold Joseph Maria, Count von (1705–1766), Austrian field-marshal; at battle of Kolin (1757), **12**, 73; **15**, 196; at battle of Rossbach (1757), **15**, 202; becomes commander-in-chief of Austrian forces, **15**, 203; in battle of Hochkirch (1758), **15**, 208; in campaign of 1760, **15**, 218–219.
Daunou, Pierre Claude François (1761–1840), French historian and politician; leads opposition to Napoleon in tribunate, **12**, 519; proposed for election to senate, **12**, 522; forced to retire from senate, **12**, 523.
Dauphiné, ancient province of France; Philip VI annexes (1349), **11**, 122.
Davel, Daniel Abraham, Swiss military officer; leads revolt in Switzerland (1723), **17**, 10; beheaded (1723), **17**, 10.
Davenport, John (1598–1670), a Puritan clergyman; settles New Haven (1638), **23**, 109.
David (Tiberius), brother of Heracleonas; crowned emperor of the East (641 A.D.), **7**, 182 note.
David, second king of Israel 1055–1015 B.C.; conflicts of, with Saul, **2**, 79–83, 85; wars with neighbouring tribes, **2**, 79, 86, 91, 102; marriages of, **2**, 80, 81; ascends throne, **2**, 85; makes Jerusalem his capital, **2**, 87; alliance of, with king of Tyre, **2**, 281; Absalom rebels against, **2**, 93–95; last years of, **2**, 99–101; character of, **2**, 98.
David I, king of Scotland 1124–1153; ascends throne, **21**, 36; at battle of the Standard, **18**, 243; **21**, 37; estimates of **21**, 38–44.
David II (Bruce), king of Scotland 1329–1371; birth of, **21**, 113; anointed king, **21**, 128; Edward Baliol attempts to usurp crown of, **18**, 454; **21**, 130; sent to France, **21**, 131; returns from France (1341), **21**, 137; confers sheriffdom of Roxburgh on Ramsay, **21**, 137; invades England (1346), **21**, 139; captured at Neville's Cross (1346), **21**, 139; ransom of, **21**, 141, 143; released from captivity (1357), **21**, 143; intrigues with Edward III of England, **21**, 144, 145; marries Margaret Logie (1364), **21**, 146; divorces Margaret, **21**, 147; death of, **21**, 147; summary of reign, **21**, 147.
David (Comnenus), emperor of Trebizond 1456–1462; conquered by Muhammed, **7**, 357.
David (d. 1283), brother of Llewelyn, Welsh prince; joins revolt against Edward I in Wales (1277), **18**, 397; death, **18**, 398.
David, Jacques Louis (1748–1825), historical painter; discussion of, **12**, 120; arranges Marat's obsequies, **12**, 305; arranges ceremony for proclamation of new constitution, **12**, 308; arranges fête in honour of the Deity, **12**, 339; arrested (1794), **12**, 389.
David of Volhinia, leader in Russian civil wars of 1097–1111, **17**, 125.
Davidovich, Russian soldier; commands Russian army in the Tyrol (1796), **12**, 436.
Davie, William Richardson (1756–1820), American soldier and diplomat; becomes member of embassy to France (1799), **23**, 315.
Davis, David (1815–1886), American statesman and jurist; importance of his election to the senate (1877), **23**, 475.
Davis, Henry Gassaway (1823—), American capitalist and politician; nominated for vice-president (1904), **23**, 493.
Davis, Henry Winter (1817–1865), American politician; opposed to Lincoln's Reconstruction policy, **23**, 455.
Davis, Jefferson (1808–1889), American statesman; appointed secretary of war under Pierce, **23**, 390; made president of Confederate States, **23**, 409; fitness of, for military leadership, **23**, 419; dismisses Gen. Johnston from command of Confederate forces in Georgia, **23**, 444; flight and capture of (1865), **23**, 451.
Davis, John (1550–1605), English navigator; commands expeditions in search of northwest passage (1585–1587), **19**, 457; discovers Davis Strait, **19**, 457.

Davison, William (1541?–1608), British diplomatist; procures Elizabeth's signature to the death-warrant of Mary Queen of Scots, **19**, 371; in disgrace, **19**, 376.
Davout (Davoust), Louis Nicolas, duke of Auerstädt and prince of Eckmühl (1770–1823), French marshal; placed in command of division, **12**, 533; at battle of Austerlitz (1805), **12**, 546; wins battle of Auerstädt (1806), **12**, 552; **15**, 294; at battle of Eylau (1807), **12**, 557; at battle of Friedland (1807), **12**, 561; at battle of Eckmühl (1809), **12**, 571; made prince of Eckmühl, **12**, 571; at battle of Wagram (1809), **12**, 574; at battle of Borodino (1812), **12**, 588; at passage of Beresina (1812), **12**, 594; occupies Hamburg and Lübeck (1813), **16**, 430; signs convention with Blücher (1815), **12**, 643.
Day of Dupes, see Dupes, Day of.
Day of the Barricade, see Barricade, Day of the.
Dayton, William Lewis (1807–1864), American jurist and statesman; republican candidate for vice-president (1856), **23**, 400.
Daza, Hilarion (1838–), Bolivian general and politician; usurps power in Bolivia (1876), **23**, 612.
Deak, Francis (Ferencz) (1803–1876), Hungarian statesman; leader in Hungarian diet, **14**, 612; refuses to compromise with Austria, **15**, 19 seq.; attempts to establish stable government in Hungary, **15**, 29; responsible for independence of Hungary, **15**, 34.
Deakin, Alfred, Australian statesman; premier (1903 and 1905), **21**, 672.
Deane, Richard (1610–1653), English admiral; joint commander with Monk of fleet sent against Dutch (1652), **20**, 127; death of, at battle of Nieuport, **13**, 620; **20**, 147.
Deane, Silas (1737–1789), American diplomat; activity of, in Europe during the revolution, **23**, 267.
Dearborn, Henry (1751–1829), an American soldier; at battle of Bunker Hill, **23**, 247; victory of, at York (Toronto), **23**, 333.
Deborah, Israelite prophetess (ca. 1200 B.C.), "Song" of, **2**, 72.
Decaen, Charles Matthew Isidore (1769–1832), French general; in German campaign (1800), **12**, 505; at Hohenlinden, **12**, 507.
Decatur, Stephen (1779–1820), American naval officer; in war with Tripoli (1804), **23**, 318; in war of 1812, **23**, 335; in Algerine War (1815), **24**, 341, 483.
Decazes, Élie (1780–1860), French jurist and statesman; ministry of, **13**, 23; retirement of, **13**, 25.
Deccan (Dekhan), southern portion of India; Ala-ud-din founds Mohammedan dynasty in, **22**, 34; five independent kingdoms of, **22**, 34; nizam of, joins English army (1799), **22**, 114; famine in (1803–1804), **22**, 122.
Deceased Wife's Sister Bill (1907), **21**, 664.
Decebalus (ca. 106 A.D.), Dacian king; wars of, against Romans, **6**, 257–258, 269–273; conquered by Romans, **24**, 127; death of **24**, 127.
Decelea or Deceleia, ancient city in Attica, Greece; occupied by Spartans (413 B.C.), **3**, 605–606.
Decemvirate, Roman (ca. 450 B.C.), institution of, **5**, 131; fall of, **5**, 138.
Decius, Caius Messius Quintus Trajanus, Roman emperor 249–251 A.D.; reign of, **6**, 413–414.
Declaration of Breda, see Breda, Declaration of.
Declaration of Independence (July 4th, 1776), the public act whereby the Continental Congress declared the American colonies independent of Great Britain, **23**, 252.
Declaration of Right (1689), proclaiming William and Mary conjoint sovereigns of England, **20**, 413.
Declaration of Rights (1661), colonial protest against Navigation Acts, **23**, 140.
Declaration of Rights and Grievances of the Colonies (1765), a protest of the American colonies against illegal taxation, **23**, 233.
Declarations of Indulgence, see Indulgence, Declarations of.
Declaratory Act (1766), affirming the dependency of Great Britain's dominions in America upon the crown and parliament, **23**, 234.
Decrees, Berlin, see Berlin Decrees.
Decrees, see Edicts.
Decretals, see False decretals.
De Danann, Tuatha, prehistoric race in Ireland, **21**, 332.
Dee, river in Scotland; battle on the banks of the (1308), **21**, 95.
Deerfield, town in Massachusetts, U. S. A.; French and Indian attack on (1704), **23**, 191.
Défensionale, The (1668), agreement between members of Swiss Confederation for common military defense; causes leading up to, **16**, 652; adoption of, **17**, 14.
Deffand, Marie de Vichy-Chamrond, Marquise du (1697–1780), a leader in Parisian literary and philosophical circles; revolutionary sympathies of, **12**, 118.
Dego, town in northern Italy; captured by Napoleon (1796), **14**, 512.
De Grasse, see Grasse, De.
De Groot, Hugo, see Grotius.
Deioces (ca. 709–656 B.C.), founder of the Median dynasty; builds Ecbatana, **2**, 574; reign and death of, **2**, 574–575; summary of reign of, **2**, 580–581.
Delphontes (ca. 1100 B.C.), Dorian leader; leads hosts of Argos to Saronic Gulf, **3**, 119; helps to establish throne of the Temenids in Argos, **3**, 124.
Deira, Anglian kingdom in England; founded by Ælla (560 A.D.), **18**, 39.
Dekaeneos, Dacian "god"; influence of, in religious-political reforms, **24**, 126.

De Kalb, Johann Kalb, Baron (1721–1780), German soldier in American continental army; leads troops into South Carolina (1780), **23**, 274; death of (1780), **23**, 275.
Delancey, James (1703–1760), American colonial statesman and jurist, lieutenant-governor of New York; presides at Albany Congress (1754), **23**, 202.
De la Rey, Jacob Hendrick (1849–), Boer commander; at battle of Modder River, **22**, 307; repulsed in attack on Lichtenberg (1901), **22**, 315; defeated at Vlakfontein, **22**, 315; captures Lord Methuen, **22**, 317.
De Launay, Jourdan (1740–1789), French soldier; defends the Bastille against the people, **12**, 175, 176, 177, 178.
Delaware, Lord, see West.
Delaware, a state of the United States; first deed for land of (1630), **23**, 7; permanently settled by Swedes (1638), **23**, 9; passes under Dutch rule (1655), **23**, 17; under English rule (1664), **23**, 24, 32; united with Pennsylvania (1703), **23**, 34; receives separate assembly (1703), **23**, 43; first state to ratify Federal constitution (1787), **23**, 293.
Delawares (Loups, Lenni Lenape, Original Men), tribe of North American Indians; prominence of, **22**, 519; treaty of, with William Penn (1682–1683), **23**, 38.
Delawarr, Lord, see West.
Delescluze, Louis Charles (1809–1871), French journalist and political agitator; leader of Commune (March–May, 1871), **13**, 184; death of, **13**, 185.
Delessart, Antoine de Valdec (d. 1792), French secretary of foreign affairs; trial of, **12**, 249; assassination of, **12**, 272.
Delft, city, Holland; founded by Gottfried, duke of Lorraine (1071), **13**, 289.
Delft, Reconciliation of, a treaty between Jacqueline of Holland and Philip, duke of Burgundy (July 3rd, 1428), **13**, 347.
Delhi, capital of Delhi, India; sacked by Timur (1398), **22**, 23; seized by the Lodi (1450), **22**, 24; surrenders to Baber (1525), **22**, 24; captured by Himu (ca. 1556); destroyed by Nadir Shah of Persia (1739), **22**, 38; occupied by British (1803), **22**, 119; in Indian mutiny (1857), **22**, 171; British advance on (1857), **22**, 174; capture of, by English (1857), **21**, 619; **22**, 186.
Delium, place in ancient Greece; Bœotians defeat Athenians at (424 B.C.), **3**, 580.
Della Scala, see Scala.
Della Torre, see Torre.
Delos, an island in the Ægean Sea; ruled by Athens, **3**, 228; games at, **3**, 575–576.
Delos, Confederacy of, Hellenic league; formation of (ca. 477 B.C.), **3**, 389–391; ascendancy of Athens in, **3**, 404–408; develops into an Athenian empire, **3**, 431–432; treasure of, transferred to Athens, **3**, 431, 449, 451.
Delphi (Kastri), ancient Greek city, seat of the Delphic oracle, *q. v.*; gifts of Crœsus to, **2**, 455; Amphictyonic League meets at, **3**, 168; **4**, 232; government of, **3**, 188; expedition of Xerxes against, **3**, 338; Sacred War of (ca. 448 B.C.), **3**, 432; treasure of, **4**, 164, 227, 550; Pythian games at, **4**, 166; Philip protects, **4**, 233; Gauls attack (third century B.C.), **4**, 458–459, 507–508, 517.
Delphic Oracle, oracle of Pythian Apollo, at Delphi; Crœsus consults, **2**, 454–456, 462; relations of, with Sparta, **3**, 146, 149–150; relations of, with Athens, **3**, 235, 305–311, 434, 583; tampering with, **3**, 256, 305; influence of, **3**, 140, 145, 162, 170, 226, 351, 440; **4**, 100, 259, 592; Romans consult (ca. 510 B.C.), **5**, 85.
Deluge, The, legends of, **1**, 574, 576, 610, 619.
Delyannis (Delijannis), Théodore (b. 1826), a Greek statesman; chief of the cabinet, **24**, 236–237; assassinated, **24**, 238.
Demades (fourth century B.C.), Athenian orator; partisan of Philip of Macedon, **4**, 230, 234, 247, 249; proposes congratulations to Alexander, **4**, 272; vengeance on enemies, **4**, 470; trial of, **4**, 465; death of, **4**, 476.
Demades, Peace of, **4**, 248–250.
Demaratus, king of Sparta ca. 510–491 B.C.; invades Attica, **3**, 253; betrays Cleomenes, **3**, 267; counsels Xerxes to invade Greece, **3**, 314–315, 322.
Demaratus (fourth century B.C.), a Corinthian; reconciles Philip and Alexander, **4**, 251; aids Alexander at battle of the Granicus, **4**, 287.
Dembinski, Henryk (1791–1864), Polish general; in command of Hungarians (1849), **14**, 653–654.
Demeter, see Ceres.
Demetrius, king of Bactria ca. 190–165 B.C.; conquests of, **8**, 50, 57.
Demetrius (1244), despot of Epirus; character of, **7**, 301.
Demetrius (I) Poliorcetes, king of Macedonia 294–287 B.C.; in wars against Ptolemy Lagus (312 B.C.), **4**, 444–445, 565–568; commands expedition against Greece (307 B.C.), **4**, 446, 497–498; at siege of Rhodes (305 B.C.), 447, 448; at battle of Ipsus (301 B.C.), **2**, 301–302; **4**, 450, 498–501; master of Athens (295 B.C.), **4**, 451, 494–497; in war with Sparta (295 B.C.), **4**, 451, 452; proclaimed king by Macedonians (294 B.C.), **4**, 452; in Asia Minor (285 B.C.), **4**, 454; death of, **4**, 454, 504–505.
Demetrius II, king of Macedonia ca. 239–229 B.C.; reign of, **4**, 461–462, 522.
Demetrius (I) Soter, king of Syria ca. 162–150 B.C.; takes possession of government of Syria (162 B.C.), **2**, 154; war with Israel, **2**, 156–157; reign of, **4**, 560.
Demetrius (II) Nicator (d. ca. 125 B.C.), king of Syria, son of Demetrius Soter; reign of, **2**, 157–158, 159; **4**, 560; invades Mesopotamia **8**, 58; death, **4**, 560.
Demetrius (III) Eucærus, king of Syria 94–88 B.C., son of Antiochus Grypus, **4**, 561.
Demetrius (ca. 1440), brother of Joannes VII (Palæologus), attempts to seize throne of Eastern Empire, **7**, 338; subdued by Muhammed II (1453), **7**, 356–357.
Demetrius (ca. 180 B.C.), son of Philip V of Macedon; given as hostage to Rome (198 B.C.), **4**, 531; accused of intrigue with Rome, **4**, 536; execution of, **4**, 537.
Demetrius Phalereus (345–283 B.C.), Athenian orator and politician; obtains aid for descendants of Aristides (ca. 318 B.C.), **3**, 401; exiled, **4**, 446, 482; governor of Athens, **4**, 484.
Demetrius, a Greek of Pharos; made governor of Corcyra (229 B.C.), **5**, 235; treachery of, **5**, 237.
Demetrius, Russian prince; see Dmitri.
Demmin, Pomerania; battle of (1164), **14**, 102.
Democedes (sixth century B.C.), Greek physician; deceives Darius, **3**, 263; salary of, **3**, 471.
Demochares (d. 280 B.C.), Athenian orator; strategus of Athens (ca. 307 B.C.), **4**, 447; general politics of, **4**, 495; banishment of, **4**, 495, 498; characterisation of, **4**, 501.
Democracy:
America: popular liberty in Maryland, **22**, 603–605; the Mayflower compact and democratic government in Plymouth, **22**, 628, 634–635; popular government in Massachusetts Bay Colony, **23**, 647–648; struggle for popular liberties in New York under Stuyvesant, **23**, 20–23; democratic government in Pennsylvania, **23**, 42; in the Carolinas, **23**, 57–58; in Connecticut (the "Fundamental Orders"), **23**, 107–108; Nathaniel Bacon in Virginia, **23**, 126–132; the Dongan Charter in New York, **23**, 154; Leisler as the leader of the popular party in New York, **23**, 161–163; the problem of democracy after the Revolution, **23**, 284–287; ideas of representative government at close of revolution, **23**, 285–286; differences in colonial government, **23**, 286; the Federal Constitution, **23**, 290–299; the constitution of the Southern Confederacy, **23**, 411.
England: Pym's doctrine of popular sovereignty, **19**, 586–587; the execution of Charles I and popular liberty, **20**, 81–83; Cromwell and democracy, **20**, 183; Cobbett and the democratic movement of the early nineteenth century, **21**, 498–502, 505–511; Reform Bill of 1832, **21**, 550–565; Chartism, **21**, 594, 609; Reform Bill of 1867, **21**, 633–634; Reform Bill of 1884, **21**, 647.
France: the work of Rousseau, **12**, 113–115; the fall of privilege and the establishment of democracy, **12**, 212–213; democratic progress during the early days of the Revolution, **12**, 222–228; establishment of the Republic, **12**, 281–283; triumph of Jacobine democracy, **12**, 283; democracy and the Terror, **12**, 299–302, 331–341; democracy and the empire of Napoleon, **12**, 536–539; the July Revolution, **13**, 44–53; the republic of 1848, **13**, 85–109; the Commune of 1871, **13**, 181–186; the establishment of the third republic, **23**, 186–191.
Greece: rise of popular liberty in Athens, **3**, 162–164; nature and defects of Greek democracy, **3**, 179–180; the reforms of Solon, **3**, 220–221; the reforms of Cleisthenes, **3**, 236–260; the reforms of Pericles, **3**, 417–422, 454–459; overthrow of Athenian democracy by the Four Hundred, **3**, 622–627; its reëstablishment, **3**, 627–628.
Italy: Italian city democracies of the Middle Ages, **9**, 22–24; disappearance of democratic government in Venice, **9**, 33–34; democracy and party-strife, **9**, 36–39; struggle of Florentine populace against the nobles, **9**, 40–41; democratic progress in Florence, **9**, 118–119; Rienzi and the Roman democracy, **9**, 211–229; triumph of the aristocracy in Venice, **9**, 269–275; overthrow of the Florentine democracy in the fourteenth century, **9**, 306–349; expulsion of the Medici and reëstablishment of democratic government, **9**, 422–423.
Rome: popular government under the kings, **5**, 113–115; rise of the Roman plebs, **5**, 123–129; equality between plebeians and patricians, **5**, 140–142, 172–175; decline of popular influence and rise of senate, **5**, 333–334, 340–343; revival of democracy under the Gracchi, **5**, 359–380; the leadership of Marius, **5**, 401–404, 422–423, 428–431; democracy crushed by Sulla, **5**, 443–446; summary of rise and fall of popular government, **5**, 632–642.
Switzerland: beginnings of Swiss self-government, **16**, 539–540; progress of democracy, **16**, 607–610; the Genevan democracy, **16**, 634–640; struggle between aristocracy and democracy in the eighteenth century, **17**, 1–13; democratic republic of 1798, **17**, 24–25; reaction and the development of democratic government in the nineteenth century, **17**, 36–47.
Democratic Party, a political party in the United States; under Jefferson and Jackson, **23**, 354, 355; platform of, in 1848, **23**, 377; begins to drift to pro-slavery, **23**, 385; convention and platform of, (1852) **23**, 388–389; platform of, in 1856, **23**, 399; attitude of, during Civil War, **23**, 449; platform of, in 1864, **23**, 450; in campaign of 1868, **23**, 466; in campaign of 1872, **23**, 469; in campaign of 1876, **23**, 474–476; in campaign of 1880, **23**, 478; in campaign of 1884, **23**, 479; in campaign of 1888, **23**, 481; returns to power in 1893, **23**, 483; in campaign of 1896, **23**, 486–487; in campaigns of 1900 and 1904, **23**, 491.
Demon (fourth century B.C.), Greek orator; proposes decree for recall of Demosthenes from exile, **4**, 466.
Demosthenes (d. 413 B.C.), Athenian gen-

eral; wins battle of Olpæ (426 B.C.), **3**, 576; fortifies and defends Pylos (425 B.C.), **3**, 576–577; at battle of Sphacteria (425 B.C.), **3**, 578; plans to take Bœotia, **3**, 580; in Sicilian expedition (413 B.C.), **3**, 607–615; execution of, **3**, 615.
Demosthenes (ca. 383–322 B.C.), Greek orator; opposes Philip of Macedon (352 B.C.), **4**, 209, 226–266; rivalry with Æschines, **4**, 223–224, 227, 231, 234, 244, 410; at battle of Chæronea (338 B.C.), **4**, 224, 243–244, 246; discourse on the crown (330 B.C.), **4**, 225; intrigues with Persia, **4**, 224, 267, 410; first Philippic (351 B.C.), **4**, 227–229; second Philippic (344 B.C.), **4**, 235; third Philippic (341 B.C.), **4**, 236; honours awarded to, **4**, 237, 238, 242, 472, 550; urges alliance between Athens and Thebes, **4**, 241–242; opponent of Alexander the Great, **4**, 265–267, 409–410; trial of (324 B.C.), **4**, 415–416, 418–419; death of, **4**, 470–472; characterisation of, **4**, 224, 472–474.
Denain, France; battle of (1712), **11**, 626; **13**, 651.
Denbigh, Earl of, futile expedition to La Rochelle (1628), **19**, 555.
Dengil Teppe, Transcarpia, siege of (1877), **17**, 615.
Dengisich (fifth century), son of Attila; holds Danube with army of Huns, **6**, 595.
Denham, Sir John (1615–1669), English poet; criticism of, **20**, 218.
Denmark, main treatment, see volume **16**, *History of Scandinavia;* legendary history, **16**, 1–32; age of the Vikings (–1050), **16**, 37–49, 97–101; under the Knuds and Valdemars (1050–1375), **16**, 133–186; interregnum (1375–1397), **16**, 201–204; the Union of Kalmar (1397), **16**, 204; aftermath of Union (1397–1559), **16**, 205–270; sixteenth and seventeenth centuries (1559–1699), **16**, 345–369; eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (1699–1904), **16**, 412–450; chronology, **16**, 506–510; bibliography, **16**, 497–505.
Rulers:
Gorm the Old (ca. 860 A.D.), **16**, 43.
Harold (II) Bluetooth (941–991), 44.
Sweyn Splitbeard (991–1014), 45–47.
Harold (1014–1018), 47.
Canute the Great (1018–1035), 17.
Harthacnut (1035–1042), 133.
Magnus the Good (1042–1047), 134–136.
Svend Estridsen (1047–1076), 136–138.
Harold Hejn (1076–1080), 138.
Knud the Saint (1080–1086), 139–141.
Olaf "Hunger" (1086–1095), 141.
Eric Eiegod (1095–1103), 145.
Interregnum (1103–1105), 146.
Niels (1105–1134), 146.
Eric (IV) Emun (1134–1137), 147.
Eric the Lamb (1137–1147), 148.
Knud V and Svend III (1147–1157), 148–150.
Valdemar (I) the Great (1157–1182), 150–155.
Knud VI (1182–1202), 155–158.
Valdemar (II) the Victorious (1202–1241), 158–165.
Eric Plovpenning (1241–1250), 169.
Abel (1250–1252), 171.
Christopher I (1252–1259), 171–174.
Eric Glipping (1259–1286), 174.
Eric Menved (1286–1319), 176.
Christopher II (1319–1332), 177–180.
Interregnum (1332–1340), 180.
Valdemar (III) Atterdag (the Restorer) (1340–1375), 181–186.
Olaf (1376–1387), 202.
Margaret (1387–1412), 197–205.
Eric of Pomerania (1412–1439), 205–208.
Christopher of Bavaria (1440–1448), 208–210.
Christian (I) of Oldenburg (1448–1481), 210–218.
Hans (John) (1481–1513), 219–228.
Christian II (1513–1523), 229–243.
Frederick I (1523–1533), 243–255.
Interregnum (1533–1534), 255–259.
Christian III (1534–1559), 259–270.
Frederick II (1559–1588), 345–354.
Christian IV (1588–1648), 354–361.
Frederick III (1648–1670), 361–368.
Christian V (1670–1699), 368–369.
Frederick IV (1699–1730), 412.
Christian VI (1730–1746), 413.
Frederick V (1746–1766), 413–414.
Christian VII (1766–1808), 414–426.
Frederick VI (1808–1839), 414–439.
Christian VIII (1839–1848), 439–440.
Frederick VII (1848–1863), 440–442.
Christian IX (1863–1906), 442–450.
Frederick VIII (1906–), 450.
Dennewitz, Germany; battle of (1813), **14**, 575; **17**, 485; see also Jüterbog.
Denny, Sir Anthony (1501–1549), English nobleman; at death of Henry VIII, **19**, 201.
Dentatus, Manius Curius (third century B.C.), Roman tribune; reduces Sabines, **5**, 198; defeats Pyrrhus at Beneventum, **5**, 208–209; engineering skill of, **5**, 358.
Deodatus I, pope, see Deusdedit.
Deodatus II, pope, see Adeodatus.
Deorham, England; battle of (577 A.D.), **18**, 42, 47.
Depretis, Agostino (1813–1887), Italian statesman; becomes premier (1876), **9**, 626; Crispi enters cabinet of, **9**, 628; resigns (1878), **9**, 630; becomes premier (1881), **9**, 631; influence and death, **9**, 632.
Deptford Strand, England; battle of (1497), **19**, 33.
Deræ, Greek town; battle of (seventh century B.C.), **3**, 147.
Derbent, Russian sea-port; fortifications of, **17**, 312; surrendered to Russians (1722), **17**, 313; taken by Russians (1806), **17**, 459.
Derbforgaill, see Dervorgilla.
Derbices, Asiatic tribe; defeat Cyrus (sixth century B.C.), **11**, 596.
Derby, earls of, see Stanley.
Dercyllidas, Spartan soldier; campaigns of, in Asia (399 B.C.), **4**, 83–86; conveys to

Greek cities of Asia the tidings of the battle of Corinth, **4**, 105; attaches Abydos to Sparta, **4**, 116.
Derdas (fifth century B.C.), Macedonian prince; ally of Athens, **3**, 445.
Derdas, prince of Elymia; aids Teleutias, **4**, 131; murders Amyntas, **4**, 213; aids Spartans against Olynthus (382–379 B.C.) and is taken prisoner, **4**, 214; family of, **4**, 217–218.
De Religiosis Statute, see Mortmain, Statute of.
Derfflinger, Georg von (1606–1695), Brandenburg general; commands army of the Great Elector, **15**, 133.
Dering, Sir Edward (1598–1644), English politician; opposes tyranny of the bishops, **19**, 600; connection of, with Grand Remonstrance, **19**, 611.
D'Erlon, see Drouet D'Erlon.
Dermer, Thomas (seventeenth century), English navigator; voyages of (1615, 1619), **22**, 612–613.
Dermot, king of Leinster, Ireland; see Mac Murrough.
Dermot, king of southern Hui Neill, Ireland, 538–558 A.D., **21**, 342–343.
Déroulède, Paul (1846–), French politician and writer; plots insurrection against government (1899), **13**, 198.
De Ruyter, see Ruyter.
Dervorgilla (Derbforgaill), wife of Tigernan O'Rourke; carried off by Dermot Mac Murrough (ca. 1152), **21**, 357, 366.
Derwentwater, Earl of, see Radcliffe, James.
Derwish Pasha, Egyptian statesman; appointed commissioner for Egypt (1882), **24**, 459.
Desaix de Veygoux, Louis Charles Antoine (1768–1800), French general; accompanies Napoleon to Egypt, **12**, 463; ordered to France, **12**, 481; at battle of Marengo, **12**, 501; death of, **12**, 502.
Desault, Pierre Joseph (1744–1795), French surgeon; prescribes for Louis XVII, **12**, 402; death of, **12**, 403.
Descartes, René (1596–1650), French philosopher; system of, **11**, 637 seq.
Desèze, Raymond (1748–1828), French lawyer; defends Louis XVI before convention of 1792, **12**, 290–291.
Desiderius (eighth century), last king of the Lombards 756–774 A.D.; becomes king, **7**, 515–516; Charlemagne conquers, **7**, 523–524, 541–542; relations with Charlemagne, as told by Monk of St. Gall, **7**, 554.
Desmarets, Jean (d. 1383), French advocate-general; trial and death of, **11**, 158–159.
Desmarets, Nicolas (ca. 1650–1721), French controller-general of finances; succeeds in raising funds for Louis XIV, **11**, 622.
Desmond, earls of, see Fitzgerald.
Desmoulins, Benoit Camille (1760–1794), French revolutionist; induces populace to arm against government, **12**, 169; succeeds Mirabeau (1791), **12**, 237; aims of, **12**, 258; promotes August insurrection (1792), **12**, 259; nominated for the Assembly at Paris (1792), **12**, 273; founds rival journal to that of Hébert (1794), **12**, 335; arrested (1794), **12**, 336; executed, **12**, 337.
De Soto, see Soto, de.
Despenser, Henry le (d. 1406), bishop of Norwich, grandson of Hugh le Despenser the Younger; in insurrection of Wat Tyler (1381), **18**, 493; at war in Flanders, **18**, 497–498.
Despenser, Hugh le, earl of Winchester (ca. 1262–1326), an English court favourite; charges of barons against, **18**, 437; exiled (1321), **18**, 437; exile of, annulled (1322), **18**, 438; executed, **18**, 442.
Despenser, Hugh le (d. 1326), an English court favourite, son of Hugh le Despenser, earl of Winchester; charges of barons against, **18**, 437; exiled (1321), **18**, 437; exile of, annulled (1322), **18**, 438; executed, **18**, 443.
Dessau, capital of Anhalt, Germany; battle on the bridge of (1625), **14**, 341.
D'Este, see Este.
Des Ursins, see Orsini.
Detroit, a city in Michigan, U. S. A.; Jesuits establish mission at (1610), **23**, 70; settled by French (1701), **23**, 82; besieged by Pontiac (1763), **23**, 225; Hull surrenders (1813), **23**, 330.
Dettin, Clara, of Augsburg (fifteenth century), morganatic wife of Frederick the Victorious, **14**, 233.
Dettingen, a town in Bavaria; battle of (also called battle of Broken Staves) (June 27th, 1743), **12**, 38; **14**, 432; **20**, 560.
Deuntzer, J. H., premier of Denmark (1901), **16**, 449; resigns (1905), **16**, 450.
Deusdedit (Deodatus or Adeodatus I), pope 615–618 A.D.; pontificate of, **8**, 540.
De Vere, Robert, see Vere, de.
De Veres, earls of Oxford, see Vere, de.
Devereux, Robert, see Essex.
Devereux, Walter, see Essex.
De Vienne, John, see Vienne, John de.
Devonshire, Dukes of, see Cavendish.
Devonshire, Spencer Compton Cavendish, 8th Duke of (1833–), English statesman; enters Salisbury ministry (1895), **21**, 651; retires from Balfour ministry (1903), **21**, 662.
De Vries, David Pieterszen, Dutch colonist; plants colony in Delaware (1631), **23**, 8.
De Wet, Christian (1853—), Boer general; repulsed by British near Colesberg (1900), **22**, 310.
Dewetsdorp, town in South Africa; De Wet captures (1900), **22**, 314.
De Wette, Wilhelm Martin Leberecht (1780–1849), German theologian; dismissed from office, **15**, 373.
Dewey, George (1837—), American naval officer; defeats Spanish at Manila (May 1st, 1898), **23**, 488.
De Winter, Jan Willem (1750–1812), Dutch admiral; at battle of the Texel, **16**, 282.
De Witt, Cornelius (1623–1672), Dutch politician and naval officer, brother of

Jan De Witt; assassination of, **11**, 577; **13**, 634; **20**, 277.
De Witt, Jan (1625–1672), Dutch statesman; chosen pensionary of Holland (1653), **11**, 564; **13**, 622–623; rejects Cromwell's scheme of a total conjunction of government (1654), **13**, 623; in war with England (1665–1667), **11**, 567; **13**, 624–625; **20**, 247; negotiations with England, **13**, 630–634; assassination of, **11**, 577; **13**, 634–635; **20**, 277.
Deza, Diego de (fifteenth century), Spanish friar; assists Columbus, **22**, 425.
Dhanananda (Xandrames or Agrames), king of Prachyas in India (ca. 340 B.C.), **2**, 479.
Dhu Ker, a town in Persia; battle of (ca. 610 A.D.), **8**, 93.
Dhuleep (Dhulip) Singh (1838–1893), Indian maharajah; tenders his submission to English, **22**, 156.
Dhu-Nowas (d. 529 A.D.), king of Yemen; persecutes Christians, **8**, 110.
Diæus of Megalopolis, general of Achæan League (150 B.C.); villainy of, **4**, 540–541; in war with Rome, **5**, 315–317.
Diagorids (ca. sixth and seventh centuries B.C.), noble family of Rhodes; celebrated for its Olympic victories, **3**, 148.
Dialogus de Scaccario, English legal treatise of the twelfth century, **18**, 295.
Diamond Necklace Affair, The, a scandal involving the royal family of France (1783–1784), **12**, 142–143.
Diamonds, discovery of, in South Africa (1867), **22**, 269, 279.
Diana (Pakht), Greek goddess; oracle of, in Egypt, **1**, 213; annual festival of, in Egypt, **1**, 235; temple of, in Elymais, Persia, **2**, 151; saves Agamemnon's daughter, **3**, 80; destruction of temple of, in Ephesus, **4**, 259.
Diana of Poitiers (1499–1566), countess of Brézé, duchess of Valentinois, mistress of Henry II of France; influence at French court, **11**, 338.
Diars (Drotners), priests and judges in legendary Scandinavia, **16**, 14.
Dias, Bartholomeu (1445–1500), Portuguese navigator; discovers Cape of Good Hope (1487), **10**, 475; **22**, 265.
Diaz, Spanish bishop, killed at Tongking (1857), **24**, 520.
Diaz, Juan Martin, "the Empecinado," guerrilla leader in Spain (1809), **10**, 352.
Diaz, Porfirio (1830–), Mexican general and statesman; at battle of Cinco de Mayo (1862), **23**, 631; captures Puebla and besieges Mexico City (1867), **23**, 636; in revolution of 1875, **23**, 636; first presidency of (1877–1880), **23**, 637; president (1884–), **23**, 637–638; policy of, **23**, 637; attempted assassination of (1897), **23**, 638; advance of Mexico under his administration, **23**, 638.
D'Iberville, see Iberville.
Dicasteries, popular juries in Athens, **3**, 281–282, 461.
Diceng, according to some authorities king of Bulgaria 815–820 A.D.; ascends throne, **24**, 161.
Dickinson, John (1732–1808), American statesman; opposes independence of colonies (1776), **23**, 251; advocates adoption of Federal constitution (1788), **23**, 293.
Didenhofen, see Thionville.
Diderot, Denis (1713–1784), French philosopher and writer; joins D'Alembert in publication of the Encyclopædia, **12**, 62–63.
Dido (Elissa), Tyrian princess; legend of, **2**, 308–310, 328, 360.
Diebitsch Sabalkanski, Count Ivan Ivanovitch (1785–1831), Russian general; crosses the Balkans (1829), **17**, 544; appointed commander-in-chief, **17**, 546; in Polish campaign of 1831, **17**, 547; **24**, 116; death of, **17**, 547; **24**, 116.
Diederich, Rear-Admiral von; takes possession of Kiao-chau Bay (1898), **15**, 563.
Dieskau, Ludwig August, Baron (1701–1767), German soldier in French service; in French and Indian war, **12**, 66; reinforces army in Canada, **23**, 204; at battle of Lake George (1755), **23**, 211–212.
Diessbach, Nicholas von (1431–1475), a Swiss chief magistrate; serves the politics of Louis XI in Switzerland, **16**, 595; concludes treaty with France (1470), **16**, 596; death of, **16**, 597.
Diessenhofen, a town in Switzerland; capitulates to Swiss (1460), **16**, 593.
Dietbert or Theudebert, king of the Franks; recovers Rhætia (536 A.D.), **16**, 535.
Dietrich, Dominicus (1620–1692), chief magistrate of Strasburg; held prisoner in France, **14**, 395.
Digby, Sir Everard (1578–1606), English conspirator; connection of, with Gunpowder Plot, **19**, 479.
Digby, George (1612–1677), 2nd earl of Bristol; English diplomat, opposes bill of attainder against Strafford, **19**, 588; implicated in attempt to arrest members of parliament, **19**, 617; accused of treason, **19**, 619.
Digby, John (1580–1653), 1st earl of Bristol; accused of treason by Charles I, **19**, 541.
Digges, Sir Dudley (1583–1639), English diplomatist and jurist; arrested (1626), **19**, 541; supports Petition of Right, **19**, 551.
Diggs or Digges, Edward (1620–1675), American colonial statesman, son of Sir Dudley Digges; elected governor of Virginia (1655), **22**, 596.
Dighton Rock, a rock in Massachusetts with inscription formerly attributed to Northmen, **22**, 398.
Dijon, a city in France; siege of (1513), **16**, 617; (1870), **13**, 169.
Dillon, Théobald (1745–1792), French marshal; murdered by his troops, **12**, 252.
Dinan, a town in France; siege of (1359), **11**, 145.
Dingaan, Zulu chieftain; attacks Boers (1838).

22, 282; final defeat, and assassination of, **22**, 283–318.
Dingley Act, a tariff law passed by United States congress (1897), **23**, 487.
Dingley, Nelson (1832–1899), American politician and legislator; author of Dingley Tariff Act (1897), **23**, 487.
Diniz, king of Portugal 1279–1325; rebels against father, Alfonso III (1277), **10**, 440; in civil war with brother Alfonso, **10**, 441; marries Isabella of Aragon (1281), **10**, 441; in war against Sancho IV of Castile, **10**, 441; in war against Ferdinand IV of Castile, **10**, 441; changes title of order of Templars (1314), **8**, 459; economic conditions under, **10**, 442; literature and education under, **10**, 443.
Dinocrates, a Sicilian general; defeated by Agathocles (ca. 300 B.C.), **4**, 582.
Dinwiddie, Robert (1690–1770), governor of Virginia; builds fort at junction of Allegheny and Monongahela rivers (1751), **23**, 200; sends George Washington as messenger to Venango (1753), **23**, 201; urges general land and poll tax (1755), **23**, 212.
Diocles (ca. 400 B.C.), Greek politician; one of the Thirty Tyrants of Athens, **4**, 2.
Diocles (ca. 400 B.C.), lawmaker of Syracuse; draws up code of laws, **4**, 202; legislation of, restored, **4**, 206.
Diocletian (Caius Aurelius Valerius Diocletianus), emperor of Rome 284–305 A.D.; early life and character of, **6**, 432; accession of, **6**, 433–434; persecutes Christians (303 A.D.), **6**, 436; **10**, 11; **18**, 23; achievements of, **6**, 620; abdication (305 A.D.) and death of (313 A.D.), **6**, 437.
Diodotus I (ca. 256 B.C.), king of Bactria; accession of, **8**, 54.
Diodotus II (ca. 240 B.C.) king of Bactria; makes alliance with Parthians, **8**, 55.
Diodotus (fifth century B.C.), Athenian orator; opposes Cleon (427 B.C.), **3**, 568.
Diogenes, see Romanus (IV) Diogenes.
Diomedes, Greek legendary hero; soldiership of, **3**, 94; in Trojan war, **3**, 97.
Diomedon (ca. 412 B.C.), Athenian naval commander; sails with Athenian fleet to Samos, **3**, 634; in Peloponnesian War, **3**, 635; execution of, **3**, 637.
Dion (ca. 408–354 B.C.), a Syracusan philosopher; relations with Dionysius, **4**, 205; becomes master of Syracuse, **4**, 206; assassination of, **4**, 206.
Dion Cassius (Cocceianus) (ca. 155–230 A.D.), Greek historian, member of Roman senate; governor of Pergamus and Smyrna, **6**, 395.
Dione, Greek goddess; worship of, **3**, 37.
Dionysian Festivals, at Athens, **4**, 595.
Dionysius the Elder (ca. 431–367 B.C.), tyrant of Syracuse 406–367 B.C.; character of, **4**, 205; usurps government of Syracuse, **4**, 203–205; in alliance with Sparta, **4**, 74, 79; in war against Carthaginians, **2**, 316; **4**, 203, 204; **5**, 217; efforts against Thebans, **4**, 178; death of, **4**, 205.
Dionysius the Younger, tyrant of Syracuse 367–343 B.C.; accession and reign of, **4**, 205–207; forced to abandon Syracuse, **4**, 207.
Dionysius, Athenian statesman (ca. 450 B.C.), literary prominence of, **3**, 495.
Dionysius, Macedonian governor (ca. 308 B.C.), defends Munychia for Cassander, **4**, 446, 494.
Dionysius, an Ionian of Phocæa; commands Ionian fleet in revolt against Persians (ca. 494 B.C.), **3**, 266.
Dionysius Exiguus, a Scythian, monk of Roman Church (ca. 526 A.D.); compiles canons of ecclesiastical councils and papal decretals, **8**, 530.
Dionysus, Greek deity; identified with Bes, **1**, 108; Greek name for Osiris, **1**, 279; identified with Bacchus, **1**, 285; festival of, **3**, 496; legends of, **4**, 357; influence of, on Greek civilisation, **4**, 593; see also Bacchus.
Dionysus, see Antiochus XII, Ptolemy (XI) Auletes, Ptolemy (XII) the Elder.
Diopeithes, Athenian general (fourth century B.C.); sent to Thrace, **4**, 235.
Diophanes (d. 132 B.C.), Mytilenean exile; tutor of Tiberius Gracchus, **5**, 360; death of, **5**, 367.
Diophantes (Diophantus), an Athenian general (fourth century B.C.); gains victory in Egypt over Persians (358 B.C.), **2**, 626; commands Athenian corps at Thermopylæ (352 B.C.), **4**, 227.
Diospolis, see Thebes.
Diotimus, Athenian naval commander (fourth century B.C.); in Corinthian War (388 B.C.), **4**, 122.
Dipæa, Greek town; battle of (ca. 470 B.C.) **4**, 69.
Diphridas, Lacedæmonian general (ca. 391 B.C.); sent to Asia to continue war with Struthas, **4**, 120.
Dircislaus, king of Croatia (ca. 1000 A.D.), seeks to conciliate Orseolo, doge of Venice, **9**, 31.
Directory, The, a body of men holding executive power in France (1795 to 1799); establishment of, **12**, 410–412; election of members, **12**, 419; tyrannies of, **12**, 421 seq.; public opinion averse to, **12**, 444, 446; English policy of, **12**, 457 seq.; colonial policy of, **12**, 458; deposes pope Pius VI, **12**, 459; collapse of, **12**, 468–489.
Direeyeh, capital of the Wahhabees in Arabia; siege of (1818), **24**, 450.
Dirk (Dietrich, Theoderic, Theodore) (ninth century), count of Friesland; Ludwig the German makes grant to, **13**, 285.
Dirk I (d. 923?), count of Holland; Charles the Simple grants territory of Holland to (922 A.D.), **13**, 278; reign of, **13**, 286.
Dirk II (d. 988 A.D.), count of Holland; subdues West Friesland, **13**, 286; Emperor Otto III grants Holland as hereditary fief to, **13**, 286.
Dirk III (d. 1039), count of Holland; reign of, **13**, 287.

Dirk IV (d. 1049), count of Holland; reign of, **13**, 287 seq.
Dirk V (d. 1091), count of Holland; guardianship of, **13**, 288; restoration of, **13**, 289.
Dirk VI (d. 1157), count of Holland; reign of, **13**, 289–290.
Dirk VII (d. 1203) count of Holland; reign of, **13**, 290–291.
Dirk (thirteenth century), lord of Brederode, assists Floris V of Holland in subjugation of West Friesland, **13**, 301.
Dirnstein, a town in Austria; battle of (1805), **17**, 448.
Discovery and Exploration:
America; the discoverers, main treatment, **22**, 397–451; claims of pre-Columbian discoveries (Chinese, Irish, Norse), **22**, 401–411; Columbus, **22**, 411–451; the explorers, main treatment, **22**, 452–501; voyages of the Cabots, **22**, 322, 454–457; the Portuguese (Cortereal); **22**, 457; French discoveries (Verrazano), **22**, 457–463; Cartier, **22**, 463–465; Spanish and Portuguese explorers (Vespucci, Cabral, Ponce de Leon), **22**, 465–471; Balboa, **22**, 471–474; Hernandez to Narvaez, **22**, 474–476; De Soto, **22**, 476–485; Coronado, **22**, 485–491; English explorations (Frobisher, Drake, Gilbert), **19**, 456–458; **22**, 491–497; Dutch explorations (Hudson), **13**, 574; **22**, 497–501; voyages of Gosnold, Pring and Weymouth, **22**, 564–565; John Smith's New England explorations (1614), **22**, 611–613; Dermer's voyage (1619), **22**, 613; French explorations (Nicolet, Radisson, Groseilliers), **23**, 66; the Jesuit missionaries, **23**, 68–71; Marquette, Joliet and La Salle, **23**, 71–80; later French explorers; the fur-traders (La Vérendrye), **23**, 87–89; Captain Gray's voyage to Oregon, **23**, 371; Lewis and Clark expedition, **23**, 318, 371; exploration of the Canadian Northwest, **22**, 342–343.
Australia: Captain Dampiers' voyages to Australia, **22**, 234; Captain Cook (1769–1777), **22**, 234–235.
England: Pytheas and Posidonius in Britain, **18**, 6–8.
Holland: early voyages to the East Indies, **13**, 547–548; Arctic exploration, **13**, 548–549; Jacob Le Maire circumnavigates the globe (1616), **13**, 574; Dutch discover Cape Horn, **13**, 574.
India: early European voyages to, **22**, 40–41; **10**, 475–479.
New Zealand, **22**, 259.
Phœnicia: the voyages of Hanno and Himilco, **2**, 356–359.
Portugal. Prince Henry the Navigator, **10**, 459–461; Vasco da Gama and Cabral, **10**, 475–479; Magellan, **10**, 486–487; the Portuguese in Africa, India, and Brazil, **10**, 490–492.
Scandinavia: early Viking voyages to Faroe Islands, Iceland, and Greenland, **16**, 48; traditional discovery of America, **16**, 48–49; **22**, 404–411.
South Africa: Dias discovers Cape of Good Hope (1486), **22**, 265; Vasco da Gama doubles the Cape (1497), **22**, 265; the discovery of Natal (1497), **22**, 318; the Dutch at the Cape (1652), **22**, 265.
Venice: Venetian merchants in the Orient, **9**, 312–314; see also Colonies and Colonisation and Trade and Commerce.
Disjunction, law of, see Separation, law of.
Disraeli, Benjamin, earl of Beaconsfield (1804–1881), English statesman and novelist; opposes Free Trade (1846), **21**, 605; first ministry (1868), **21**, 634–635; second ministry of (1874–1880), **21**, 639; created earl of Beaconsfield (1876), **21**, 640.
District of Columbia, the federal district which contains the national capital of the United States; abolition of slave-trade in (1850), **23**, 383; abolition of slavery in (1862), **23**, 435.
Ditmarsh (Ditmarschen), a territory of Prussia; campaign in (1500), **16**, 226; (1559), **16**, 346.
Dithyrambus (fifth century B.C.), Thespian soldier; at Thermopylæ (480 B.C.), **3**, 326.
Diu, town in central India; siege of (ca. 1525), **10**, 491.
Dive, a river in France; battle of (945 A.D.), **11**, 18.
Divernicki, Polish general; in war with Russia (1831), **24**, 116.
Diviko, Helvetian general (ca. 107 B.C.); defeats Romans at Aginnum, **16**, 529.
Divion (d. 1331), mistress of bishop of Arras; forges important documents, **11**, 101.
Dix, John Adams (1798–1879), an American statesman and general; democratic leader (1848), **23**, 378; becomes secretary of treasury (1861), **23**, 412.
Dixwell, John (1608–1689), English regicide; life of, in New Haven, **23**, 140.
Dizabul, see Mokan Khan.
Djouldjeilik, town in India; battle of (1733), **24**, 408.
Dmitri Donskoi, grand prince of Russia 1359–1389; establishes direct succession (1359), **17**, 148–150; war of, with Michael, prince of Tver, **17**, 151; at battle of the Don (1380), **17**, 151; reduced by Tatars to submission (1382), **17**, 153–154; death of (1389), **17**, 155; estimates of, **17**, 154, 155–156.
Dmitri (1581–1591), czarevitch of Russia; conditions of birth of, **17**, 213; education of, **17**, 220; death of, **17**, 220 seq.; canonisation of (1606), **17**, 230.
Dmitri, the False, known as Pseudo-Demetrius (Grishka Otrepiev) (d. 1606), Russian impostor; claims of, **17**, 224–225; marriage of (1605), **17**, 228; death of, **17**, 229.
Dmitri (d. 1610), Russian impostor; puts forward claims to throne (1607), **17**, 232–235; murder of, **17**, 235.
Dmitri (Isidore) (d. 1612), Russian impostor; career of, **17**, 236.

Dmitri (d. 1645), Russian impostor; career of, **17**, 244.
Doblhoff-Dier, Baron Anton von (1800–1872), Austrian statesman; becomes minister of commerce and agriculture, **14**, 631.
Doctrinaires, political group in French chamber (1815); principal members of, **13**, 19.
Dodecarchy, Egyptian federation (664–655 B.C.); formation of, **1**, 181.
Dodington, George Bubb, Baron Melcombe (1691–1762), English politician; relations with Frederick, prince of Wales, **20**, 572.
Dodona, a town in Epirus; seat of oldest Greek oracle, **3**, 34; Lysander endeavours to corrupt priestess of the oracle, **4**, 99.
Doerki, see Huvishka.
Does, Peter van der (seventeenth century), Dutch admiral; commands naval expedition against Spain, **13**, 533; plunders Canary Islands, **13**, 533, 534; arrives at St. Thomas, **13**, 534; death of, **13**, 534.
Dogali, a city in eastern Africa; massacre of Italians at (1887), **9**, 632.
Doges (dukes), chief magistrates in former republics of Venice and Genoa; origin of, **9**, 27; authority of, **9**, 28, 34; list of doges of Venice, **9**, 34, 269; instituted in Genoa, **9**, 159; list of, for Genoa, **9**, 265.
Doggerbank, a sand-bank in North Sea; battle of (1781), **14**, 12.
Doggerbank Incident, Russians fire into English fishing fleet (1904), **17**, 625.
Dolabella, Cneius Cornelius (first century B.C.), Roman consul; elected to consulship (81 B.C.), **5**, 544; charged with extortion by Julius Cæsar (77 B.C.), **5**, 462, 477.
Dolabella, Cneius Cornelius, Roman prætor (81 B.C.); extortions of, in Cilicia, **5**, 454.
Dolabella Maximus, Publius Cornelius, Roman consul 283 B.C.; conquers Senones, **5**, 200.
Dolabella, Publius Cornelius (ca. 70–43 B.C.), a Roman patrician, son-in-law of Cicero; extortions of, in Syria, **2**, 164; profligacy of, **5**, 553.
Dole, town in France; siege of (1668), **11**, 570.
Dolgoruki (Dolgorouki), noble Russian family; oppression of, **17**, 329; limit power of Anna Ivanovna, **17**, 331; plot accession of Elizabeth to throne of Russia, **17**, 346.
Dolgoruki, Catherine, Russian princess; marriage of, to Peter II (1729), **17**, 329.
Dolgoruki, Iakov (1629–1720), Russian prince; brings mathematical instruments to Peter the Great, **17**, 251; in war with Sweden, **17**, 267.
Dolgoruki, Ivan (d. 1738), Russian prince; seeks to make Catherine Dolgoruki empress of Russia, **17**, 331.
Dolgoruki, Vasili Vladimirovitch (1667–1746), Russian prince and general; defeats the Cossacks (1707), **17**, 277.
Dolgoruki, Vasili Michailovitch (1722–1782), conquers the Crimea (1774), **17**, 382; **24**, 418.
Doloncians, Thracian tribe; war with Absinthians (ca. 535 B.C.), **3**, 226.
Dolopes, Greek tribe; member of Amphictyonic League, **3**, 168; punished for piracy (509 B.C.), **3**, 169; conquered by Athenians (ca. 470 B.C.), **3**, 407; aid Athenians (323 B.C.), **4**, 464.
Domald (d. 130 A.D.), king of Sweden; sacrificial death of, **16**, 35.
Dombrowski, Jan Henryk (1755–1818), Polish general; at battle of Trebbia (1799), **12**, 471.
Domesday Book, early English land record; drawn up by order of William the Conqueror (1086), **18**, 196.
Dominic, Saint (1170–1221), founder of the order of the Dominicans, **8**, 614; **11**, 52.
Dominica (La Dominique), an island in the West Indies; reduced by England (1763), **20**, 597; **23**, 223.
Dominicans, a religious order; founded by St. Dominic (1215), **11**, 52; favoured by Alexander IV (1260), **8**, 616.
Domitia, wife of Domitian; denies intrigues with Titus, **6**, 256; conspires against Domitian (96 A.D.), **6**, 260.
Domitian (Titus Flavius Domitianus Augustus), Roman emperor 81–96 A.D.; escapes murderers of Sabinus, **6**, 229; proclaimed cæsar, **6**, 231; reign of, **6**, 257–260; campaign of, against Dacians (86 A.D.), **24**, 127; murder of, **6**, 260; estimates of, **6**, 261–262.
Domitian, oriental prefect of Constantius (335 A.D.), **6**, 475.
Dömitz, a town in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany; battle of (1635), **14**, 370.
Domrémy, a French village; birthplace of Joan of Arc, **18**, 552.
Don, battle of, also called battle of Kulikovo (1380), **17**, 151; significance of, **17**, 152, 153.
Donabew, a town of Lower Burma; siege of (1825), **22**, 134.
Donald I, king of Scotland 861–863; establishes laws of Aidan, **21**, 15.
Donald Bain, king of Scotland 1093–1098; seizes throne, **18**, 220; **21**, 34; fate of, **21**, 35.
Donald Dhu, see Macdonald (Donald Dhu).
Donald, Earl of Mar, see Mar.
Donatello (Donato di Niccolo di Betto Bardi) (ca. 1386–1466), Italian sculptor, **9**, 394.
Donati, a family of Florence; feud of, with Cerchi (ca. 1300), **9**, 119–123; overthrow (1343), **9**, 169 seq.
Donatists, an early Christian sect in Northern Africa, **8**, 527; **24**, 468.
Donato, Italian sculptor; see Donatello.
Donauwörth, a town in Bavaria; battles of (1703), **11**, 616; (1704), **11**, 618; **14**, 409; (1796), **14**, 514.
Don Carlos, see Carlos, Don.
Donck, van der, see Van der Donck.
Donelson, Andrew J. (1800–1871), American politician; candidate of Know-Nothings and Whigs for vice-president (1856), **23**, 399, 400.
Dongan, Thomas (1634–1715), colonial governor of New York; administration of,

28, 154–156; treaty with Five Nations (1684), **23**, 156.
Doniphan, Alexander William (1808–1887), an American soldier; in the Mexican War, **23**, 372, 373.
Donnchad, son of the king of Ireland, Brian Boruma; claims supremacy over the Irish (1015), **21**, 355, 356.
Donnington Castle, attack on, by Manchester (1644 A.D.), **20**, 25.
Dooenick, Flemish name of Tournay, *q. v.*
Doppet, François Amédée (1753–ca. 1800), a French physician and general; commands at siege of Lyons, **12**, 368; takes command against Toulon, **12**, 372.
Dorchester, Lord, see Carleton, Guy.
Dorcis, a Spartan admiral (387–388); dismissed by Aristides, **3**, 403.
Dordrecht (Dort), a town in Holland; uprising at (June 30th, 1673), **20**, 277; battle of (1018), **13**, 287; form of government of, in middle ages, **13**, 295; synod of (1618–1619), **13**, 562–564.
Dorescensko, hetman of Cossacks; resists Poles under Sobieski (1670), **24**, 387; made sandjak bey of Ukraine (1672), **24**, 387.
Dorfeuille, Antoine (ca. 1750–1795), a French revolutionary leader; conducts slaughter at Lyons, **12**, 368, 370.
Doria, a family of Genoa; growth of in power, **9**, 126, 129.
Doria, Andrea, a Genoese naval commander; defeats Venetians (1352), **9**, 266.
Doria, Andrea (1468–1560), a Genoese naval commander; expels the French (1528), **9**, 456; blockades Naples (1528), **11**, 324; insulted by France, **11**, 325; captures Tunis (1535), **14**, 274; pitted against the corsair Barbarossa (1533), **24**, 352; expedition of, to Algiers (1541), **14**, 275; **24**, 478; defeated by Piali (1560), **24**, 355.
Doria, Filippino, a Genoese naval commander; defeats imperialists in gulf of Salerno (1528), **9**, 455.
Doria, Giovanni, a Genoese naval commander; assists in the defeat of the Venetians at Sapienza (1352), **9**, 266.
Doria, Giovanni Andrea, a Genoese naval commander; at Lepanto (1571), **9**, 473–477.
Doria, Lamba (d. 1323), a Genoese naval commander; defeats Venetians at Corzuola (1298), **9**, 128.
Doria, Lusiano, a Genoese naval commander; killed in victory over Venetians off Chioggia (1379), **9**, 267.
Doria, Obert, Genoese naval commander; defeats Pisans at Meloria (1284), **9**, 116.
Doria, Pietro, Genoese naval commander; captures Chioggia (1379), **9**, 267.
Dorians, an early Greek people; in the Ægean islands, **2**, 275; in Caria, **2**, 417; original home, **3**, 101–103, 108–115; migrations, **3**, 59, 62–63, 115–117; in Messenia, **3**, 117–118; in Laconia, **3**, 118; in Argos, **3**, 118–121; in Arcadia, **3**, 121–124; in Crete, **3**, 124–127; one of the Amphictyonic tribes, **3**, 168; in Sicyon, **3**, 184–185; in Megara, **3**, 185; in Corinth, **3**, 191–192; in Ægina, **3**, 255; in Corcyra, **3**, 440; in Chalcidice, **3**, 444; in Peloponnesian War, **3**, 524; in Melos, **3**, 589; in Sicily, **3**, 593–594; dialect, **3**, 110, 115; religion, **3**, 114, 120, 489; influence on Greek civilisation, **4**, 591; trade, **4**, 594; see also Sparta.
Doric architecture; see Architecture, Greek.
Dorislaus, Isaac (1595–1649), Dutch-English diplomat; assassination of, **13**, 613; **20**, 94.
Dorpat, a city of Livonia, Russia; battle of (1702), **17**, 268; siege of (1704), **17**, 272.
Dorr, Thomas Wilson (1805–1854), an American politician; leader of the suffrage party in Rhode Island, **23**, 369.
Dorset, Earl of, see Sackville.
Dorset, Marquis of, see Grey.
Dorso, Caius Fabius (fourth century B.C.), a Roman soldier; exploit of, **5**, 161.
Dort (Dordrecht), Synod of, an assembly of the reformed church of the Netherlands with delegates from other countries (1618–1619), **13**, 559, 562–564.
Dorus, in Greek legend; ancestor of Dorians, **3**, 188.
Dorylæum, ancient name of Eski-Shehr, a town in Asiatic Turkey; battle of (1097), **8**, 345–346.
Dorystolon, see Drster.
Dos de Mayo (2nd of May), a name given to the uprising of the Madrid populace against the French (1808), **10**, 329–333.
Dost Muhammed Khan (1793–1863), ruler of Kabul; seeks friendship of British government, **22**, 138; war with British, **22**, 139; under protection of British, **22**, 140; return of, to Kabul, **22**, 145; summary of career, **24**, 501–502.
Dostoievski or Dostoyefsky, Feodor Mikhailovitch (1822–1881), Russian novelist, **17**, 77.
Douai, Merlin de, see Merlin.
Douay, Charles Abel (1809–1870), a French soldier; death of, **13**, 150.
Douglas, Sir Archibald (1296–1333), brother of Sir James Douglas; regent of Scotland, **21**, 131; at battle of Halidon Hill, **21**, 132.
Douglas, Archibald, 3d Earl of (ca. 1328–1400); a Scottish nobleman; marries daughter to duke of Rothesay, **21**, 162.
Douglas, Archibald, 4th Earl of (d. 1424), Scottish nobleman; at Homildon Hill, **18**, 522, **21**, 163; taken prisoner at Shrewsbury, **18**, 524.
Douglas, Archibald, 5th earl of Angus, surnamed Bell the Cat (1449-1514), a Scottish nobleman; at Flodden Field, **19**, 67.
Douglas, Archibald, 6th earl of Angus (1489?–1557), a Scottish nobleman; feud of, with earl of Arran, **21**, 228; as guardian of James V., **21**, 232; banishment of (1528), **21**, 233; enters Scotland with English (1542), **21**, 238.
Douglas, Gawain or Gawin (ca. 1474–1522), a Scottish poet, **21**, 206.

Douglas, George, 4th earl of Angus (1412?–1462), a Scottish nobleman; rewarded for services to James II of Scotland, **21**, 187.
Douglas, James, 2nd Earl of (1358-1388), a Scottish nobleman; invades England, **21**, 154–155; in battle of Otterburn or Chevy Chase, **21**, 155–158.
Douglas, James, 9th Earl of (1426–1488), a Scottish nobleman; in rebellion against James II, **21**, 185; fall and death of, **21**, 186.
Douglas, Sir James, called the Good (ca. 1286–1330), a Scottish nobleman, the supporter of Robert Bruce; joins Bruce, **21**, 89; seizes Douglas Castle, **21**, 92; at Ettrick forest, **21**, 94-95; seizes Roxburgh Castle, **21**, 97; at Bannockburn, **21**, 100; at battle of Berwick, **21**, 106; ravages the border counties, **21**, 108; in succession for regency, **21**, 109; at battle of Biland Abbey, **21**, 113; repulses invasion of Edward III, **21**, 115; bearer of the heart of Bruce, **21**, 118; death of, **21**, 118–119.
Douglas, James, see Morton.
Douglas, Stephen Arnold (1813–1861), American statesman; candidate for democratic presidential nomination (1852), **23**, 38; connection of, with Kansas-Nebraska Bill, **23**, 391; attitude of, towards Dred Scott decision, **23**, 402; opposition of, to Lecompton constitution, **23**, 403; debate of, with Lincoln, **23**, 403–404; democratic presidential candidate (1860), **23**, 406, 408; death of, **23**, 415.
Douglas, Thomas, earl of Selkirk, see Selkirk.
Douglas, William, 1st Earl of (1327–1384), a Scottish nobleman; claim of, to Scottish throne, **21**, 149; made justiciar, **21**, 149.
Douglas, William, 6th Earl of (1423?–1440), a Scottish nobleman; power of, **21**, 181; death of, **21**, 182.
Douglas, William, 8th Earl of (1425?–1452), a Scottish nobleman; gains favour of James II, **21**, 182–183; victory of, over English, **21**, 184; pilgrimage of, to Rome, **21**, 184–185; assassination of, **21**, 185.
Douglas, Sir William (d. 1298), a Scottish nobleman; joins William Wallace, **18**, 409; **21**, 70; goes over to the English, **21**, 71; at assembly of Forest Kirk, **21**, 75.
Douglas, William, "Knight of Liddesdale" (1300?–1353), incorrectly called son of the good Sir James Douglas, a Scottish soldier; character of, **21**, 129; captured by English, **21**, 131; at battle of Borough Moor, **21**, 135; defeat of, at Sunderland Bridge (1346), **18**, 465.
Dover, seaport, England; naval battle off (1217), **18**, 366.
Dover, Treaty of, a secret treaty between Charles II of England and Louis XIV of France (1670), **11**, 572–573; **20**, 272–273.
Downs, battle of the (Oct. 21st, 1639), **13**, 580; (the "Four Days' Battle") (June 11th–14th, [1st–4th] 1666), **13**, 625–628; **20**, 247.
Draco, in legend of the Argonauts, **3**, 74.
Draco or Dracon (seventh century B.C.), Athenian legislator; laws of, **3**, 164; laws of, altered by Solon, **3**, 178; of restored, and amended, **4**, [illegible].
Dracontides, one of the Thirty Tyrants of Athens, **4**, 2.
Draft Riot, in New York (1863), **23**, 449.
Draga Maschin, wife of Alexander of Servia; death of, **24**, 205.
Dragosh, Rumanian chief; founds principality of Moldavia (thirteenth century), **24**, [illegible].
Dragut or Torghud (d. 1565), Turkish corsair; made governor of Tripoli, **8**, 252; early career of, **24**, 354–355; death of, at siege of Malta, **24**, 358.
Dragutin (Stephen V), son of Urosh the Great, and king of Servia 1276–1281; reign of, **24**, 190.
Drainesville, a village in Virginia, U. S. A.; battle of (1862), **23**, 430.
Drake, Sir Francis (ca. 1540–1596), an English naval commander; expedition of, to West Indies (ca. 1572), **19**, 384; circumnavigates the globe, **19**, 385; **22**, 453, 495; conquests of, in West Indies (1585), **19**, 385; destroys Spanish ships at Cadiz, **19**, 386; in combat with Spanish armada (1588), **13**, 525; **19**, 393; last expedition of, against Spaniards (1595), **19**, 413, 414; takes English colonists from Roanoke, Virginia (1586), **22**, 560; death of, **19**, 414; characterisation of exploits, **19**, 457; **22**, 495.
Drama:
America: first theatricals (middle eighteenth century), **23**, 200.
China: imperfect development of theatre in, **24**, 540.
England: beginnings of dramatic literature in, **19**, 463; Elizabethan drama (pre-Shakespearian), **19**, 463–464; William Shakespeare, **19**, 466–467; freedom of the theatre under James I, **19**, 519, 522; the theatre under the early Puritans, **20**, 3; theatres closed by parliamentary order (1645), **20**, 28; degradation of drama after the Restoration, **20**, 259–260, 350–351.
France: disappearance of the mystery-play, **11**, 643; the rise of the new drama (Corneille), **11**, 643–644; the Golden Age (Racine, Molière), **11**, 644–647; age of Voltaire, **12**, 112, 118.
Germany: disappearance of the pseudo-classical influence (Lessing), **15**, 336–337; the period of "Sturm und Drang," **15**, 337–338; the art of Goethe, **15**, 343–347; the romantic drama of Schiller, **15**, 347–349.
Greece: influence of Semitic lyric on development of Greek chorus, **2**, 225–226; development of dramatic forms, **3**, 229–230, 497–498; **4**, 595; the history of Greek tragedy (Phrynichus, Æschylus, Sophocles), **3**, 497–504; (Euripides), **4**, 30–32; the development of comedy, **3**, 504–505; its highest excellence (Aristophanes, Eupolis), **3**, 505; **4**,

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY UNIVERSITY OF BARODA

27–30; the new comedy (Menander), **4**, 595.
Netherlands: development of comedy (Brederoo), **13**, 594; Vondel, the greatest of Dutch dramatists, **13**, 594–595.
Rome: beginnings of Latin comedy (Plautus, Terence, Afranius), **5**, 358; rise of tragedy (Pacuvius), **5**, 358; the drama at the end of the Roman republic, **5**, 645–646; actors of the republican period (Roscius), **5**, 645; the popularity of mimes, **5**, 646; the drama of the Augustan age, **6**, 97, 102; the drama of the first two centuries of the empire, **6**, 333–334, 370–371; actors of the period (Pylades, Bathyllus), **6**, 371; the development of pantomime, **6**, 371.
Russia: beginnings of the drama (eighteenth century), **17**, 357–358; the drama in the early nineteenth century, **17**, 516–517.

Drangians, Persian tribe; inhabiting Iran, **2**, 568.

Draper, Sir William (1721–1787), English general; captures Manila (1762), **20**, 600.

Dravidians, a group of peoples in India, **2**, 488–489.

Drayton, Michael (1563–1631), a lyric poet of Elizabethan England, **19**, 467.

Dred Scott Decision, a decision rendered by U. S. supreme court in 1857, defining status of the slave in America, **23**, 401–402.

Drengot (eleventh century), first Norman to settle in Italy, **9**, 68.

Drepana or Drepanum (modern Trapani), seaport on west coast of Sicily; battle of (249 B.C.), **5**, 231.

Dresden, capital of Saxony, Germany; battle of (August 26th–27th, 1813), **12**, 604; **14**, 575; **15**, 315; **17**, 485.

Dresden, Peace of (1745), ends Second Silesian War, **15**, 182.

Dress: prehistoric man, **1**, 46; Egyptian, **1**, 213; Babylonian, **1**, 477; Assyrian war costume, **1**, 468–469; dyed textile garments of the Phœnicians, **2**, 335; old Hindu textiles, **2**, 521; priestly costume among Persians, **2**, 639; ancient Lydian costume, **2**, 437; Greek military uniform, **4**, 108; Roman bridal costume, **6**, 350; silk apparel in the Middle Ages, **9**, 311; cloth of gold, **9**, 318; exaggerated fashions in Middle Ages, **18**, 224; English dress under the Norman kings, **18**, 302–303; regulation of dress by Statute of Apparel (1363), **18**, 477; Irish costume in pre-Norman period, **21**, 362–363; Chinese, regulation of, by law, **24**, 531; Japanese costume, **24**, 611–612, 613, 616; Tibetan costume, **24**, 507; early Turkish costume, **24**, 261.

Dreux, a town in France; battle of (1562), **11**, 358; **19**, 331.

Dreux-Brézé, H. Evrard de (1762–1829), marquis of Brézé, grand master of ceremonies under Louis XVI; delivers commands of Louis XVI to Assembly (1789), **12**, 163, 164.

Dreux, Robert of France, Count of (d. 1188), brother of Louis VII, king of France; in Second Crusade (1147), **11**, 37; plots against the king, **11**, 37.

Dreyfus, Alfred (1859—), a French soldier; trial of, **13**, 196; exoneration, **13**, 201.

Droctigang, Abbot (eighth century), accompanies Pope Stephen II to the Frankish court, **7**, 511.

Drogheda, a town in Ireland; siege and massacre (1649), **20**, 97–99.

Drogheda, Statute of, see **Poyning's Law**.

Drogo (seventh century), son of Pepin, **7**, 485, 487.

Dromichætes (third century B.C.), king of the Getæ, **4**, 454–455.

Dronasena (ca. 500 A.D.), a traditional king of India, **2**, 500.

Drontheim, see **Trondhjem**.

Drostan (sixth century), founder of the Scottish monastery of Deer, **21**, 9.

Drouet, Jean Baptiste (1763–1824), a French revolutionist; causes arrest of Louis XVI at Varennes, **12**, 241–242; in conspiracy against Directory, **12**, 421.

Drouet, Jean Baptiste (1765–1844), Count d'Erlon, French soldier; in Waterloo campaign (1815), **12**, 626–627, 628.

Droz, François Xavier Joseph (1773–1850), French author and moralist; joins protest of French Academy against censorship of press, **13**, 37.

Drster (Dorystolon), town on Danube; siege of (972 A.D.), **7**, 238–239; **17**, 101.

Druhju, an Indian people, mentioned in the Vedic hymns, **2**, 490.

Druids, a priesthood of ancient Gaul and Britain; beliefs and practices of, **18**, 4–6; persecution of, by Romans in Britain, **6**, 169, 188–189; **18**, 14; in Netherlands, **13**, 271 note.

Drumflugh, a place in southeastern Ireland, on the Blackwater; battle of (1597), **21**, 414.

Drummond, Sir Gordon (1771–1854), British soldier; at battle of Lundy's Lane (1814), **23**, 334.

Drummond, William (d. 1677), colonial governor of the Carolinas, **23**, 48.

Drummond of Hawthornden, William (1585–1649), a Scottish poet; works of, **21**, 289.

Drunken Parliament, The, name applied to Scottish parliament of 1661; characterisation of, **21**, 297.

Drury, Sir William (1527–1579), marshal of Berwick; ravages valley of Clyde, **19**, 341; invades Scotland (1573), **19**, 352.

Drusius, Johannes (Jan van der Driesche) (1550–1616), a Dutch writer, **13**, 594.

Drusus, M. Livius (d. 109 B.C.), a Roman politician, opponent of the Gracchi, **5**, 377.

Drusus, M. Livius (ca. 120–91 B.C.), a Roman politician, son of the preceding, **5**, 410–412.

Drusus, Nero Claudius (38–9 B.C.), a Roman soldier, stepson of Augustus; campaigns of, in Germany, **6**, 60–61; **16**, 531.

Drusus Cæsar (Junior) (10 B.C.–23 A.D.),

a Roman soldier, son of the emperor Tiberius; in Illyria, **6**, 70; and Marboduus, **6**, 77; in Pannonia, **6**, 135; character and death of, **6**, 143–144.

Drusus (d. 33 A.D.), son of Germanicus and Agrippina; brother of Nero, **6**, 144; character, **6**, 147; imprisoned by Tiberius, **6**, 152; death of, **6**, 153.

Drutius, Michael, appointed papal inquisitor in the Netherlands (1537), **13**, 392.

Dryden, John (1631–1700), an English poet; career, **20**, 502–503.

Dryopes, a Greek tribe, **3**, 168, 407.

Drypetis (fourth century B.C.), daughter of Darius; marries Hephæstion, **4**, 377; death of, **4**, 431.

Duane, William J. (1780–1865), American politician; removed from office of secretary of treasury by President Jackson (1833), **23**, 360.

Duarte (Edward) (1391–1438), king of Portugal; wars of, with the Moors, **10**, 461–463; death of, **10**, 465.

Du Barry, see **Barry**.

Dubitza, town in Bosnia; Turkish defeat at (1788), **17**, 405.

Dublin, city, Ireland; founded by Danes (852 A.D.), **21**, 347–348; Brian captures (1000), **21**, 351; Raymond Fitz-William captures (1170), **21**, 372; Phœnix Park murders in (1882), **21**, 645.

Dubois, Guillaume (1656–1723), a French cardinal and statesman; influence of, on the regent Orléans, **12**, 12; characterisation of, by Saint-Simon, **12**, 18–21; administration of, **12**, 21–23; death of, **12**, 21, 23.

Dubois-Crancé, Edmond Alexis (1747–1814), a French revolutionist and statesman; at siege of Lyons (1793), **12**, 368–369; minister of war under Directory, **12**, 483–484.

Duboni, an ancient tribe of Britain, **18**, 3.

Dubuisson, Paul Ulrich (1746–1794), a French revolutionist, **12**, 336.

Ducas, a noble Byzantine family, members of which occupied the throne of the Eastern Empire; see **Constantine XI, XII, Michael VII, Alexius V, Joannes III**.

Ducelius (d. 440 B.C.), a Sicilian chief, **3**, 592–593.

Duchâtel, Tannegui, see **Tannegui**.

Duckworth, John Thomas (1748–1817), English admiral; forces passage of Dardanelles (1807), **17**, 460; in Egypt, **17**, 461.

Duclerc, Charles Théodore Eugène (1812–1886), a French statesman; in revolution of 1848, **13**, 100; head of cabinet (1882), **13**, 193.

Ducos, Jean François (1765–1793), a French revolutionary, **12**, 326.

Ducos, Roger (1754–1816), a French statesman; member of the Directorate, **12**, 472; as supporter of Bonaparte, **12**, 483; resigns from Directorate, **12**, 484; member of the Consulate, **12**, 494.

Ducrest, Michael, Genevan political agitator; imprisoned (1744), **17**, 4–5.

Ducrot, Auguste Alexandre (1817–1882), a French soldier; at Sedan, **13**, 157, 159; in siege of Paris, **13**, 163; assails besieging army, **13**, 171; in the final defense, **13**, 178.

Dudley, Sir Andrew (d. 1559), an English naval commander; expedition of, against Scotland (1547), **19**, 218.

Dudley, Edmund (ca. 1462–1510), an English statesman, **19**, 42, 56.

Dudley, Lord Guildford (d. 1554), the husband of Lady Jane Grey; attainder against, **19**, 236; execution of, **19**, 239.

Dudley, John (1502–1553), duke of Northumberland, English politician; succeeds Somerset in power, **19**, 222; favours Lady Jane Grey, **19**, 226–228; committed to Tower, **19**, 231; execution of, **19**, 234.

Dudley, Joseph (1647–1720), American colonial politician and official; deputy governor of Massachusetts Bay (1685), **23**, 150; governor (1702), **23**, 177; plans capture of Port Royal (1707), **23**, 192.

Dudley, Robert, see **Leicester**, earl of.

Dudley, Thomas (1576–1652), colonial governor of Massachusetts; member of Massachusetts Bay Company, **22**, 641; deputy-governor, **22**, 646.

Dufaure, Jules Armand Stanislas (1798–1881), French statesman; head of cabinet, **13**, 189, 191.

Duff, Sir William (d. 1895), governor of New South Wales, **22**, 241.

Dufferin and Ava, Frederick Temple Hamilton Blackwood, Marquis of (1826–1902), a British statesman; viceroy of India, **22**, 215; administration of, **22**, 223.

Dufour, Guillaume Henri (1787–1875), a Swiss soldier; leads forces against Sonderbund, **17**, 39, 40; characterisation and works, **17**, 40–41; overthrows Sonderbund, **17**, 42–43.

Dugommier, Jean François Coquille (1736–1794), a French soldier; at siege of Toulon (1793), **12**, 373–374; campaigns in Pyrenees and Spain (1794), **10**, 315; **12**, 382, 386.

Duguay-Trouin, René (1673–1736), a French naval officer; sacks Rio Janeiro, **10**, 520.

Duilius, Caius, Roman consul 260 B.C.; naval victory over Carthaginians, **5**, 220–221.

Duilius, Marcus, a Roman tribune 471 B.C., popular leader after fall of Decemvirs, **5**, 139.

Duivenvoorde, lord of Warmond (sixteenth century), a Dutch admiral; destroys Spanish squadron (1596), **13**, 530.

Dujardin, Karel (ca. 1625–1678), a Dutch painter, **13**, 609.

Dulcigno, a seaport of Montenegro, **24**, 211.

Duma, Russian parliament, **17**, 630–635.

Dumas, Matthew (Matthieu) (1753–1837), a French soldier and statesman; opponent of the Directory, **12**, 421.

Dumerbion, Pierre (1734–1797), a French soldier; at the head of the army of Italy, **12**, 382.

Dumesne, General (d. 1848), a French soldier; in revolution of 1848, **13**, 100, 102.

Dummler, Fort, first settlement in Vermont (1724), **23**, 195.

Dummer, Jeremiah (1680–1739), opposes parliamentary attacks on colonial charters, **23**, 195.

Dumouriez, Charles François (1739–1823), a French soldier; offers services to National Assembly, **12**, 246; indecisive policy, **12**, 251; minister of war, **12**, 251; desertion of the Girondists, **12**, 252; resignation of, from ministry, **12**, 253; promotion to chief command, **12**, 279; character, **12**, 279–280; victory of, at Valmy, **12**, 280; **14**, 507; popularity of, in Paris, **12**, 287; victory of, at Jemappes and conquest of Belgium, **12**, 288; **14**, 507; defeat of, at Neerwinden, **12**, 299; **14**, 507; desertion of, to Austrians, **12**, 299; **14**, 507; in Poland, **17**, 378.

Dunant, Henri (1828—), Swiss writer, founder of International Red Cross; awarded Nobel prize in 1901, **16**, 493.

Dunbar, a town in Scotland; battle of (1296), **18**, 407; siege of (1337), **21**, 136; naval battle of (1490), **21**, 204; battle of (1650), **20**, 101–105; **21**, 295.

Dunbar, Patrick, Earl of (thirteenth century), Scottish noble; treachery of, to Wallace, **21**, 76–77.

Dunbar, Thomas (d. 1767), British soldier; in Braddock's expedition, **23**, 206, 209.

Dunbar, William (ca. 1465–ca. 1530), Scottish poet, **21**, 222.

Duncan (I) the Gracious, king of Scotland 1034–1040; reign of, **21**, 19.

Duncan II, king of Scotland 1093–1094; reign of, **21**, 35.

Duncan, Adam, 1st viscount Camperdown (1731–1804), British admiral; defeats Dutch fleet at Camperdown (1797), **21**, 458.

Dundalk, battle of (1318), **21**, 105, 384.

Dundas, Henry (1742–1811), 1st viscount Melville, British statesman; promotes expedition to Egypt (1801), **12**, 512.

Dundee, a city in Scotland; captured by Edward Bruce (1313), **21**, 97; taken by Montrose (1645), **20**, 34; taken by Monk (1651), **20**, 121.

Dundee Castle, siege of (1297), **18**, 410.

Dundee, John Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount (1643–1689); at battle of Killiecrankie, **20**, 424.

Dundonald, Earl of, see Cochrane, Thomas.

Dunes (or Dunkirk), battle of the (1658), **11**, 518; **20**, 173–174.

Dungi II, Babylonian king (ca. 2700 B.C.), **1**, 362.

Dunkirk, a seaport of France on the strait of Dover; siege of (1646), **11**, 495; battle of (battle of the Dunes), (1658), **11**, 518; **20**, 173–174; sold to French by English (1662), **20**, 244; siege of (1793), **12**, 364.

Dunmore, John Murray, Earl (1732–1809), colonial governor of Virginia; dissolves Virginia assembly (1774), **23**, 240.

Dunmore, Robert, Earl of, see Fitzwalter.

Dun Nechtain (Dunnichen), battle of (685 A.D.), **18**, 56.

Dunnichen, see Dun Nechtain.

Dunning, Richard, English author; influence of his study of the labour question (1685), **20**, 354.

Dunois, Count of, see John of Orleans.

Duns Scotus, Joannes, "Doctor Subtilis" (ca. 1265–1308), Scotch scholastic; founds Scotism, **21**, 125.

Dunstan, Saint (925–988 A.D.), life of, **20**, 100, 101; influence of, in reign of Eadred, **20**, 103; banishment of, **20**, 105; power of, in reign of Eadgar, **20**, 107; crowns Æthelred the Unready, **20**, 111.

Duperré, Victor Guy (1775–1846), a French admiral; in war with Algiers (1830), **13**, 43.

Dupes, Day of, the day of Richelieu's unexpected triumph over his enemies (Nov. 11th, 1636), **11**, 462–464.

Dupetit-Thouars, Abel Aubert (1793–1864), a French rear-admiral; at the battle of the Nile, **12**, 466.

Duphot, Leonard (ca. 1770–1797), a French general; death of, **12**, 459.

Dupleix, Joseph François, Marquis de (1697–1764), governor-general of French East Indies, **12**, 33, 46–47; governs Pondicherry, **22**, 45; ambitions, **22**, 47; annuls capitulation of Madras, **22**, 47; gives up Madras to English, **22**, 48; successes in India, **22**, 48; last days of, **22**, 52 seq.; recall of, **12**, 47, 65.

Duplessis, see Mornay, Philippe de.

Dupont, Samuel Francis (1803–1865), an American admiral, grandson of Dupont de Nemours; reduces forts Walker and Beauregard and captures Port Royal, **23**, 422.

Dupont de l'Etang, Count Pierre (1765–1840), a French general; at Baylen, **10**, 339; **12**, 569; at Ulm, **12**, 544; at Friedland, **12**, 561; minister of war under Louis XVIII, **12**, 619; at Stein and Dirnstein, **17**, 448.

Dupont de l'Eure, Charles Jacques (1767–1855), a French politician; elected to chamber of deputies (1817), **13**, 22; in provisional government (1848), **13**, 87–88.

Dupont de Nemours, Pierre Samuel (1739–1817), a French political economist and politician; as deputy to the states general, **12**, 421.

Duport, Adrien (1759–1798), a leader in the French national assembly, **12**, 154, 159, 162, 246.

Düppel, a village of Schleswig, Prussia; battle of the Heights of (1849), **15**, 449; storming of the lines of, by the Prussians (1864), **16**, 447.

Dupplin Muir, Scotland, battle of (1332), **21**, 130–131.

Dupuy, Charles Alexandre (1851–), French statesman; premier (1893–1895), **13**, 195; premier (1898–1899), **13**, 196.

Dupuy, Pierre and Jacques; publish Richelieu's *Liberties of the Gallican Church* (1638), **11**, 476.

Duquesne, Abraham (1610–1688), a French naval commander; defeats Spanish and Dutch under De Ruyter (1676), **11**, 585; bombards Algiers (1682), **11**, 598; humbles the Genoese (1684), **11**, 598.

Duquesne de Menneville, Marquis, grandnephew of Admiral Duquesne, governor of New France (1752); threatens to seize traders in the Ohio river, **23**, 200.

Duquesne, Fort, a fort erected by the French at the present site of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania (1754); Braddock's expedition against (1755), **23**, 206; captured and renamed Fort Pitt (1758), **23**, 216.

Duquesnoy, J. (1748–1795), a French priest and revolutionist; sends Houchard to the tribunal **12**, 365; rallies a column at Wattignies, **12**, 366; in the insurrection of the first Prairial (1795), **12**, 397.

Durando, Giacomo (1807–1894), Italian soldier, minister of war 1854–1855; surrenders Vicenza to Austrians (1848), **14**, 644.

Duras, Gui Aldonce de Durfort de, see Lorges.

Duras, Jacques Henri de Durfort, Duke de (1626–1704), a French general; marshal in Germany under the dauphin (1688), **11**, 599.

Durazzo, an Adriatic seaport of Turkey; siege of, by Robert Guiscard's Normans (1081), **9**, 73; defeat of Byzantines (1082), **9**, 74.

Dure Timur, ruler of Jagatai 1321–1331, **24**, 294–295.

Düren, siege of (1543), **14**, 276.

Dürer, Albrecht (1471–1528), German artist, **14**, 278.

Durham, a county in northern England; popular uprising in (1080), **18**, 193.

Durham, Earl of, see Lambton, John George.

Duroc, Gérard Christophe Michel (1772–1813), a French general, **12**, 481, 532, 597.

Dur-Papsukal, battle of (ninth century B.C.), **1**, 389.

Durrani (Abdali), dynasty in Afghanistan, **24**, 501.

Durrenstein, battle of (1805), **14**, 537.

Dushan, czar of Servia, see Stephen Dushan.

Düsseldorf, a city in Prussia; siege of (1758), **15**, 204.

Dustin, Hannah, story of escape of, from Indians (1697), **23**, 189.

Dutch, see Holland.

Dutch East India Company, a commercial association founded in Holland in 1602; origin and growth of, **13**, 550–552; **22**, 40–41; claims of, in Hudson's discoveries, **23**, 4.

Dutch Republic, or Republic of the United Netherlands, a former state partially corresponding in extent to the present kingdom of the Netherlands, declared independent of Spain in 1581 and converted into the Batavian Republic in 1795, see Netherlands.

Dutch West India Company, a commercial association founded in Holland in 1621; foundation of, **13**, 574; **23**, 5–8; settles New Netherlands, **23**, 5–6; impoverished, **23**, 13, 23; slave trade of, **23**, 15, 20; orders Stuyvesant to drive away thieves, **23**, 17; opposes popular freedom, **23**, 22.

Duuzu, Babylonian deity, see Tammuz.

Duval, Alexandre Vincent Pineu (1767–1842), French dramatist; joins protest of French Academy against censorship of the press (1827), **13**, 37.

Duval, Claude (1643–1670), a notorious highwayman in England; adventures and fate of, **20**, 344.

Duvivier, Françiade Fleurus (1794–1848), a French general; in civil war in Paris (1848), **13**, 100, 102.

Dwapar Yuga, Hindu period of time, **2**, 493, 494.

Dyck, Philip van (1680–1752), Dutch painter, **13**, 609.

Dyes, Indian lacca, **1**, 489.

Dyggve, a king of Sweden; the first ruler assuming regal title, **16**, 34; marriage, **16**, 38.

Dymanes, an ancient Greek tribe, **3**, 116, 120, 121, 127.

Dyrrhachium, modern Durazzo, *q. v.*; battle of, between Cæsar and Pompey (49 B.C.), **5**, 537–539.

E

Ea, the Assyro-Babylonian god of the ocean, **1**, 526, 534–535.

Eabani, Babylonian hero, **1**, 526, 527.

Eadbald, king of Kent; succeeds Æthelberht (616 A.D.), **18**, 45; retains nominal independence under Eadwine, **18**, 49.

Eadbert, king of Northumbria (737–758), **18**, 56.

Eadberht Praen, chosen king of Kent and dethroned by the Mercians, **18**, 61.

Eadgar (Edgar), king of England ca. 944–975; succeeds to throne, **18**, 107, character of, **18**, 108, 109.

Eadgar Ætheling, an English prince (born before 1057); chosen king after death of Harold (1066), **18**, 170; renounces throne to William, **18**, 171, 173; flees to Scotland (1068), **18**, 178; **21**, 24; revolts against Normans, **18**, 179, 180, 186; submits to William (1073), **18**, 187; mediates between England and Scotland (1091), **18**, 219; protects children of Malcolm III (1093), **18**, 220; **21**, 35; invades Scotland and places Edgar, son of Malcolm III, on throne (1098), **21**, 35; taken prisoner by Henry I at Tinchebray, **18**, 233; last years of, **18**, 233.

Eadgyth (Edith), daughter of Godwin, earl of the West Saxons; marries Edward the Confessor (1045), **18**, 129; becomes victim of the king's vengeance, **18**, 134.

Eadmund (born about 840), king of East Anglia (855); killed by Northmen (870), **18**, 72.

Eadmund (ca. 922–946), son of Eadward the Elder, **18**, 95; king of the West Saxons and Mercians (940), **18**, 101; recovers territory lost and invades Northumbria, **18**, 102; death of, **18**, 102.

Eadmund Ironside (ca. 989–ca. 1016), king of the West Saxons; forced to divide his kingdom with Canute, **18**, 118; death of, **18**, 47; **18**, 118.

Eadmund, son of Harold; opposes Normans (1068), **18**, 176.

Eadred (Edred), son of Eadward the Elder and king of the West Saxons and Mercians 946–955, **18**, 95; succeeds his brother Eadmund on the throne (946), **18**, 103; subjugates Northumbria, **16**, 52; **18**, 103; death of (955), **18**, 104.

Eadric the Forester, English nobleman; raises revolt against Norman rule in western England (1067–1068), **18**, 175; submission to William the Conqueror (1070), **18**, 183.

Eadward the Elder, king of the West Saxons 901–925, son of Alfred the Great; succeeds to the throne (901), **18**, 93; defeats Æthelwold, **18**, 93; annexes Mercia and subjugates the Danes, **18**, 93, 94; conquests of, **19**, 95; **21**, 17; death, **18**, 94.

Eadward the Martyr (ca. 963–978), king of the West Saxons, son of Eadgar; succeeds to the throne in spite of Ælfthryth (975), **18**, 110; difficulties of and intrigues against, **18**, 110; murder of (978), **18**, 111.

Eadward the Outlaw or Ætheling, son of Eadmund Ironside; lured by offer of the succession (1064), **18**, 140; death of, ends Saxon dynasty, **18**, 141.

Eadwig (Edwy) (ca. 935–959), king of Wessex; coronation of, **18**, 104; rupture of, with the church, **18**, 105; divorce and murder of queen of, **18**, 106; death of, **18**, 107.

Eadwine (Edwin), king of Northumbria 617–633; defeats Cwichelm and Cynegils, **18**, 48; embraces Christianity, **18**, 49; security of life and property during reign of, **18**, 49; defeat and death of, at Hatfield Chase, **18**, 50.

Eadwine, see Edwin.

Eadwinsburgh, see Edinburgh.

Eagle, Black, a Prussian order, see Black Eagle.

Ealdfrith, see Aldfrith.

Ealdred or Aldred (d. 1069), archbishop of York; crowns William the Conqueror, **18**, 172.

E-anna-tum, a Babylonian king (4200 B.C.), **1**, 353–355.

Early, Jubal Anderson (1816–1894), an American general in the Confederate service; threatens Washington (1864), **23**, 448; defeat of, by Sheridan at Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek, **23**, 449.

Earth, antiquity of; early theories, **1**, 40, 41; modern theories, **1**, 42.

East Africa, German administration in, **15**, 557–558.

East Anglia, kingdom founded by the Angles in England; extent of, in sixth century, **18**, 39; Christianity in, **18**, 46; conquered by the Danes (871 A.D.), **18**, 72.

East Frankish Kingdom, becomes Germany (843), **7**, 574–575.

East Friesland, under Frederick the Great, **15**, 185–186.

East India Company, British; charter of the first (1599), **19**, 491; foundation of (1600), **22**, 42; Charles I sequestrates pepper from (1613), **19**, 580; indemnity paid to (1653), **20**, 149; panic in (1769), **22**, 76; sends out commissioners of inquiry, **22**, 77; investigation of, by

Parliament and grant of loan to (1772), **22**, 78; bill to remit drawback on teas of (1773), **22**, 79; granted drawback of duty on tea for exportation to America (1773), **20**, 620; **23**, 238; renewal of charter of, proposed (1813), **22**, 125; rule of, **22**, 162–163; termination of (1858), **22**, 163, 200; in China, **24**, 546; see also India, British.

East India Company, Dutch; see Dutch East India Company.

East India Companies, French; establishment of, to abolishment of (1604–1796), **22**, 45.

East Indies, a collective term applied vaguely to Hindustan, Farther India, and the Malay Archipelago; Phœnician trade with, **2**, 336–337.

East Jersey, reunited with New Jersey (1702), **23**, 163; see also New Jersey.

Easterlings, a name formerly applied in England to the Hanse merchants and to traders from parts of Germany and from the Baltic; attack squadron of Edward IV of England (1470), **18**, 591–592.

Eastern Empire, also known as The Byzantine, Greek, or Lower Empire, the eastern division of the Roman empire; main treatment, **7**, 25–358; Chapter I, the reign of Arcadius (395–408); 25–42; Chapter II, reign of Theodosius the Younger to the Elevation of Justinian (408–527), 42–66; Chapter III, Justinian and Theodora (525–548), 66–106; Chapter IV, the later years of Justinian's reign (535–565), 106–137; Chapter V, reign of Justin II to Heraclius (565–629), 137–170; Chapter VI, Heraclius and his successors (610–717), 170–197; Chapter VII, Leo the Isaurian to Joannes Zimisces (717–969), 197–235; Chapter VIII, glory and decline of the Empire (969–1204), 235–282; Chapter IX, the Latin Empire (1204–1261), 282–304; Chapter X; the restoration of the Greek Empire (1204–1391), 304–331; Chapter XI, Manuel II to the fall of Constantinople (1391–1453), 331–359; bibliography (Roman History), **6**, 645–672; chronology (later Roman history in the East), **7**, 6–25.

Eastern Question, the problem of the international complications arising from relations of Turkey and the Balkan states to other nations and to each other; treaties concerning convention of the Straits (1840), **13**, 73; Treaty of Kutchuk-Kainardji (1774), **17**, 383; Treaty of Jassy (1792), **17**, 410–411; Congress of Erfurt (1808), **17**, 463; Treaty of Bukharest (1811), **17**, 468; Treaty of Adrianople (1829), **17**, 545; Congress of Paris (1856), **17**, 585; Congress of Berlin (1878), **17**, 606. See also **24**, "*Balkan States and Modern Greece.*"

Eastern Question, Far; see Far Eastern Question.

Eastern Rumelia, see Rumelia, Eastern.

Eaton, Theophilus (d. 1658), American colonial governor; first governor of New Haven colony, **23**, 109.

Ebbo (d. 851 A.D.), archbishop of Rheims; responsibility of, in deposition of Louis the Debonnaire, **7**, 563.

Ebed Jesu, bishop of Merv; brings Nestorian Christianity into Gobi (1000 A.D.), **24**, 268.

Eber (Heber) Find, legendary Irish chieftain; rules North Munster, **21**, 333.

Eber, legendary Irish chieftain (ca. 100 B.C.), son of Ir, son of Galam; rules Ulster, **21**, 333.

Eberhard, brother of Emperor Conrad I; defeated by Henry of Saxony (915 A.D.), **7**, 597–598.

Eberhard I (1279–1325), count of Würtemberg; oppressions of, **14**, 166.

Eberhard II (1344–1392), count of Würtemberg; ally of Charles IV of Germany in struggle against growing power of the cities, **14**, 188–189.

Ebnet Behri, pasha of Belgrade; tries to stay the Servian insurrection (1787), **24**, 198.

Eborius, bishop of York; at council of Arles (314 A.D.), **18**, 23.

Ebrington, Lord, see Fortescue, Viscount.

Ebroin, major-domus of Clotaire III; plots for control of empire (670 A.D.), **7**, 482–483.

Eburones, tribe of Gaul; wars with Romans (54–52 B.C.), **5**, 526.

Ecbatana (Agbatana Achmetha, Hangmatana), modern Hamadan, a capital of Media, **2**, 571, 644, 658; construction of (ca. 700 B.C.), **2**, 574; series of Iranian monarchies begins with, **2**, 580, 585.

Ecclesiastical Reservation, origin of (1555), **14**, 313.

Ecgberht, king of Mercia (794 A.D.); coronation and reign of, **18**, 60–61.

Echemus the Steadfast, king of Arcadia (1000 B.C.); prevents the Dorians from entering the peninsula, **3**, 123.

Echenique, José Rufino (1808–1879), Peruvian soldier and statesman; elected president of Peru (1851), **23**, 606.

Eck de Salm, Count, a German soldier; defeats governor of Buda (1566), **24**, 358.

Eck, Johann von (1486–1543), a German theologian, vice-chancellor of the university of Ingolstadt; enters conflict with Luther (1517), **14**, 254; versus Zwingli (1526), **16**, 627; appointed to confute Augsburg confession (1530), **14**, 270.

Eckbert (d. 1088), markgraf of Thuringia; rebels against Henry IV and is slain, **7**, 654.

Eckernförde, battle of (1849), between the Germans and Dutch, **15**, 449; **16**, 440.

Eckmühl, defeat of Austrians at battle of (1809), **12**, 571; **14**, 553.

Eckmühl, Prince of; see Davout.

Eclectus, Commodus' chamberlain; dies with Pertinax (193 A.D.), **6**, 381–383.

Écorcheurs, Les, bands of armed men who ravaged France in the fifteenth century, **11**, 226.

Ecthesis, a treatise by the emperor Heraclius (639 A.D.), **7**, 178.

Ecuador, a republic of South America, including the ancient kingdom of Quito; early history of, **23**, 538–539; under governorship of Gonzalo Pizarro, **23**, 552; war of revolution in (1809), **23**, 584; incorporated with Colombia (1822), **23**, 584; forms independent republic (1830), **23**, 614; history of (1830–1904), **23**, 614–615.

Edebali (thirteenth century), Mohammedan sheikh; Osman marries daughter of, **24**, 312.

Edecon, ambassador of Attila, **7**, 57–59.

Eden, George, earl of Auckland, see Auckland.

Edessa or Antiochia, the modern Uria, a city of Turkey; foundation of Christian principality of, by Baldwin (1097), **8**, 346–347; taken by atabegs (1114), **8**, 356; effect of fall of in Europe, **8**, 359; **14**, 93.

Edetani, a Spanish tribe; defeats Hamilcar (229 or 228 B.C.), **10**, 6.

Edgar I, king of Scotland 1097–1107, ascends throne, **21**, 35; sister of, marries Henry I of England (1100), **21**, 35; bequeathes Cumberland to his brother David (1107), **21**, 36.

Edgar, see Eadgar.

Edgecote, a place in Northamtonshire, England; army of Edward IV routed at battle of (1469), **18**, 587.

Edgehill, a ridge twelve miles south of Warwick, England; indecisive battle at, opens the civil war (1642), **20**, 7–8.

Edgeworth, Henry Essex, see Firmont, de.

Edicts (Decrees, Proclamations, Bulls, etc.):
- Amboise, Edict of (1563), **11**, 359.
- *Auscultа Fili* (1302), **11**, 79, 80.
- Berlin Decrees (1806), **15**, 295; **21**, 472.
- Brussels, Edict of (1549), **13**, 379.
- *Clericis Laicos* (1296), **11**, 77.
- Coucy, Edict of (1535), **11**, 335.
- Demarcation, Bull of (1493), **22**, 453.
- *Edictum Perpetuum* (131–132 A.D.), **6**, 285.
- Emancipation, Edict of (Prussia, 1807), **15**, 304; **23**, 435.
- Emancipation, Manifesto of (Russia, 1861), **17**, 589–593.
- Emancipation Proclamation (United States, 1863), **23**, 435.
- Enlightenment, Edict against (1788), **15**, 262.
- Granada, Edict of (1492), **10**, 157.
- Gulhane, Hatti-sherif of (1839), **24**, 431.
- Indulgence, Declaration of (1687), **20**, 388.
- *Ineffabilis Amor* (1296), **11**, 77.
- Mersen, Edict of (847 A.D.), **11**, 3–4.
- Milan Decrees (1807), **21**, 472.
- Nantes, Edict of (1598), **11**, 405–407; revocation of (1685), **11**, 546–547, 660.
- Perpetual Edict (1577), **13**, 461, 466.
- Pistes, Edict of (863 A.D.), **11**, 6.
- Quierzy, Edict of (877 A.D.), **11**, 6–7.
- Reform Edicts (China, 1898), **24**, 565.
- Restitution, Edict of (1529), **14**, 343–344; **16**, 323–324, 650.
- *Romana Mater Ecclesia* (1297), **11**, 78.
- Rousillon, Edict of (1564), **11**, 360.
- *Secundum Divina* (1301), **11**, 80.
- Tolerance, Edict of (Prussia, 1781), **14**, 468.
- Toleration, Edict of (Prussia, 1846), **15**, 420.
- Toleration, Edict of (Rome, 311 A.D.), **6**, 439.
- Truxillo, Decree of (1814), **23**, 583.
- *Unam Sanctam* (1302), **8**, 619.
- *Unigenitus* (1713), **11**, 629.
- Worms, Edict of (1521), **14**, 251.

Edigei, Tatar prince; attacks Moscow (1408), **17**, 157; territory of, devastated by Withold (1397), **24**, 306; defeats Withold (1399), **24**, 307.

Edinburgh, a city of Scotland, two miles south of the Firth of Forth, which succeeded Perth as the capital (1437); named for Eadwin, **21**, 10; castle of, taken from the English by Thomas Randolph (1313), **21**, 97; battle of (1335), **21**, 135; capture of castle of, by Scots (1339), **21**, 137; plundered and burned by English (1385), **21**, 154; sacked by English (1544), **21**, 241; siege of castle of, by English (1573), **21**, 274; created a bishopric, **21**, 292; Porteus tragedy in (1736), **20**, 548–551; occupied by the Young Pretender (1745), **21**, 324–325; riots (1779), **20**, 635.

Edinburgh, Treaty of (1560), a treaty whereby France recognized claim of Elizabeth to English crown, **21**, 256.

Edison, Thomas Alva (1847–), an American inventor; invention of, in lighting by electricity (1878), **23**, 478.

Edith, see Eadgyth.

Edmonds, Colonel; Scotch soldier; at battle of Nieuport (1600), **13**, 535.

Edmund, see Eadmund.

Edmund of Langley, duke of York, see York.

Edmund Siemme, king of Sweden 1050–ca. 1060; death of, **16**, 187.

Edmundson, Thomas (seventeenth century), founder of Quakerism in Ireland, **21**, 425.

Edobic, ambassador of the usurper Constantine to Franks and Alamanni (411 A. D.), **6**, 567, 568.

Edom or Idumæa, district of Arabia, south of the Dead Sea; geography of, **2**, 46; ethnology of inhabitants, **2**, 52–55, 66–67, 70; Saul makes war on, **2**, 79; the Edomites secure independence from kingdom of Judah, **2**, 110; beaten by Amaziah, **2**, 112; people of, settled in Judea, **2**, 129, 160.

Edoni (Edones), nation of Thrace, **3**, 112, 316, 412.

Edred, see Eadred.

Edris ben Edris, ruler of Fez, receives exiles from Cordova (815 A.D.), **8**, 204.

Edrisi or Idrisi (twelfth century), Arabian geographer; the *Seven Climates* of, **8**, 279.

Edrisites, dynasty of in Mauretania (ca. 900 A.D.), **8**, 222; end of dynasty of, **8**, 234.

Education:
- America: beginning of free school system in New England, **22**, 648; foundation of Harvard College, **22**, 648; influence of the Dutch on American public school system, **23**, 2; hostility of Governor Berkeley, of Virginia, to education, **23**, 125; education fostered in colonial Maryland, **23**, 138.
- Arabs, The: progress under Caliph Al-Mamun (ninth century), **8**, 211; the school of medicine at Salerno, **8**, 280.
- Belgium: founding of University of Louvain (1426), **13**, 347.
- Bohemia: founding of University of Prague (1348), **14**, 181; influence of the university in the days of Huss, **14**, 197.
- Bulgaria: beginning of schools (1835), **24**, 176.
- Byzantine Empire: schools of Athens closed by Justinian, **7**, 85–86.
- China: government control of education, **24**, 534.
- Denmark: foundation of University of Copenhagen, **16**, 218.
- England: encouragement of education by Alfred, **18**, 83; progress in Anglo-Saxon times, **18**, 166; progress in Norman-Angevin period, **18**, 297; origin of Cambridge University, **18**, 297–298; influence of Henry VIII in education, **19**, 204; establishment of Catholic seminaries under Elizabeth, **19**, 355; progress under Elizabeth, **19**, 468; the education of women in the later seventeenth century, **20**, 347–348; Education Act (1902), **21**, 660; early nineteenth century, **21**, 496; Brougham's plans of reform (1835), **21**, 574–575; compulsory elementary education established (1870), **21**, 636–637; elementary education made free, **21**, 648.
- France: rise of University of Paris, **11**, 44–45; influence of the university on French life, **11**, 184–185; revival of education after the Hundred Years' War, **11**, 220; progress under Louis XI, **11**, 275; foundation of College of France (1529), **11**, 329; encouragement of education by Richelieu, **11**, 633; reorganisation of national education by Napoleon, **12**, 524–525.
- Germany: influence of cloister schools under Otto the Great, **7**, 611; foundation of University of Leipsic (1409), **14**, 198; foundation of University of Jena (1558), **14**, 319; rise of Prussian public school system under Frederick William I, **15**, 146; foundation of University of Halle (1694), **15**, 146; progress under Frederick William II, **15**, 260; influence of universities on the national movement after 1815, **15**, 369–370; education hampered by Karlsbad Decrees, **15**, 372; rise of Munich as an educational centre, **15**, 466; unification of school system in Saxony, **15**, 535; Prussian schools at end of nineteenth century, **15**, 548–549.
- Greece: the Spartan education, **3**, 135–136; the sophists and rhetors, **3**, 459–461; the Athenian schools, **3**, 471–473.
- Hungary: the spread of education, **14**, 547; the schools secularized (1868), **15**, 42; German School Union founded (1880), **15**, 53; condition of schools in 1870, **15**, 55.
- India: progress up to 1880, **22**, 211; condition at end of nineteenth century, **22**, 214–215.
- Ireland: the early bardic schools, **21**, 344–345; condition of education in the early Middle Ages, **21**, 364–365; foundation of University of Dublin (1591), **19**, 422; national system of education established (1833), **21**, 448.
- Italy: foundation of University of Naples (1224), **14**, 121; universities and scholarship in the Renaissance, **9**, 183–184.
- Jesuits, The: their educational influence, **14**, 457.
- Middle Ages, The: education of Charlemagne's children, **7**, 531; schools under Charlemagne, **7**, 549–550.
- Netherlands: enactment of Primary Education Law (1857), **14**, 62; Secondary Education Act (1863), **14**, 62; compulsory education (1900), **14**, 66.
- Poland: education under Casimir IV, **24**, 43.
- Rome: education in the regal period, **4**, 117; rhetorical education of republican times, **4**, 643–644.
- Rumania: education in the seventeenth century, **24**, 143; in the nineteenth century, **24**, 149.
- Russia: foundation of University of Moscow (1755), **17**, 359; reforms of Ivan Shuvalov, **17**, 359; spread of education under Alexander I, **17**, 444, 502–503; under Alexander II, **17**, 606–607.
- Scotland: compulsory education established for nobility and freeholders, **21**, 222.
- Siam: present-day conditions, **24**, 517.
- Sweden: influence of University of Upsala, **16**, 305.
- Switzerland: schools founded by Charlemagne, **16**, 536; low state of education in many cantons, **17**, 9, 10; establishment of free elementary education (1848), **17**, 43.
- Turkey: national system of education in the fifteenth century, **24**, 334; encouraged by Suleiman the Great, **24**, 363; progress in nineteenth century, **24**, 435; progress made by Macedonia, **24**, 218.

Edward the Confessor (ca. 1004–1066), king of England 1042–1066; accession of, to throne, **18**, 127; Godwin assists to gain crown, **18**, 128; marries Eadgyth, daughter of Godwin, **18**, 129; harsh treatment of Emma, **18**, 129; power of nobles under, **18**, 130; fondness of, for Normans, **18**, 131; quells revolt of Godwin, **18**, 133; banishes Godwin, **18**, 134; diminished power of, **18**, 138; offers the succession to Eadward the Ætheling, **18**, 140; last years of, **18**, 143; will of, as to successor, **18**, 144; laws under, **18**, 145; character of, **18**, 145.

Edward I "Longshanks" (1239–1307), king of England 1272–1307; main treatment, **18**, 390–430; marriage of (1254), **18**, 375; prisoner of Simon de Montfort (1264), **18**, 381–382; defeats Simon de Montfort (1265), **18**, 382–383; participates in seventh crusade (1270–1272) **18**, 388, 390–391; **8**, 450–452; attempted assassination of, **18**, 391; **8**, 452; coronation of, **18**, 393; attitude of, towards Jews, **18**, 393–394; constitutional reforms under, **18**, 393–394; conquest of Wales, **18**, 395–399; make himself lord paramount of Scotland, **18**, 402; declares John Baliol king of Scotland, **18**, 404; **21**, 63, 64; war against France (1294), **18**, 406; revolt of Scotch against, **18**, 406–408; **21**, 65–66; defeats the Scotch at Dunbar (1296), **18**, 407; carries the Scotch coronation stone to England, **18**, 408; **21**, 67; expedition of to Flanders (1297), **18**, 414–416; confirmation of charters by, **18**, 416; truce, of with Philip, **18**, 416, 417; defeats Scotch under Wallace at Falkirk (1298), **18**, 411–412; **21**, 76–77; financial measures of, **18**, 412; remonstrance of nobles presented to, **18**, 414; marriage of, to Margaret of France (1299), **18**, 418; renewal of Scotch war, **18**, 419–425; last invasion of Scotland (1306), **18**, 423–424; death of, **18**, 424; **21**, 93–94; parliaments of, **18**, 427; legislation under, **18**, 428; parliamentary power of taxation under, **18**, 428–429.

Edward II (1284–1327), king of England 1307–1327; main treatment, **18**, 430–448; early life of, **18**, 430; recalls and honours Gaveston, **18**, 431; marriage of, to Isabella, daughter of Philip the Fair (1308), **18**, 431; troubles of with Parliament, about Gaveston, **18**, 431, 432; defeat of, at Bannockburn (1314), **18**, 434–437; **21**, 101–102; influence of the Despensers over, **18**, 437; in war with the barons, **18**, 438; invades Scotland unsuccessfully and concludes truce with Bruce (1323), **18**, 438–439; **21**, 112–113; difficulties of, with Isabella, **18**, 440–441; flight and imprisonment of, **18**, 442; deposition of, **18**, 443–445; character of, **18**, 431, 447; death of, **18**, 446–447; **21**, 114.

Edward III (1312–1377), king of England 1327–1377; main treatment, **18**, 448–485; ineffective campaign of, against Scots (1327), **18**, 448–450; **21**, 114–115; marries Philippa, daughter of count of Hainault (1328), **18**, 450; **13**, 334; claims of, to part of Holland, **13**, 335, 339; secures the execution of Mortimer and imprisons Isabella (1330), **18**, 450–451; victory of, over Scots at Halidon Hill (1333), **18**, 454; **21**, 132; claim of, to throne of France (1328), **18**, 455; **11**, 98, 102; **13**, 321; invasion of France of (begins Hundred Years' War), **18**, 456; **11**, 103; naval victory of, at Sluys, **18**, 456; quarrel of with chief ministers, **18**, 457; character of, **18**, 457; Norman campaign of (1346), **18**, 459; at battle of Crécy (1346), **18**, 461–463; defeats Scots at battle of Neville's Cross (1346), **18**, 464–465; takes Calais (1347), **18**, 465, 467; **11**, 119–120; **13**, 327; refuses crown of Germany, **14**, 179; naval victory of, over Spaniards off Winchelsea (1348), **18**, 467; visitations of Black Death in reign of, **18**, 467–469; Statute of Labourers of, **18**, 469–471; institutes Order of the Garter, **18**, 471, 472; concludes treaty with France (1360), **18**, 476; **11**, 141; renews the war in France and invades Scotland (1356), **18**, 473; **11**, 127–128; **13**, 142–143; reassumes title of king of France (1368), **18**, 481; loses possessions in France, **18**, 482; **11**, 149–152; table of descendants, **18**, 616.

Edward IV (1441–1483), king of England 1461–1483; main treatment, **18**, 580–605; as earl of March, becomes duke of York (1460), **18**, 577; defeats the Lancastrians at the battle of Mortimer's Cross (1461), **18**, 578; seizes throne, **18**, 579; victory of, at Towton (1461), **18**, 581; title of, to throne, **18**, 581–582; revolts in north against, **18**, 582; marriage of (1464), **18**, 583; imprisonment of, after the battle at Edgecote (1469), **18**, 587; marches against Warwick and Clarence, **18**, 588; attitude of, towards Warwick and Clarence, **18**, 590; flight of, to Holland, **18**, 591; danger of, from Easterlings, **18**, 591, 592; return of, to England, **18**, 593; assistance of duke of Burgundy to, **18**, 593; **13**, 358; Henry VI again in power of, **18**, 593; victory of, at Barnet (1471), **18**, 594; victory of, at Tewkesbury, **18**, 596; gains supremacy for house of York, **18**, 598; relations of, with Louis XI, **18**, 600; **11**, 265; **13**, 360; failure of expedition of, to France, **18**, 601; treaty of, with James III of Scotland (1474), **21**, 191–192; last years of, **18**, 602; character of, **18**, 603, 604.

Edward V (1470–1483), king of England April–June, 1483; council proclaims as king, **18**, 606; dissensions in England after accession of, **18**, 606; confined by the duke of Gloucester, **18**, 607; death of, **18**, 615.

Edward VI (1537–1553), king of England 1547–1553; main treatment, **19**, 206–233; the Protectorate at the beginning of the reign of, **19**, 206; duke of Somerset becomes protector over, **19**, 208; discontent and insurrections under, **19**, 214–216; progress of Reformation during reign of, **19**, 208–211; establishment of uniformity of public worship, **19**, 210; war with Scotland under (1547–1550), **19**, 218–222; treatment of Mary and Elizabeth during reign of, **19**, 223; religious persecution under, **19**, 224, 225; publication of the forty-two articles of religion (1553), **19**, 225; assigns the crown to Lady Jane Grey, **19**, 227; character of, **19**, 208, 229.

Edward VII (b. 1841), king of England; accession of (1901), **21**, 658; early life of, **21**, 658; opens parliament, **21**, 660; coronation of, **21**, 660; events of 1902–1907, **21**, 660–667; relations with foreign powers, **21**, 678.

Edward, Prince of Wales, "The Black Prince" (1330–1376); birth of, **18**, 450; at Crécy (1346), **18**, 463; expedition through France, **18**, 473; victory of, at Poitiers, **18**, 474–475; **11**, 130–132; return of, to England, **18**, 475; created duke of Aquitaine (1663), **18**, 480; **11**, 148; victory of at Najera (Navarrete) (1367), **18**, 480; **10**, 87; **11**, 148; quarrel of, with the king of Spain, **10**, 88; takes Limoges (1369), **18**, 481; **11**, 151; death of, **18**, 482.

Edward, see Eadward.

Edward, king of Portugal, see Duarte.

Edwin (Eadwine) (d. 1071), Anglo-Saxon nobleman, son of Ælfgar, earl of East Anglia, and brother of Morcar; divides father's inheritance with Morcar, **18**, 139; commands at Hastings, **18**, 170; submits to William the Conqueror, **18**, 171; makes unsuccessful revolt against William (1068), **18**, 177; estates of, ravaged, **18**, 181; estates of, restored, **18**, 182; flight and death (1071), **18**, 184.

Edwin, see Eadwine.

Edwy, see Eadwig.

Edzard, count of East Friesland (sixteenth century); adopts Reformation, **13**, 368.

Eeckeren, a town of Belgium, near Antwerp; Dutch defeated at, by French (1703), **11**, 615.

Effiat, Henry d', see Cinq Mars.

Effingham, Lord, see Howard.

Égalité, Philippe, the name assumed during the French revolution by Louis Philippe Joseph, duke of Orléans; see Orléans.

Egbert (ca. 775–839 A.D.), king of Wessex 802–839; driven from England by Beorhtric, **18**, 66; recalled to England (802), **18**, 66; improves condition of people, **18**, 66; extends power over Britain, **18**, 67; defeats allied Britons and Northmen at Hengests' Down (836), **18**, 68; death of, **18**, 68.

Egbert, archbishop of Treves (ca. 983), **13**, 286.

Egbert's Stone, a place of rendezvous in the time of Alfred the Great, **18**, 79.

Egeria or Ægeria, one of the prophetic nymphs of Roman mythology; counsels Numa Pompilius, **5**, 75–76.

Egeric (d. 635 A.D.), king of East Anglia; death of, **18**, 50.

Egerton, Thomas, Baron Ellesmere and Viscount Brackley (1540–1617), lord chancellor of England; bears Elizabeth's message to parliament, **19**, 417; tries to reconcile Essex with queen, **19**, 419; given custody of Essex, **19**, 425.

Egfrith (d. 685 A.D.), son of Oswin, king of Northumbria; sent as a hostage, **18**, 52; becomes king (670 A.D.), **18**, 55; defeats Picts, **18**, 55; quarrels with Wilfrid, bishop of York, **18**, 55; death of, **18**, 56.

Egil-Ragnarsen (Blod-Egil) (eleventh century), a Danish pirate; death of, **16**, 139.

Egin, Bishop (eleventh century); converts pagans of Bornholm, **16**, 138.

Egmond, Adolphus van, duke of Gelderland; dethrones his father and is imprisoned by Charles the Bold (1472), **13**, 359; death of, **13**, 366.

Egmond, Arnold van (d.1473), duke of Gelderland; dethroned by his son Adolphus (1472), **13**, 359; compensated by Charles the Bold, **13**, 359.

Egmond, Charles van (d. 1538), duke of Gelderland; exploits and reign of, **13**, 366; protector of Utrecht and stadholder of Groningen, **13**, 367; war with Emperor Charles V, **13**, 369; death of, **13**, 369.

Egmont, Anne of, wife of William of Orange, **13**, 501.

Egmont or Egmond, Lamoral, count of Egmont and prince of Gâvre (1522–1568), a Flemish general and popular hero; defeats French at San Quentin (1557), and at Gravelines (1558), **13**, 382; character of, **13**, 386–387; member of the council of state under Margaret of Parma, **13**, 388–389; opposes Cardinal Granvella, **13**, 390; **10**, 241; envoy to Philip II, **13**, 391; opposes the compromise, **13**, 397; summoned to secret conference at Dendermonde, **13**, 408; his fatal confidence in the king, **13**, 411; arrest of, **13**, 415–416; trial and fate of, **13**, 421–424.

Egmont, Philip, Count of (1558–1590), son of the preceding; in the disaster at Gembloux (1578), **13**, 470; makes terms with Parma, **13**, 481; capture and release of (1585), **13**, 482; in conspiracy against Orange and Anjou (1582), **13**, 495; slain at the battle of Ivry, **11**, 398.

Egnatius, Gellius (d. 295 B.C.), a Samnite leader; in wars with Rome (296 B.C.), **5**, 195; slain, **5**, 197.

Egnatius, Marius, Samnite commander; in the Social War, **5**, 413–414; defeated by Cosconius, **5**, 417; avails himself of the privileges of the *lex Plautia-Papiria* (88 B.C.), **5**, 418.

Egremont, Earl of, see Wyndham.

Egypt, main treatment (ancient), **1**, 57–304; **4**, 564–577; (mediæval and modern), **24**, 443–466; an introductory essay on *Egypt as a World Influence*, by Dr. Adolf Erman, **1**, 65–76; Chapter I, The Egyptian race and its origin, 77–89; Chapter II, The Old Memphis kingdom (ca. 4400–2700 B.C.), 90–105; Chapter III, The Old Theban kingdom (ca. 2700–1635 B.C.), 106–125; Chapter IV, The Restoration (ca. 1635–1365 B.C.), 126–140; Chapter V, The nineteenth dynasty (ca. 1365–1285 B.C.), 141–154; Chapter VI, The Finding of the royal mummies, 155–161; Chapter VII, The period of decay (ca. 1285–655 B.C.), 162–179; Chapter VIII, The closing scenes (26th

to 31st dynasties, (655–322 B.C.), 180–195; Chapter IX, Manners and customs of the Egyptians, 196–218; Chapter X, The Egyptian religion, 219–239; Chapter XI, Egyptian culture, 240–262; Chapter XII, Concluding summary of Egyptian history, 263–266; Appendix A, Classical traditions, 267–286; Appendix B, The Problem of Egyptian chronology, 287–292; Chronology, **1**, 65–76; Bibliography, **1**, 295–308; **4**, Chapter LXVI, The kingdom of the Ptolemies (323–30 B.C.), 564–577; **5**, Chapter XXIV, Cæsar in Egypt (48–46 B.C.), 544–558; **5**, Chapter XXV, End of the African War, 560–562. **6**, Chapter XXIX, Augustus makes Egypt his private province, 43–47; under the Eastern Empire, **7**, 173–175; 180; **8**, Chapter V, The Mohammedan conquest (639–654 A.D.), 160–164; chronology of Fatimites, **8**, 43–44; **24**, Book IV, Chapter I, The history of Mediæval and Modern Egypt, 443–466; Napoleon in Egypt (1798), **12**, 462–468; The French lose Egypt (1801), **12**, 512–513; The English in Egypt (1882), **21**, 646, 652; Progress in Egypt (1907), **21**, 674; Bibliography, **24**, 522.

Egyptology, see Archæology, Egyptian.

Ehrenbreitstein, a town of Prussia, opposite Coblenz on the Rhine; capture of, by the Imperialists (1637), **14**, 369; fortress of, razed to the ground by the French (1799), **15**, 283.

Ehrenswerd, Carl August (1745–1800), a Swedish admiral; commands flotilla in attack on Russians (1789), **17**, 402.

Eichhorn, Johann Albrecht Friedrich (1779–1856), a Prussian statesman; religious reforms of (1846), **15**, 419.

Eickstedt, General von, Danish soldier; assists in overthrow of Struensee (1772), **16**, 418.

Eight Men, Board of, appointed at New Amsterdam (1643), **23**, 12.

Eight of War, The, a military commission at Florence (1375), **9**, 248, 333–337.

Einar Tambarskelver, a follower of King Olaf of Norway; shoots at Jarl Eric, **16**, 69.

Einsiedeln, a town in Switzerland and a famous resort of pilgrims; suits brought by the landowners against the abbot of (twelfth century), **16**, 547; attack on the abbey of (fourteenth century), **16**, 562–563.

El, Arabic article, for words beginning with, see Al—.

El, the highest conception of God in Phœnician theology; identified with the Greek Kronos, **2**, 266.

El, Sabæan divinity; see Ilu.

Elagabalus or Heliogabalus, originally Varius Avitus Bassianus (205–222 A.D.), a Roman emperor; also called pseudo-Antoninus, Sardanapalus, and Tiberinus, **6**, 378; succeeds Macrinus (218 A.D.), **6**, 394; character and achievements of, **6**, 396–399.

Elam or Elymais, an ancient empire, east of the lower Tigris, between Media and the Persian gulf; the home of Cyrus, **2**, 589; two districts of, **2**, 631; language of, **1**, 310; supremacy of, over Babylonia, **1**, 312; relations of, with the Semitic nations, **1**, 357, 362–363, 389, 397, 401, 411–414, 420, 428–430, 432, 434–435, 437; Mithridates conquers, **8**, 51, 58.

Elandslaagte, a town near Ladysmith in Natal, South Africa; British defeat Boers at (1899), **22**, 305.

Elba, an island in the Mediterranean, east of Corsica; granted as residence to Napoleon (1814), **12**, 613, 615; life of Napoleon at, **12**, 621–622.

Elbée, Gigot d' (1752–1794), a French general; leads the Vendeans (1793), **12**, 375; mortally wounded at Cholet, **12**, 376.

El Caney, a height overlooking Santiago de Cuba; taken by the Americans (1898), **23**, 489.

Elders, council of, a Carthaginian executive body; see Suffets.

Eldon, John Scott, Earl of (1751–1838), lord high chancellor of England (1801); opposes Romilly's criminal law reforms, **21**, 491; urges George IV to refuse assent to Catholic Relief Bill (1829), **21**, 545; opposes Municipal Reform Bill, **21**, 575.

El Dorado, a reputed king, or a fabulous city of great wealth, supposed to exist in northern South America; expeditions of Sir Walter Raleigh in search of (1594–1595), **19**, 413.

Eleanor of Aquitaine (1122?–1204), daughter of William X, earl of Poitou and duke of Aquitaine; marries Louis VII of France (1137), **11**, 33; divorce of, and marriage to Henry Plantagenet (1152), **11**, 34; **18**, 257–259; seeks release of her son Richard (1192), **8**, 406; supports John's claim to the throne of England, **11**, 49; besieged by her grandson, Arthur of Brittany (1202), **18**, 333.

Eleanor, sister of Arthur of Brittany; imprisoned by King John of England (1202), **18**, 33.

Eleanor of Provence (d. 1291), daughter of the count of Provence; marries Henry III of England (1236), **18**, 372.

Eleanor, see Leonora.

Eleans, people of Elis, *q. v.*

Eleatic School, a group of ancient Greek philosophers, including Parmenides and Zeno; influence of, on Pericles, **3**, 416–417.

Eleazar, high priest of Judea until 276 B.C., **2**, 136.

Eleazar, a Jewish scribe; victim of Antiochus (170 B.C.), **2**, 144.

Eleazar, Jewish priest; precipitates final rupture with Rome (62 A.D.), **2**, 177, 178.

Eleazer, Jewish priest; leads revolt provoked by the measures of Hadrian (131 A.D.), **6**, 284.

Eleazar, Jewish watchword in the Maccabæan War, **2**, 148.

Electoral Count Bill, a bill passed in the United States in 1887, throwing upon the state the responsibility of counting its own presidential vote, **23**, 476.

Electoral Reform, see Suffrage.

Electors, The German Imperial, the college of lay and ecclesiastical princes in whom, after the extinction of the Carlovingian line, was vested the right of choosing the Holy Roman emperor; origin and history of, **14**, 135; principle asserted that the rights of the people are delegated to, **14**, 175; claims of the pope to the disposal of the German crown rejected by (1338), **14**, 176; elect Markgraf Charles after excommunication of Louis IV, **14**, 177; summoned by Rienzi to prove their rights, **9**, 216.

Electryon, in Greek legend, grandfather of Hercules, **3**, 70.

Elephants in war; with Pyrrhus in Italy, **5**, 201–202, 204; in the First Punic War, **5**, 223–224, 227; in the Second Punic War, **5**, 247–248; in the Macedonian War, **5**, 299.

Elesboas, king of Ethiopia, ally of the Romans; East India route changed through influence of, **7**, 124.

Eleusinian Mysteries, sacred rites with which the annual festival of Demeter was celebrated at Eleusis; not observed in the year of Xerxes' invasion (480 B.C.), **3**, 340; Peloponnesian War prevents completion of temple for (432 B.C.), **3**, 453; an object of sacrilege, **3** 598; procession of, restored by Alcibiades, **3**, 631–632; initiation of Demetrius into, **4**, 498; initiation of Julian into, **6**, 499.

Eleutheria (Greek word meaning freedom), a name given to a projected colony in the Bahamas (1650), **23**, 53.

Elfrida, see Ælfthryth.

Elgin, James Bruce, 8th Earl of (1811–1863), British diplomat and statesman; appointed governor-general of Canada (1847), **22**, 341; assents to Rebellion Losses Bill (Canada), **22**, 341; sent with military force to China (1857), **21**, 619; diverts forces to India, **21**, 619; obtains reparation from China (1858), **21**, 626; compels ratification of Treaty of Tientsin (1860), **21**, 626.

Elgin, Thomas Bruce, 7th Earl of (1766–1841), English diplomatist; removes "Elgin Marbles" from Athens to England, **3**, 479.

Elgin, Victor Alexander Bruce, 9th Earl of (1849—), English statesman; as viceroy of India (1894–1899), **22**, 222, 224.

El Golea, a town and caravan station in southern Algeria; Arabs defeated at, by French, **24**, 485.

Eli, high priest and judge of Israel, **2**, 75, 101.

Elias, prince of Moldavia 1546–1551; accepts Islam, **24**, 137.

Eliashib, Hebrew highpriest, **2**, 131–133.

Eliberis, see Illiberis.

Eliakim, see Jehoiakin.

Elijah, Hebrew prophet; legend of, **2**, 108.

Elimea, a princely house of Macedon, founded by Derdas, **4**, 217.

Eliot, John (1592–1632), an English patriot; arrested by order of Charles I (1626), **19**, 541; comment of, on the king's answer to the Petition of Right, **19**, 551; arrest and death of, **19**, 559.

Eliot, John (1604–1690), the "Apostle of the Indians," a missionary to the Indians of Massachusetts; arrives in the colony (1663), **22**, 646; labours of, **23**, 146; translates the Bible (1683), **23**, 149.

Elis or Eleia, an ancient state of western Greece; subdued by Hercules, **3**, 71; immigrations into, **3**, 100, 108, 121, 123; early authority in Peloponnesus, **3**, 172–173; political changes in, **3**, 182; place in Peloponnesian confederacy, **4**, 66; war of, with Lacedæmon (420 B.C.), **4**, 86–90; claims sovereignty of Triphylia, **4**, 179–180; indemnity imposed on, **4**, 413; declares against Achaia (227 B.C.), **4**, 523–524; plundered by Philip of Macedon, **4**, 527.

Elisha, legend of, **2**, 108; predicts Israelite victories, **2**, 112.

Elissa, see Dido.

Eliun, progenitor of the Phœnician gods, **2**, 349.

Elizabeth (1533–1603), queen of England, 1558–1603; main treatment, **19**, 267–469; birth of, **19**, 142; relations of, with Seymour, **19**, 211, 213; position of, during reign of Edward VI, **19**, 223; claims of, to succeed Edward VI, **19**, 227; imprisonment of, by Mary, **19**, 241, 243; Philip procures release of, from imprisonment, **19**, 245; accession of, **19**, 267; appearance of, **19**, 268; early character of, **19**, 269; early life and training of, **19**, 270; magnanimity of, on accession, **19**, 271; attitude toward the pope, **19**, 272–273; re-establishment of Protestantism under, **19**, 273–274; coronation of, **19**, 274; first parliament of (Jan. 1559), **19**, 274; Act of Supremacy under, **19**, 275; Act of Uniformity under, **19**, 277; rebuffs parliament for urging her marriage, **19**, 277; monastic establishments broken up and dispossessed clergy deported, **19**, 279; annexes church property to the crown, **19**, 281; concludes treaty with France, **19**, 281; bitterness of, toward Mary Queen of Scots, **19**, 281, 283 seq.; the Reformation in Scotland under, **19**, 283; rivalry of, with Mary Queen of Scots, **19**, 286; suitors of, **19**, 294, 296; fondness of, for Leicester, **19**, 297; gives assistance against Mary, **19**, 310; deliberates as to reception of Mary, **19**, 316–317; promises of, to Mary, **19**, 318; appoints commission for trial of Mary, **19**, 320; ends trial, **19**, 322; quiet of reign, threatened by European complications, **19**, 328, 330; aid of, to French Huguenots, **19**, 331; illness of, **19**, 331; urged by parliament to settle the question of the succession, **19**, 331; succours

French protestants, **19**, 335; relations with the Netherlands, **13**, 539, 549; **19**, 337; seizes Spanish treasure, **19**, 337; Catholic insurrections against, **19**, 338–340; sends armies into Scotland, **19**, 341; excommunication of, **19**, 341; Puritans under, **19**, 343–345; negotiations of, with Scotland, **19**, 351, 352; treaty of, for marriage with the duke of Anjou, **19**, 353–354; Mary Queen of Scots makes appeal to, **19**, 357; conspiracies in Scotland against, **19**, 358; the Babington conspiracy, **19**, 361–363; hesitation and dissimulation of, in condemning Mary Queen of Scots, **19**, 367; signs Mary's death warrant, **19**, 371; pretence of grief of, at execution of Mary, **19**, 375, 376; appeases James for the execution of Mary, **19**, 377; in the slave trade, **19**, 384; shares treasure of Francis Drake, **19**, 385; war of, with Spain, **19**, 385; influence of Leicester over, decreases, **19**, 387; Christopher Hatton, favourite of, **19**, 387–389; plans of vengeance of Philip II against, **19**, 389; courage of, in the crisis of the Spanish Armada, **19**, 405; appoints Leicester lord lieutenant of Ireland, **19**, 405; persecution of Catholics, **19**, 406–407; Essex succeeds Leicester as favourite of, **19**, 408; aids Henry IV of France, **19**, 410; quarrels with Essex, **19**, 418, 419; Ireland under, **19**, 420–424; **21**, 406–418; signs death warrant of Essex, **19**, 426; monopolies under, **19**, 428–430; last illness of, **19**, 430–432; character of, **19**, 432–442; the religious history of Elizabeth's reign, **19**, Chapter XIV, 442–455; Elizabethan commerce, art, and literature, **19**, Chapter XV, 455–469.

Elizabeth, Pauline Ottilie Louise (1843–), queen of Rumania, known as an author by her pen name **Carmen Sylva**; marriage of, **24**, 153; life and character of, **24**, 153.

Elizabeth, Saint (1207–1231), daughter of Andrew II, king of Hungary, **14**, 146.

Elizabeth, queen of Spain, see **Isabella**.

Elizabeth, duchess of Bavaria; marries Albert, crown-prince of Belgium (1900), **14**, 58.

Elizabeth Alexievna (1779–1826), wife of Alexander I of Russia, originally Louisa Maria Augusta, a princess of Baden, **17**, 528–529, 534.

Elizabeth Amalie Eugenie (1837–1898), daughter of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria, wife of Francis Joseph I of Austria-Hungary; marriage of, **15**, 12; assassinated, **15**, 81.

Elizabeth of Austria (1554–1592), wife of Charles IX of France; marriage of (1570), **11**, 366.

Elizabeth Charlotte (1652–1722), daughter of count palatine Charles Ludwig; marries Philip of Orleans, **14**, 399.

Elizabeth Christina (1715–1797), wife of Frederick the Great; marriage of (1732), **15**, 154.

Elizabeth Farnese (1692–1766), wife of Philip V of Spain; marriage of (1715), **10**, 292; gains principalities in the war of the quadruple alliance, **9**, 530, 531.

Elizabeth Maria or Isabella of Parma (d. 1763), daughter of Philip duke of Parma; marries Joseph II of Austria, **14**, 437, 470.

Elizabeth Petrovna (1709–1762), daughter of Peter the Great; empress of Russia 1741–1762; main treatment, **17**, 346–360; conspiracy in favour of (1741), **17**, 346; enters into plot for her own accession, **17**, 347, 348; proclaimed czarina, **17**, 349; questionable validity of claim of, **17**, 350–352; dealings of, with members of old government, **17**, 351; foreign affairs, **15**, 184; **16**, 399–400; **17**, 352–353; supports Duke Charles as heir to Polish throne, **17**, 353; treatment of the prince (Peter III) nominated as her successor, **17**, 353–354; death of, **15**, 222–223; **16**, 402; **17**, 356; art, literature, and education in reign of, **17**, 356–359; character of, **17**, 359–360.

Elizabeth, Philippine Marie Hélène (1764–1794), called Madame Elisabeth, a sister of Louis XVI; accompanies the king in his flight, **12**, 239; in the Temple, **12**, 317; accused as accomplice of Marie Antoinette, **12**, 320.

Elizabeth Stuart (1596–1662), queen of Bohemia, daughter of James I of England; marriage to Frederick, elector palatine, afterward king of Bohemia, **19**, 496.

Elizabeth, or Isabella, of Valois (1545–1568); marries Philip II, **10**, 240; **11**, 350; **13**, 381.

Elizabeth Woodville (ca. 1437–1492), queen of Edward IV of England; Edward's passion for, **18**, 583, 584; marries Edward, **18**, 584; coronation of, **18**, 584; court of, **18**, 598, 599; flees to sanctuary, **18**, 607, 608; parted from children, **18**, 609, 610; validity of marriage with Edward attacked by Gloucester, **18**, 610–613; immunity to, granted by Richard III, **18**, 620; reconciliation of, with Richard III, **18**, 621; influence in Ireland, **21**, 392.

Elizabeth of York (1466–1503), daughter of Edward IV and Elizabeth Woodville, mother of Henry VIII; parliament declares illegitimate, **18**, 618; Richard III plans to marry, **18**, 621 and note; claims of, to throne, **19**, 16; marriage of, with Henry VII (1486), **19**, 19; coronation of, **19**, 23, 24; death of, **19**, 40.

Elizabethtown, old name for Elizabeth, New Jersey (U. S. A.), **23**, 27.

Elkass, brother of Shah Tamasp, supported by Suleiman I (1548), **24**, 345.

Ellac, eldest son of Attila; death of (453 A.D.), **6**, 595.

Ellandun, a place in Wiltshire, England; Egbert defeats Mercians at (825 or 823 A.D.), **18**, 66.

Ellenborough, Edward Law, Baron (1750–1818), English jurist; opposes reforms of criminal law, **21**, 491.

Ellenborough, Edward Law, Earl of (1790–1871), English statesman and soldier; annexes Sind (Scinde) to British Indian dominions, **21**, 619; becomes governor-general of India, **22**, 144; issues proclamations to people of India, **22**, 145; "final treaty" of, imposed on people of India, **22**, 147; conquers Mahrattas at Maharajpore (Dec. 28th, 1843), **22**, 149; recalled by East India Company (1844), **22**, 149.

Elliot or Eliot, George Augustus, first Baron Heathfield (1717–1790), an English soldier; defends Gibraltar against the French, **20**, 639.

Elliott, Jesse Duncan (1782–1845), American naval commander; in battle of Lake Erie (1813), **23**, 331.

Ellipi, an ancient Asiatic kingdom, **2**, 585.

Ellsworth, Oliver (1745–1807), American statesman and jurist; sent by Adams on embassy to France (1799), **23**, 315.

Elohists, Jewish narrators, **2**, 53, 58.

Elphinstone, Arthur, see **Balmerino, Lord**.

Elphinstone, George William Keith (1782?–1842), an English general; at Jalalabad (1842), **22**, 142.

Elphinstone, John (1722–1785), a Scotch naval officer; while in Russian service burns Turkish fleet (1770), **17**, 381; **24**, 227, 417.

Eltekeh, see **Altaku**.

Elu, aboriginal language of Ceylon, **2**, 489.

Elulæus (Eluli), king, under the name of Pylas, of Sidon and Tyre (ca. 728–692 B.C.), **1**, 177, 395, 404, 407; **2**, 284.

Ely, Isle of, see **Isle of Ely**.

Elymæans, inhabitants of Elam, *q. v.*

Elymais, see **Elam**.

Elymi, Sicilian tribe, **2**, 316; **3**, 202.

Emancipation of the serfs in Russia; proclamation of, issued by Alexander II (1861), **17**, 586.

Emancipation Proclamation of 1863, see **Proclamation of Emancipation**.

Emanuel I (the Fortunate) (1469–1521) king of Portugal, 1495–1521; proclaimed king (1495), **10**, 484; discoveries under, **10**, 475, 486; **22**, 457, 468; **23**, 652; acquires portion of South America from the river Amazon to the river Plate, **22**, 468; conciliates the fidalgos, **10**, 484; expulsion of unbaptised Jews and Moors under (1497), **10**, 485; marries Isabella, infante of Spain (1497), **10**, 485; marries Doña Maria of Spain (1500), **10**, 486; death of (1521), **10**, 487; characterisation of, **10**, 487.

Emaun-Ghur, stronghold in desert of Baluchistan, British India; destroyed by General Napier (1843), **22**, 147.

Embabeh, battle of, see **Pyramids**.

Embalming, see **Funeral Customs**.

Emerson, Ralph Waldo (1803–1882), an American poet and philosopher; Concord Ode by, **23**, 242.

Émery, Michael Particelli, Sieur d' (d. 1650), French statesman; superintendent of finances (1646), **11**, 498.

Emesa (Homs), a city in Syria; battle of (272 A.D.), **6**, 423–424.

Émigrés, Les (the Emigrants), the royalists who left France in 1789 and succeeding years; motives of, for emigrating, **12**, 209 seq.

Emilia (Æmilia), a division of northern Italy; established (1859), **9**, 606.

Emin Pasha (d. 1769), Turkish general in Russian war with Turkey, 1768; defeat and death of, **24**, 416.

Emin Pasha or Bey (Eduard Schnitzer) (1840–1892), a noted African explorer, cut off by the Mahdi from communication with Egypt (1883); liberation of, **15**, 556.

Emma Adelheid Wilhelmina Theresia (1858–), queen of Netherlands; marriage of, to King William III, **14**, 64; becomes queen regent (1890–1898), **14**, 65.

Emmanuel-Philibert (1528–1580), duke of Savoy; recovers his Piedmontese towns, **9**, 472; succeeds to the rights of his father Charles III (1553), **9**, 504; at battle of St. Quentin, **11**, 347; **13**, 382; **19**, 260; marries Marguerite of France, **11**, 350.

Emmendingen, town in Germany, battle of (1796), **14**, 514.

Emmet, Robert (1778–1803), Irish revolutionist; insurrection of (1802–1803), **21**, 444–445; death of, **21**, 445.

Emmet, Thomas Addis (1764–1827), Irish lawyer and politician; implicated in rebellion of 1798, **21**, 441; banished from Ireland (1804), **21**, 442.

Empecinado, The, see **Diaz, Juan**.

Empingham, England; battle of (1470), **18**, 588.

Empson (Emson), Richard (d. 1510), English politician; career of, under Henry VII, **19**, 42; execution of, **19**, 56.

E-mutbal, see **Yamudbal**.

En-anna-tum II, Babylonian king, **1**, 324.

Enbasha, see **Belbasha**.

Enciso, Martin Fernandez de (ca. 1470–1528), Spanish lawyer and explorer; colonising efforts of, **22**, 471.

Encomienda, see **Ripartimiento**.

Encyclopædia (Encyclopédie), The, a French encyclopædia (published 1751–1772); political importance of, **12**, 62.

Endicott, John (1589–1665), governor of Massachusetts; receives patent of land in Massachusetts (1628), **22**, 640; efforts at colonisation, **22**, 640; justice toward Indians, **22**, 642; checks opposition in colony (1629), **22**, 643.

Endlicher, Stephan Ladislaus (1804–1849), Hungarian scientist; demands dismissal of Metternich, **14**, 620; presents students' petition to Emperor Francis Joseph I of Austria, **14**, 623.

Enersön, Marten, bishop of Skálholt; evangelistic influence of, in Iceland (1540), **16**, 266.

Enfantin, Barthélemy Prosper (1796–1864), French socialist; teaching of, **13**, 209.

Engadine, a valley in Switzerland; situation of, **16**, 588; independence proclaimed in, **16**, 589.

Engagement, The, an agreement between Charles I of England and the Scottish

commissioners (1647); terms of, **21**, 294 seq.
Engelbrechtsson, Engelbrecht, leader of Swedish peasants; revolt under (1433), **16**, 207.
Engelstadt, town in Germany; battle of (1525), **14**, 264.
Engen, town in Germany; battle of (1800), **12**, 505.
Enghien, Louis Antoine Henri de Bourbon-Condé, Duke d' (1772–1804), a French prince, executed, **12**, 534–535; **17**, 446.
England, main treatment, **18**, entire; **19**, entire; **20**, entire; **21**, 451–688; **18**, Chapter I, Pre-historic and Roman Britain (to 449 A.D.), 1–30; Chapter II, The Anglo-Saxon conquest (449–871 A.D.), 30–74; Chapter III, Alfred and his successors (871–1017 A.D.), 74–119; Chapter IV, The Danish and later English kings (1017–1066 A.D.), 119–168; Chapter V, The Norman conquest (1066–1087 A.D.), 168–217; Chapter VI, The sons of the Conqueror and Stephen (1087–1154 A.D.), 217–257; Chapter VII, The reign of Henry II (1154–1189 A.D.), 257–305; Chapter VIII, Richard the Lion-Hearted (1189–1199 A.D.), 305–329; Chapter IX, King John and Magna Charta (1199–1216 A.D.), 329–355; *Preliminary Estimate of the Reign of Henry III*, by Prof. T. F. Tout, 356–362; Chapter X, The reign of Henry III (1216–1272 A.D.), 363–390; Chapter XI, The reign of Edward I (1272–1307 A.D.), 390–430; Chapter XII, Edward II and Edward III (1307–1377 A.D.), 430–485; Chapter XIII, The reign of Richard II (1377–1399 A.D.), 485–515; Chapter XIV, Henry IV and Henry V (1399–1422 A.D.), 515–545; Chapter XV, The reign of Henry VI (1422–1461 A.D.), 545–580; Chapter XVI, The reign of Edward IV (1461–1483 A.D.), 580–605; Chapter XVII, Edward V and Richard III (1483–1485 A.D.), 605–626; **19**, *A Characterisation of the Tudor and Stuart Periods* (an essay by Dr. James Gairdner), 1–12; Chapter I, The reign of Henry VII (1485–1509 A.D.), 13–54; Chapter II, Henry VIII and Cardinal Wolsey (1509–1527 A.D.), 54–96; Chapter III, The fall of Wolsey (1528–1530 A.D.), 96–121; Chapter IV, The divorce from Rome (1530–1535 A.D.), 121–157; Chapter V, The last years of Henry VIII (1535–1547 A.D.), 157–206; Chapter VI, Edward VI and the protectorate (1547–1553 A.D.), 206–233; Chapter VII, The reign of Mary (1553–1558 A.D.), 233–267; Chapter VIII, The accession of Elizabeth (1558–1561 A.D.), 267–292; Chapter IX, Mary Queen of Scots (1561–1569 A.D.), 292–328; Chapter X, Religious feuds (1562–1578 A.D.), 328–356; Chapter XI, The last days of Mary Queen of Scots (1578–1587 A.D.), 356–382; Chapter XII, The Spanish Armada (1587–1588 A.D.), 382–405; Chapter XIII, The last years of Elizabeth (1588–1603 A.D.), 405–442; Chapter XIV, The religious history of Elizabeth's reign, 442–455; Chapter XV, Elizabethan commerce, art, and literature, 455–469; Chapter XVI, The Stuart dynasty; James I (1603–1625 A.D.), 469–516; Chapter XVII, Commerce and letters; and a review of the constitution, 516–534; Chapter XVIII, Charles I and Buckingham (1625–1629 A.D.), 534–565; Chapter XIX, Charles I and Strafford (1629–1641 A.D.), 565–597; Chapter XX, Commons against crown (1641–1642 A.D.), 597–629; **20**, Chapter I, The civil war (1642–1646 A.D.), 1–46; Chapter II, The last years of Charles I (1646–1649 A.D.), 46–84; Chapter III, The victorious commonwealth (1649–1651 A.D.), 84–113; Chapter IV, Cromwell against parliament (1651–1653 A.D.), 113–144; Chapter V, Cromwell as protector (1653–1658 A.D.), 144–192; Chapter VI, The end of the commonwealth (1658–1660 A.D.), 192–222; Chapter VII, The restoration of the Stuarts (1660–1668 A.D.), 222–269; Chapter VIII, The latter part of Charles II's reign (1668–1685 A.D.), 269–317; Chapter IX, The state of England in 1685, 317–359; Chapter X, James II and the glorious revolution (1685–1688 A.D.), 359–420; Chapter XI, William and Mary (1689–1702 A.D.), 420–470; Chapter XII, Queen Anne (1702–1714 A.D.), 470–506; Chapter XIII, Reign of George I (1714–27 A.D.), 506–538; Chapter XIV, Reign of George II (1727–60 A.D.), 538–593; Chapter XV, Thirty years of George III (1760–91 A.D.), 593–654; **21**, Book IV, Chapter I, *Historical Development of England from 1792 to 1815*, by Prof. Oman, 451–486; Chapter II, Reaction and reform (1816–30 A.D.), 486–547; Chapter III, William IV and the Reform Bill (1830–37 A.D.), 547–584; Chapter IV, Early years of Queen Victoria (1837–56 A.D.), 584–618; Chapter V, Half a century of progress (1856–1907 A.D.), 618–679; Bibliography (Great Britain and colonies), **22**, 369–394; Chronology (55 B.C.–1485 A.D.), **18**, 639–648; (1485–1642), **19**, 635–643; (1642–1791), **20**, 664–670; (since 1782), **21**, 681–688. Documents relating to British history, **17**, 676–679; **18**, 627; **22**, 349–367; **24**, 676–679.
England, Rulers of:
Egbert 802–839 A.D., **18**, 66–68.
Æthelwulf 839–858, 68–70.
Æthelbald 858–860, 70.
Æthelberht 860–866, 71.
Æthelred 866–871, 71–73.
Alfred 871–901, 74–92.
Eadward the Elder 901–925, 93–95.
Æthelstan 925–940, 95–101.
Eadmund 940–946, 101–102.
Eadred 946–955, 103.
Eadwig 955–959, 104–107.
Eadgar 959–975, 107–110.

Eadward the Martyr 975–979, 110–111.
Æthelred (II) the Unready 979–1016, 111–117.
Eadmund Ironside 1016, 118.
Canute 1017–1035, 119–123.
Harold 1035–1040, 123–126.
Harthacnut 1040–1042, 126–127.
Edward the Confessor 1042–1066, 127–145.
Harold 1066, 145–158.
William (I) the Conqueror 1066–1087, 172–202.
William (II) Rufus 1087–1100, 212–228.
Henry I 1100–1135, 228–240.
Stephen of Blois 1135–1154, 240–256.
Henry II 1154–1189, 257–296.
Richard I 1189–1199, 305–328.
John 1199–1216, 329–362.
Henry III 1216–1272, 363–389.
Edward I 1272–1307, 390–429.
Edward II 1307–1327, 430–445.
Edward III 1327–1377, 445–484.
Richard II 1377–1399, 485–508.
Henry IV 1399–1413, 508–526.
Henry V 1413–1422, 527–544.
Henry VI 1422–1461, 545–579.
Edward IV 1461–1483, 579–604.
Edward V 1483, 605–613.
Richard III 1483–1485, 613–626.
Henry VII 1485–1509, **19**, 13–53.
Henry VIII 1509–1547, 54–205.
Edward VI 1547–1553, 206–229.
Mary 1553–1558, 232–266.
Elizabeth 1558–1603, 267–468.
James I 1603–1625, 469–515.
Charles I 1625–1649, **19**, 534–628; **20**, 1–83.
The Commonwealth 1649–1660, **20**, 84–221.
Charles II 1660–1685, 211–316.
James II 1685–1689, 359–419.
William III and Mary 1689–1694, 420–448.
William III 1694–1702, 448–469.
Anne 1702–1714, 470–505.
George I 1714–1727, 506–537.
George II 1727–1760, 538–592.
George III 1760–1820, **20**, 593–653; **21**, 451–511.
George IV 1820–1830, **21**, 511–546.
William IV 1830–1837, 547–583.
Victoria 1837–1901, 584–658.
Edward VII 1901–, 658–678.
Englefield, town in Berkshire, England; battle of (871), **18**, 73.
English Navy, see **Naval Affairs**.
Enianians, see **Oetæans**.
Eni-el, king of Hamath (720 B.C.); deposed, **2**, 383.
Enio, see **Ma**.
Enlil, Babylonian deity; identified with Bel, **1**, 351; chief god in Nippur, **1**, 351–352.
Enna (Henna), ancient name of Castrogiovanni in Sicily; massacre of (134 B.C.), **5**, 324.
En-ne-ugun, king of Kish ca. 4000 B.C.; king of the hordes of Gishban, **1**, 356.
Enniskillen, city of Ulster, Ireland; battle of (1689), **20**, 425.
Ennius, Quintus (239–169 B.C.), Roman epic poet; one of the founders of Latin literature, **5**, 358.
Ennodius, Magnus Felix (473–521 A.D.), bishop of Pavia; recognises papal infallibility, **8**, 528.
Ensenada, Zenon Silva, Marquis (1690–1762), Spanish statesman; power and influence of, **10**, 301, 302; disgraced, **10**, 302; returns to court, **10**, 303.
Enshagkushanna (ca. 4500 B.C.), earliest recorded king of Babylon; nationality of, **1**, 351.
Enslin, town in South Africa; battle of (1899), **22**, 306.
En-teme-na (ca. 4120 B.C.), king of Shirpurla; records of, **1**, 355–356.
Entlebuch, a valley in Switzerland; revolt in (1653), **16**, 654.
Entragues, Mademoiselle d'; see **Verneuil, Marquise de**.
Enville, De la Rochefoucauld d', French naval commander (1746); expedition of, against Louisburg, **12**, 45.
Enylus (fourth century B.C.), king of Byblus; joins Alexander against Persians (333 B.C.), **2**, 295; **4**, 309.
Enzio (1225–1272), king of Sicily, son of Frederick II of Germany; imprisonment of, **14**, 117.
Eogan (fifth century A.D.), Irish king, stem-father of northern Hui Neill, **21**, 342.
Epaminondas (ca. 418–362 B.C.), Theban soldier and statesman; wars of, with Sparta, **3**, 143; founds Messene (369 B.C.), **3**, 151; **4**, 174 seq.; strategy of, **3**, 278, 426; merits and attainments of, **4**, 139, 185, 196–199; military genius of, **4**, 142, 154–159; at battle of Mantinea, **4**, 191–196; death of, **4**, 194.
Epaphroditus (first century A.D.), Roman freedman, secretary of Nero; at death of Nero, **6**, 223.
Epaphroditus, Mettius (first century A.D.), Greek grammarian; library of, **6**, 347.
Epaphus, mythical king and god of Egypt; identified with Apis, **1**, 223, 232.
Epeans, a Greek tribe; origin of, **3**, 101; early records of, **3**, 121–122.
Epeirus, see **Epirus**.
Eperatus (third century B.C.), general of Achæan League (219 B.C.); opposed by Aratus, **4**, 527.
Eperies or **Eperjes**, capital of Sáros, Hungary; the tribunal of (1686), **14**, 398.
Épernon, Jean Louis de Nogaret de la Valette, Duke d' (1554–1642); intrigues with Biron and the other malcontent nobles, **11**, 413; conspires with Marie de' Medici against Louis XIII (1617), **11**, 444; besieges Rochelle (1621), **11**, 446.
Epeus (Epeius), Greek chieftain; at siege of Troy, **3**, 90.
Ephesus (Samorna), Ionian city in Lydia, Asia Minor; Jews in (first century A.D.), **2**, 170; origin of, **2**, 424, 440; worship at, **2**, 424; early coinage and writings of, **4**, 433–434; Crœsus besieges, **2**, 448–449; temple of Artemis at; construction of, **3**, 480; destruction of (356 B.C.), **4**, 219, 260; religious superstitions at, **4**, 308.

Ephialtes (d. 456 B.C.), Athenian statesman and general; at head of democratic party of Athens with Pericles, **3**, 245, 425; friend and partisan of Pericles, **3**, 420–422; judicial and constitutional reforms of, **3**, 448, 454, 458; assassination of, **3**, 455, 550.
Ephialtes, a Malian; betrays Greeks at Thermopylæ (480 B.C.), **3**, 323–325.
Ephialtes, Athenian orator (fourth century B.C.); Alexander the Great demands death of, **4**, 273.
Ephorus (ca. 408 B.C.), Greek historian; records of, concerning Themistocles, **3**, 399; charges of, against Pericles, **3**, 552.
Ephraim, one of the twelve tribes of Israel; origin of, **2**, 60, 66; freed from Philistine yoke (ca. 1000 B.C.), **2**, 84; foundation of Samaria, a city of (ca. 900 B.C.), **2**, 107.
Ephthalites, see White Huns.
Epicharis, a Roman courtesan; in conspiracy against Nero (ca. 65 A.D.), **6**, 202–203.
Epicharmus (ca. 540–450 B.C.), Greek comic poet; writings of, in collection of Linus, **3**, 473.
Epictetus of Hierapolis (ca. 89 A.D.), a Stoic philosopher; discourses of, on philosophy, **6**, 309–311.
Epicurean School, founded by Epicurus at Athens (306 B.C.); adherence of prominent Romans to, **5**, 576.
Epicurus (342–270 B.C.), an Athenian philosopher; position of, in Greek thought, **4**, xxvii.
Epicydes (third century B.C.), a Syracusan soldier; intrigues of, **5**, 263; defends Syracuse (212 B.C.), **5**, 264; flight of, to Agrigentum, **5**, 265; flees to Carthage, **5**, 266.
Epidaurus, a town in Peloponnesus; captured by Dorians (ca. 1000 B.C.), **3**, 119; relations of, with Ægina, **3**, 183, 185; ally of Corinth (ca. 460 B.C.), **3**, 423, 424; hostility of, toward Athens (ca. 448 B.C.), **3**, 432; attacked by Athenians (430 B.C.), **3**, 543; ally of Lacedæmon (394 B.C.), **4**, 105; ally of Thebes (365 B.C.), **4**, 188; joins Achæan league, **4**, 522.
Epigoni, mythological Greek heroes; war of, **3**, 85.
Epimenides (seventh century B.C.), a Cretan poet and prophet; influence of, on Greek morals, **3**, 208.
Epiphanes, see Antiochus IV, Antiochus XI, Ptolemy V, and Seleucus V.
Epiphanius, Saint (ca. 315–403 A.D.), father of the Eastern Church; pleads cause of the people to Theodoric the Great of Italy, **7**, 390.
Epiphanius (fifth century A.D.), bishop of Ticinum (Pavia); negotiations of, with Ricimer (ca. 471), **6**, 614.
Epirus (Epeiros), ancient province in Greece; oracle of Dodona in, **3**, 37; wars with Ætolia (ca. 1300 B.C.), **3**, 71; early home of Greeks, **3**, 112, 152; wars with Macedonia (346 B.C.), **4**, 233; (216 B.C.), **4**, 528; under Pyrrhus (295–272 B.C.), **4**, 452; early history of, **4**, 502; conquers Macedonia (ca. 264 B.C.), **4**, 461.
Episcopate of Utrecht, see Utrecht, Episcopate of.
Episthenes of Amphipolis (fifth and fourth centuries B.C.), Greek soldier; commands targeteers at Cunaxa (401 B.C.), **4**, 58.
Epitadeus (fourth century B.C.), Spartan ephor; law of, **4**, 78.
Eppenstein, Gerhard von (thirteenth century), archbishop of Mainz; favours election of Adolphus of Nassau (1292), **14**, 158.
Epponina (first century B.C.), wife of Sabinus Julius; story of, **6**, 241–242.
Era of Good Feeling, term applied in American history to period from 1817 to 1824; significance of, **23**, 354.
Erasistratus (ca. 400 B.C.), an Athenian politician; elected one of the Thirty Tyrants (404 B.C.), **4**, 2.
Erasmus, Desiderius (1465–1536), a Dutch classical and theological scholar; discredits abuses of Catholicism, **13**, 368, 377; character of, **13**, 597; supports Martin Luther (1520), **14**, 257.
Eratosthenes (ca. 400 B.C.), Athenian politician; elected one of the Thirty Tyrants, 404 B.C., **4**, 2.
Eratosthenes (ca. 276–196 B.C.), an Alexandrian scientist; learning and map-making of, **4**, 606–607.
Erba-Adad (ca. 1050 B.C.), king of Assyria; reign of, in Dark Ages, **1**, 378.
Erech, Babylonian kingdom; E-anna-tum, king of Shirpurla, wages war against (ca. 4200 B.C.), **1**, 324, 355; kingdom of (ca. 3100 B.C.), **1**, 326.
Erechtheis or Erechthidæ, Attic tribe; origin of (507 B.C.), **3**, 161, 238; inscription to, **3**, 423.
Erechtheum, an Ionic temple of Athena Polias; restoration of, begun (ca. 431 B.C.), **3**, 453; situation of, **3**, 479; dimensions of, **3**, 482.
Erechtheus (Erichthonius), a legendary hero of Athens; legends of, **3**, 78, 156, 340.
Erechthid, see Erechtheis.
Eretria, city of Eubœa, Greece; government and power of, **3**, 188, 189; at war with Chalcis, **3**, 189; invaded by Persians (490 B.C.), **3**, 268–271.
Erfurt, city in Saxony, Prussia; assembly of (1808), **12**, 570; **17**, 463 seq.; besieged (1375), **14**, 190; German imperial diet at (1850), **15**, 457.
Ergica (d. ca. 702 A.D.), king of the Goths; reign of, **10**, 28–29; persecution of the Jews under, **10**, 29.
Erginus, mythological king of Orchomenos; imposes tribute on Thebans, **3**, 70; death of, **3**, 70.
Eri-Aku, see Rim-Sin.
Eric I "the Usurper," king of Denmark 850–854 A.D.; destroys Hamburg, **16**, 43.
Eric II, king of Denmark 854–883 A.D.; opposition of, to Christianity, **16**, 43.
Eric (I or III) "the Good," king of Denmark 1095–1103; condition of church under, **16**, 144; prosperity of Denmark during reign of, **16**, 145; death of, **16**, 146.
Eric (II or IV) Emun, king of Denmark 1135–1137; aids Harold IV of Normandy, **16**, 108; accession of, **16**, 147; war of, with Magnus, **16**, 147; murders brother Harold, **16**, 147; death of, **16**, 147.
Eric (III or V) "the Lamb," king of Denmark 1137–1147; reign of, **16**, 148.
Eric (IV or VI) "Plovpenning," king of Denmark 1241–1250; liberated from imprisonment, **16**, 165; accession of, **16**, 169 seq.; quarrel of, with brother Abel, **16**, 169; death of, **16**, 170; canonisation of, **16**, 171.
Eric (V or VII) "Glipping," king of Denmark 1259–1286; accession of, **16**, 174; ravages Sweden, **16**, 191; death, **16**, 175.
Eric (VI or VIII) "Menved," king of Denmark 1286–1320; political and religious controversies of, **16**, 176; compiles *Law of Zealand*, **16**, 177; collects *Congesta Menvedi*, **16**, 177; death of, **16**, 177.
Eric VII of Pomerania (Eric XIII of Sweden), king of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden 1397–1440; reigns with Margaret (1397–1412), **16**, 204; reign of, alone, **16**, 205; military disasters of, **16**, 206; abdication and death of, **16**, 208.
Eric (I) "Blodæxe," king of Norway ca. 898–940; reign and character of, **16**, 51 seq.
Eric (II) "Priesthater," king of Norway 1280–1299; negotiations of, with Edward I of England, **18**, 401; claims throne of Scotland, **16**, 119; **18**, 404; death of, **16**, 119.
Eric (I or IX) Saint, king of Sweden 1155–ca. 1160; reign of, **16**, 188; death of, **16**, 189; laws of, **16**, 189.
Eric (II or X) "Knutsson," king of Sweden 1210–1216 or 1220; reign of, **16**, 190.
Eric (III or XI) "The Stammerer," king of Sweden 1222–1250; reign of, **16**, 190.
Eric (IV or XII), king of Sweden 1350–1359; rules Sweden with his father, Magnus II, **16**, 183; death of, **16**, 195.
Eric XIII of Sweden, see Eric VII of Pomerania, king of Denmark.
Eric XIV, king of Sweden 1560–1569, son of Gustavus Vasa; designated heir, **16**, 290; conspiracy of, against father, **16**, 292; reign of, **16**, 298–300; courtships of, **16**, 348; **19**, 295; at war with Denmark (1563), **16**, 347; imprisonment and death of, **16**, 300.
Ericson, Leif (ca. 1000), Norse adventurer and son of Eric the Red; introduces Christianity into Greenland, **22**, 404; voyages of, **22**, 405–407.
Ericsson, John (1803–1889), Swedish-American engineer; constructs the ironclad *Monitor*, **23**, 427.
Eric the Red (Eric Jarl), Scandinavian explorer; colonises Greenland (ca. 985 A.D.), **16**, 48; **22**, 404; expedition of, to England (ca. 1014), **16**, 47.
Erichthonius, see Erechtheus.
Eridu, an ancient city in Babylonia, the modern Abu Shahrein; temple of Ea at, **1**, 342.

Erie, Lake, one of the Great Lakes (U. S. A.); explored by La Salle (1679), **23**, 76; battle of (1813), **23**, 331.
Erie Canal, completion of (1825), **23**, 500.
Erigena, Johannes Scotus (ca. 800–ca. 891), Irish scholar; flees from Ireland in invasion of the Northmen, **21**, 346.
Erimon (Heremon), an Irish chief (ca. 100 B.C.); rules Leinster and Connaught, **21**, 333.
Erizzo, Paul (fifteenth century), Venetian general; defends Eubœa, **24**, 331.
Erlach, Charles Louis (1726–1798), Bernese soldier; enters council at Bern, **17**, 22; withdraws troops, **17**, 23; slain, **17**, 23; **12**, 461.
Erlach, Rudolf von (d. 1369), Bernese nobleman; leads the Bernese at battle of Laupen, **16**, 571.
Erlau, capital of Heves county, Hungary; surrenders to Austrians (1687), **24**, 395.
Ermenigild (sixth century A.D.), Gothic prince; establishes court at Seville, **10**, 21; in rebellion against Leuvigild, **10**, 21–22; death of, **10**, 22.
Ernest (1553–1595), archduke of Austria, son of Maximilian II; appointed governor of Netherlands, **13**, 529.
Ernest (1554–1612), duke of Bavaria, elector of Cologne; made archbishop (1583), **14**, 321.
Ernest, duke of Brunswick and Goslar; war of, with Smalkaldic league (1542), **14**, 281–282.
Ernest Augustus (1629–1698), duke of Brunswick-Hanover, first elector of Hanover; appointed elector, **14**, 401.
Ernest Augustus (1771–1851), duke of Cumberland, king of Hanover, fifth son of George III of England; revokes constitution of Hanover, **15**, 404–407; **21**, 588.
Ernestine Line, the older of the two lines of the house of Saxony; founded (1485); overthrow of, **14**, 319–320.
Erpingham, Thomas of (fifteenth century), English general; at battle of Agincourt (1415), **11**, 172.
Errazuriz, Federico (1825–1877), president of Chili (1871), **23**, 610; (1896), **23**, 611.
Erskine, John (d. 1572), earl of Mar; chosen regent for James VI, **21**, 270.
Erskine, John (1675–1732), eleventh earl of Mar, Scottish politician; rising of, in favour of James III (the Pretender), **20**, 509–510.
Erskine, Thomas, Baron Erskine (1750–1823), a British jurist; defends Lord Gordon (1781), **20**, 636; in "All-the-Talents" ministry (1806–1807), **21**, 470.
Ertoghrul (d. 1288), the founder of the Ottoman empire; leads a band into Asia Minor, **24**, 310; conquests of, in Asia Minor, **24**, 311, 312; first acquaintance of, with Koran, **24**, 312.
Ervigius, king of the Goths; establishes his claim to the crown (680 A.D.), **10**, 28.
Erzerum (the ancient Theodosiopolis), city in Asiatic Turkey; fortress of, defends Armenia against Persia, **7**, 121.

Esarhaddon (Assur-akhe-iddin), the son of Sennacherib, and his successor to the throne of Assyria 680–668 B.C.; main treatment, **1**, 415–425; invades Egypt, **1**, 162; campaigns of, **1**, 178.

Escalade, The, repulse of Savoyards at Geneva (1602), **16**, 642.

Eschenbach, Baron Walter von, a follower of John the Parricide; conspires in murder of Albert I of Germany (1308), **14**, 163.

Escorial, or less properly Escurial, a building in Spain, containing a mausoleum, monastery, palace, and church; erected (1563–1584) by Philip II of Spain, **10**, 258.

Escovedo, Juan de, secretary of Don John of Austria; assassination of (1578), **10**, 253.

Esdras, Hebrew prophet, **2**, 127, 132.

Eshbaal, see Ishbosheth.

Esionians, a Pelasgian tribe, **2**, 401, 425.

Eskil, a Danish archbishop of the twelfth century; intervenes at the siege of Arkona, **16**, 152–153.

Esmun, see Æsculapius.

Esopus, a town on the Hudson River, about eighty miles from New York; Indians attack, **23**, 23.

España, J. M., martyr to Colombian liberty (1797), **23**, 578.

Espartero, Baldomero (1797–1879), duke of Vittoria, Spanish soldier; defeats Carlists at Luchana (1836), **10**, 397; drives Carlists from Spain (1840), **10**, 398; regent of Spain (1841–1843), **10**, 399.

Espejo, Antonio, a Spanish explorer; expedition of, in search of Rodriguez (1582–1583), **22**, 552.

Espejo, Eugenio, Ecuadorian revolutionist; founds political society, **23**, 584.

Espinosa, battle of (1808), **10**, 342.

Esprémesnil, Jean Jacques Duval d' (1746–1794), a French politician; defends the privileges of the parliament of Paris (1788), **12**, 146.

Esquivel or Esquibel, Juan (John) de (fifteenth century), a Spanish soldier; establishes first settlement in Jamaica (1509), **22**, 471; punishes revolted Indians of Saona and Higuey, **22**, 538.

Essedones, a Scythian tribe, **2**, 442; funeral customs of, **2**, 443.

Essen, Count Hans Hendrick von (1755–1824), Swedish soldier; first viceroy of Norway, **16**, 472.

Essenes, a Jewish sect of the second century B.C.; doctrines of, **2**, 161, 174.

Essex, kingdom of, founded, **18**, 38.

Essex, Arthur Capel, Earl of, see Capel.

Essex, Robert Devereux, 2nd Earl of (1567–1601), an English nobleman; succeeds Leicester as favourite of Elizabeth, **19**, 408; commands land forces in expedition against Cadiz (1593), **10**, 246; **13**, 530; **19**, 415; jealousy of, toward Walter Raleigh, **19**, 416; quarrel of, with Elizabeth, **19**, 418–419; made lord-lieutenant of Ireland (1599), **19**, 424; conspiracy of, **19**, 424–426; trial and execution of (1601), **19**, 426–427.

Essex, Robert Devereux, 3rd Earl of (1591–1646), an English general, son of the second earl of Essex; refuses to accompany the king from London, **19**, 628; joins parliamentary forces in war against the king, **20**, 6; at battle of Edgehill (1642), **20**, 8; irresolution of, at Turaham Green, **20**, 9; captures Reading (1643), **20**, 11; relieves city of Gloucester, **20**, 15; wins first battle of Newbury, **20**, 16; reception in London, **20**, 17; loses his army in Cornwall (1644), **20**, 25; death, **20**, 45.

Essex, Walter Devereux, 1st Earl of (1541–1576), an English statesman and soldier; as undertaker of Ireland, **21**, 409; death of, **21**, 409.

Essling, village of Austria; battle of (May 21st–22nd, 1809), known also as battle of Aspern or Gross Aspern, **12**, 572–573; **14**, 553–555.

Essling, Prince of, see Massena.

Estaing, Charles Hector, Count d' (1729–1794), French soldier and naval officer; brings fleet to aid of American colonies, **12**, 132; **23**, 269; conflict with English admiral, **23**, 272; joins Lincoln in attack on Savannah, **23**, 271.

Este, a noble house of Italy, rulers of Ferrara and Modena; its rise to power, **9**, 62; leaders of Guelf party in Modena, **9**, 108; cruelty of rule in Ferrara under the marquis Albert, **9**, 252; their rule in Modena in the fifteenth century, **9**, 498.

Este, Alfonso I d', duke of Ferrara (1486–1534), Italian ruler and soldier; in the League of Cambray against Venice (1509), **9**, 432; in the battle of Ravenna, **9**, 435.

Este, Anne d', see Nemours, Duchess of.

Este, Cesare d' (1562–1628), duke of Modena and Reggio, Italian ruler; loses Ferrara to Pope Clement VII, **9**, 481; beautifies Modena, **9**, 498.

Estella, town in northern Spain; battle of (June 25th, 1874), **10**, 415.

Esther, Book of, circumstances of composition of, **2**, 137.

Esthonia, a government of Russia, one of the so-called Baltic provinces; conquest of (1219), **16**, 160.

Estrade, Don Gutierrez de, a member of the monarchical party in Mexico; proposes an Austrian archduke as emperor of Mexico (1846), **23**, 627–628.

Estrades, Godefroy, Count d' (1607–1686), a French soldier and diplomat; quarrel with a Spanish ambassador (1661), **11**, 564; ambassador to Holland, **11**, 567; plenipotentiary at Nimeguen, **11**, 589.

Estrées, Gabrielle d' (1571–1599), a mistress of Henry IV of France, **11**, 409–410.

Estrées, Jean, Count d' (1628–1707), a French admiral; private enterprises against Dutch (1676–1678), **11**, 586; in war of League of Augsburg (1689), **11**, 601 seq.

Estrées, Louis Letellier, Count d' (1697–1771), French soldier; proceeds against Hanover, **12**, 72–73; **15**, 200.

Estremadura, a province of Portugal; Alfonso I seizes strongholds in, **10**, 431.

Estremadura, a former province of Spain; invaded by the Portuguese, **10**, 272.

Estridsen, see Svend II.

Estrup, Jacob Brönnum Scavenius (1825–), Danish statesman; premier, **16**, 449.

Étampes, Anne de Pisseleu, Duchess of (1508–1576), mistress of Francis I of France; her influence over the king, **11**, 322.

Etana, hero of Babylonian legend dealing with the future life, **1**, 531–532.

Étaples, town of northeastern France; treaty at, between Henry VII of England and Charles VIII of France (1492), **11**, 287; **19**, 27.

Et Cætera Oath (1640), oath imposed on English clergy, pledging them to resistance against all change in ecclesiastical polity, **19**, 578.

Etchmiadzin, town in the province of Erivan, Russian Caucasus; battle of (1804), **17**, 459; occupied by Russians (1829), **17**, 543.

Eteocretans, people of ancient Crete, **2**, 64.

Eteonicus (ca. 400 B.C.), Spartan soldier and admiral; in the battle of Mytilene (406 B.C.), **3**, 635; reduces Thracian cities (405 B.C.), **3**, 640; **4**, 73; commands in Ægina, **4**, 121.

Ethandune, the modern Eddington or Heddington, Wiltshire, England; battle of (878 A.D.), **18**, 79.

Ethbaal, see Ithobaal.

Ethelbert, king of Kent, see Æthelberht.

Ethelfleda, see Æthelflæd.

Ethelfrid, see Æthelfrith.

Ethelred, see Æthelred.

Ethelwulf, see Æthelwulf.

Ethiopia (Cush), region of ancient Africa, south of Egypt, broadly corresponding to the modern Nubia; tributary to Egypt, **1**, 59, 129; as original home of Egyptians, **1**, 77, 263; identification of Ethiopians and Cushites, **1**, 86–87; in wars with Egyptians, **1**, 110–111, 129–131, 137, 177–179; mines worked by Egyptians, **1**, 111, 147; conquest of Egypt by Ethiopians, **1**, 174–177, 181; invaded by Assyrians, **1**, 178, 179, 408, 427; Phœnician trade with, **2**, 281, 311, 333; products of, **2**, 336; invasion of, by Cambyses, **2**, 192, 602–603; Ethiopians in Xerxes' army, **3**, 363; under Ptolemy II, **4**, 569.

Ethiopia (Abyssinia), relations of, with Byzantine empire, **7**, 124; **9**, 313.

Ethiopians, a people of Baluchistan, **2**, 489, 568.

Ethnike Hetæria, see Hetæria.

Étienne d'Albert, bishop of Ostia; see Innocent VI.

Etioles, Mme. d', see Pompadour.

Etruria, land of the Etruscans, in Italy, nearly corresponding with the modern Tuscany; mythical colonisation of, **2**, 429; in alliance with Phœnicians against Greeks, **2**, 313, 316; **3**, 203; **5**, 144; in naval war with Syracuse (474 B.C.), **5**, 50, 144; civilisation of, **5**, 49–50, 107, 119, 350, 355; **6**, 99; in wars with Rome, **5**, 62, 74, 89–95, 106, 143, 175, 191–200; invaded by the Gauls (390 B.C.), **5**, 155–156.

Etruria, Kingdom of, kingdom formed by Napoleon from the grand duchy of Tuscany; erected into a kingdom (1801), **9**, 564; France annexes (1808), **10**, 325.

Etruscans, see Etruria.

Eu, town in department of Seine, France; burned by the English (1340), **11**, 104; battle of (1415), **18**, 532.

Euænetus, Spartan commander; in wars against Persia (481 B.C.), **3**, 312.

Euarchus, despot of Astacus in Acarnania (ca. 431 A.D.); expelled, **3**, 531.

Eubœa or Negropont, an island off eastern coast of Greece; mineral wealth of, **3**, 31; early inhabitants of, **3**, 104–105; relations of, with Athens, **3**, 254, 255, 433, 434, 450, 527, 606, 629; **4**, 22, 141, 200; in Persian war (480 B.C.), **3**, 330–334; Spartan form of government in (404 B.C.), **4**, 73; under Philip of Macedon, **4**, 218, 229, 235, 237; under Antigonus, **4**, 492, 514; in wars with Rome, **4**, 529, 545; civilisation of, **3**, 171, 188; **4**, 591; Turks capture (1470), **9**, 295.

Eucærus, see Demetrius III.

Eucharist, contention over, **11**, 40; **14**, 208.

Euclidas, one of the Thirty Tyrants of Athens (404 B.C.), **4**, 2.

Euclides, Athenian archon (403 B.C.); library of, **3**, 473; archonship of, **4**, 18–19, 21, 22.

Eucratides (second century B.C.), Bactrian king; wars of, **8**, 50, 57.

Eudes (Odo) (d. 898 A.D.), king of France, 888–898 A.D.; reign, **11**, 14; as count of Paris, defends city against Northmen (885 A.D.), **7**, 588; **11**, 9; made king **7**, 589; **11**, 14; does homage to Arnulf, **7**, 590; treachery to Arnulf, **7**, 592; end of reign, **7**, 593; **11**, 14.

Eudes (Eudo) (665–735 A.D.), duke of Aquitaine and Gascony; at war with Charles Martel, **7**, 490; in wars with Saracens, (732 A.D.), **7**, 494–496.

Eudes (d. 1037), count of Blois and Champagne; wars of, **11**, 26.

Eudocia or Athenais (393–460 A.D.), a Roman empress, wife of Theodosius II; career of, **7**, 43–44; **6**, 575.

Eudocia, Byzantine empress, wife of Heraclius; coronation of (610 A.D.), **7**, 155.

Eudocia (eleventh century), Byzantine empress, wife of Constantine XI and later of Romanus IV; marries Romanus IV, **7**, 253; imprisoned, **7**, 257.

Eudœmon, general of Alexander the Great; commands army in India, **4**, 372.

Eudoxia (ca. 400 A.D.), Byzantine empress, wife of Arcadius; marriage of, **6**, 537; persecutes Eutropius, **6**, 545; **7**, 36; St. Chrysostom and, **7**, 40.

Eudoxia (b. 422 A.D.), Roman empress, wife of Valentinian III; marriage of, **6**, 574; summons the Vandals to drive out the usurper Maximus, **6**, 601–602.

Eudoxia Lopukhin, empress of Russia, wife of Peter the Great; marriage of, **17**, 253; divorced (1696), **17**, 257; imprisoned, **17**, 265.
Euergetes I, see Ptolemy III.
Euergetes II, see Ptolemy VII.
Eugène, François, Prince of Savoy (1663–1736), Austrian general; leads Austrian troops against Turkey, **9**, 523; **14**, 398; **24**, 395, 402; defeats Turks at Zenta (1697), **9**, 523; **14**, 398; **24**, 402; Italian campaigns of, **9**, 528; **11**, 614–615; **13**, 645, 650; **20**, 475; reinforces Victor Amadeus in Piedmont, **11**, 604; joins Marlborough in war against France, **11**, 614; **13**, 650; in the war for the Polish crown (1733–1735), **12**, 29; **20**, 545; breaks power of Turks in Hungary, **14**, 398; character of, **14**, 407; with Marlborough at battle of Blenheim (1704), **14**, 410; reorganises army in Italy, **14**, 411; at battle of Turin, **14**, 412–413; at battle of Oudenarde (1708), **14**, 414; captures Lille, **14**, 414; opposes peace propositions of Louis XIV, **14**, 414; at battle of Malplaquet (1709), **14**, 414–415; **20**, 477; negotiates Peace of Rastadt (1714), **14**, 417; becomes governor of Netherlands (1716), **14**, 418; begins a new campaign against the Turks, **14**, 420; takes Belgrade (1717), **14**, 421; Austria's debt to, **14**, 423; in London (1713), **20**, 487.
Eugénie (Eugenia Maria de Montijo de Guzman) (1826–), countess of Teba, afterwards empress of France; marries Napoleon III (1853), **13**, 128; made regent of France (1870), **13**, 149; urges war with Germany, **15**, 518; attitude of, toward Mexican refugees, **23**, 631.
Eugenius, secretary of Theodosius; proclaimed emperor in Gaul (392 A.D.), **6**, 527.
Eugenius I, pope 654–657; favoured by imperial court, **8**, 541.
Eugenius II, pope 824–827; pontificate of, **8**, 566.
Eugenius III (Bernard), pope 1145–1153; disturbed pontificate of, **8**, 603; encourages Second Crusade, **8**, 359–360.
Eugenius IV (Gabriel Condolmieri), pope 1431–1447; pontificate of, **8**, 637–638; deposed by council of Bâle, **8**, 638; urges peace between the Visconti and Florence, **9**, 286; supported by Emperor Sigismund, **14**, 212; death of, **8**, 639.
Euhemerus the Hyrcanian (second century B.C.); favourite of Phraates II, **8**, 61–62.
Eulæus, Egyptian administrator (170 B.C.); co-ruler with Lenæus, **4**, 573.
Eulenburg, Botho, Count of (1831–), a German statesman; becomes president of the Prussian ministry (1892), **15**, 549.
Euljaitu (fourteenth century), sultan of Persia; sends ambassadors to China (1312–1313), **24**, 295.
Eumæus, the swineherd of Ulysses, in the Odyssey, **3**, 96, 97, 98.
Eumathes, one of the Thirty Tyrants at Athens (404 B.C.), **4**, 2.
Eumenes I, king of Pergamus 263–ca. 241 B.C., nephew and successor of Philetærus; defeats Antiochus Soter, **4**, 556; aids Antiochus, brother of Seleucus, **4**, 559.
Eumenes II, king of Pergamus 197–159 B.C.; as ally of Rome (191–190 B.C.), **5**, 298–299; visit of, to Rome (172 B.C.), **5**, 302; relations of, to Perseus, **5**, 303.
Eumenes of Cardia (ca. 361–316 B.C.), secretary of Alexander the Great; nationality of, **4**, 274; marriage of, **4**, 377; character of, **4**, 422, 425–426; governor of Paphlagonia and Cappadocia, **4**, 428; Leonnatus and, **4**, 467; friend of Perdiccas, **4**, 433, 475; abilities of, as a soldier, **4**, 433; commands in Asia Minor, **4**, 435; war of, with Antigonus, **4**, 436–437, 476; Olympias and, **4**, 478–479; Antipater and, **4**, 553.
Eumenides or Erinyes, see Furies.
Euneus, a character in Greek legend, son of Jason, **3**, 74.
Eunoe, Moorish queen; Cæsar's intrigue with, **5**, 590.
Eunuchs, become a power in Rome, **6**, 473; **7**, 33–34; under Byzantine empire, **7**, 99; in Turkey, **24**, 333, 356.
Eunus (d. 133 B.C.), a Syrian slave; leader of a servile insurrection in Sicily, **5**, 323–325.
Eupator, see Antiochus (V) Eupator, Mithridates (VI) Eupator.
Eupatrids, the aristocracy in ancient Athens, **3**, 186, 422.
Euphaes (eighth century B.C.), king of Messenia in Greece, **3**, 145–146.
Euphemus (fifth century B.C.), Athenian envoy to Camarina, **3**, 402.
Euphorion, father of Æschylus, **3**, 498.
Euphræus of Oreus (fourth century B.C.), a Greek philosopher; influences Philip of Macedon, **4**, 217.
Euphrates, river of Mesopotamia in western Asia, **1**, 338–339; **2**, 270, 281, 341.
Euphron, liberator and tyrant of Sicyon in Greece (ca. 360 B.C.), **4**, 187.
Euphrosyne (ninth century B.C.), Byzantine empress, wife of Michael II, **7**, 217, 222.
Eupolemus (ca. first century B.C.), Greek writer on Jewish history, **2**, 279, 282.
Eupolis (449–411? B.C.), a Greek comic poet; ranked second to Aristophanes, **3**, 505; his enmity to Pericles, **3**, 548, 552; his imaginative power, **4**, 29.
Eupompidas, Greek soldier, notable for his escape from Platæa (428 B.C.), **3**, 557.
Euric (d. 484 A.D.), king of the Visigoths; receives embassy from the Heruli, **7**, 431; his conquest of southeastern France and Spain, **7**, 472; **10**, 17–18.
Euripides (480–406 B.C.), Greek tragedian; his use of the story of Jephtha's daughter, **2**, 74; his description of Sparta, **3**, 30; of Messenia, **3**, 31; on Lycurgus, **3**, 217–218; his library, **3**, 473; publication of his dramas, **3**, 473; on women, **3**, 475; compared with Sophocles, **3**, 504; his description of Attica, **3**, 539; his celebration of Alcibiades, **3**, 585; his definition of wisdom and glory, **3**, 590; his art, expression of a new age, **4**, 30–32.

Europa, in Greek myth, the mother of Minos by Jupiter, **3**, 108.
Euryanassa, in Greek mythology, the mother of Pelops, **3**, 107.
Eurybiades (ca. 480 B.C.), Spartan admiral; commander of fleet off Eubœa, **3**, 330; at Salamis, **3**, 335; council of war before Salamis, **3**, 341–342, 344, 345; crowned by Sparta, **3**, 351; his venality, **4**, 78.
Eurydice or Adeia (d. 317 B.C.), daughter of Amyntas II, Macedonian king; adopts name of Eurydice, **4**, 434; marriage of, to Philip Arrhidæus, **4**, 435, 476; opposes Olympias, queen of Epirus, **4**, 438–440; death of, **4**, 490.
Eurydice (third century B.C.), daughter of Antipater; marriage of, to Ptolemy I, **4**, 567; divorce of, **4**, 455.
Eusebes, see Antiochus X.
Eusebia, Roman empress, wife of Constantius II, **6**, 477, 482, 493.
Eusebius (264–340 A.D.), theologian and historian; on Assyrian story of creation, **1**, 521; as bishop of Cæsarea, **1**, 572; on Chaldean kings, **1**, 576; on tower of Babel, **1**, 577; on Abraham, **1**, 577.
Eusebius of Nicomedia (d. 342 A.D.), Arian bishop; educates Julian, **6**, 498.
Eusebius (fourth century A.D.), chamberlain and favourite of Constantius II, **6**, 473, 477.
Eustace (eleventh century), count of Boulogne, brother-in-law of Edward the Confessor; outrages the English, **18**, 132; at the battle of Hastings (1066), **18**, 155; assists the men of Kent in revolts against the regent Odo (1067), **18**, 174.
Eustace III (d. 1125), count of Boulogne, brother of Godfrey de Bouillon; in first crusade, **8**, 340.
Eustace, Prince (d. 1153), son of King Stephen, **18**, 253, 254.
Eustachio, Pacino, of Pavia, commands Milanese in naval battle on the Po (1427), **9**, 281.
Eutaw Springs, South Carolina; battle of (September 8th, 1781), **23**, 278.
Eutemi (d. 1516), king of Algiers; killed by Horuj of Mytilene, **8**, 250.
Eutherius, chamberlain of the emperor Julian, ambassador to Constantius (360 A.D.), **6**, 492, 493.
Euthycles, Lacedæmonian minister to Persia, **4**, 182.
Euthydemus, a Greek (fourth century B.C.); library of, **3**, 473.
Euthymius, patriarch of Tirnova in Bulgaria; at fall of Tirnova (1393), **24**, 174.
Eutropius (d. 399 A.D.), a Byzantine statesman; chamberlain to Arcadius, **6**, 537–538, 544–545; **7**, 33–37.
Eutychius, last Byzantine exarch of Ravenna; expelled by Aistulf (752 A.D.), **7**, 206, 452, 455, 510.
Euxenus, a Greek (fourth century B.C.); appointed by Agesilaus to command in Asia, **4**, 104.
Euxine, see Black Sea.
Evagoras (d. 374 B.C.), king of Salamis in Cyprus; wars of, with Persia (ca. 390 B.C.), **2**, 292, 621–622; accession of, to throne of Salamis (394 B.C.), **4**, 106; revolt of, from Persian king (388 B.C.), **4**, 120; Athenians go to assistance of, **4**, 121; pays tribute to Persia, **4**, 133–134; death of, **2**, 292; **4**, 134.
Evans, Sir George De Lacy (1787–1870), British general; at battle of Balaklava, **17**, 573.
Evans, John, colonial deputy-governor of Pennsylvania (1704–1709); removed from office by William Penn, **23**, 45 seq.
Evelyn, John (1620–1706), English author; leaves England on outbreak of Civil War, **20**, 2; promotes reforms in agriculture under auspices of Royal Society, **20**, 352.
Everett, Edward (1794–1865), American statesman and orator; vice-presidential nominee of Constitutional Union party (1860), **23**, 407, 408; encourages Northern cause at outbreak of Civil War, **23**, 415.
Everlasting Compact, The, treaty of perpetual peace formed between Austria and the Swiss (1474); signing of, **16**, 595 seq.
Everlasting League, The, covenant formed by Swiss confederation for defence of their interests (1291); confirmation of, **16**, 551.
Everlasting Union, The, a treaty formed between Russia and Poland, depriving the Poles of national independence (1793); acceptance of, **24**, 91.
Evertsen, Cornelis (d. 1666), brother of Jan Evertsen, Dutch admiral; at battle of the Downs, **13**, 626; death of, **13**, 626 seq.
Evertsen, Cornelis (1628–1679), son of Jan Evertsen, Dutch admiral; captures New York (1673), **13**, 637; **23**, 28.
Evertsen, Jan (1600–1666), Dutch admiral; at battle of Portland Point (1653), **13**, 618; at battle of Texel (1653), **13**, 620 seq.; death of, at battle of North Foreland, **13**, 629.
Evesham, town in Worcestershire, England; battle of (1265), **18**, 382 seq.; **21**, 55.
Evil-Merodach, see Amil-Marduk.
Ewell, Richard Stoddard (1817–1872), American soldier; commands wing of Confederate army at battle of Gettysburg, **23**, 437–439; surrender of (1865), **23**, 450.
Excise Bill, see Taxation.
Exclusion, Act of (1654), a clause in a treaty between England and Holland, excluding the House of Orange from the office of stadholder, **13**, 623–624.
Exclusion Bill, measure of house of commons to deprive the Duke of York of his inheritance (1679), **20**, 294 seq.

Executions:
André, John (1780), **23**, 276.
Arnold of Brescia, Italian religious reformer (1155), **9**, 38–39.
Balboa, Vasco Nuñez (1517 or 1518), **22**, 473.
Barneveld, Jan van Olden (1619), **13**, 566–567.
Boleyn, Anne (1536), **19**, 170–172.
Brown, John (1859), **23**, 405.
Bruno, Giordano, Italian philosopher (1600), **9**, 483.
Byng, John, English admiral (1757), **20**, 584–586.
Carmagnola, Francesco (1432), **9**, 292–293.
Charles I of England (1649), **20**, 75–83.
Conradin, last of the Hohenstaufen (1268), **14**, 129.
Corday, Charlotte, assassin of Marat (1793), **12**, 303–304.
Cranmer, Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury (1556), **19**, 254–256.
Cromwell, Thomas (1540), **19**, 190.
Danton, George Jacques (1794), **12**, 338.
Desmoulins, Camille, French revolutionist (1794), **12**, 337–338.
Egmont, Lamoral, Count of (1568), **13**, 422–423.
Emmet, Robert (1803), **21**, 445.
Enghien, Duke d' (1804), **12**, 535.
Essex, Earl of (1601), **19**, 426–427.
Falieri, Marino, doge of Venice (1355), **9**, 274–275.
Fisher, John, bishop of Rochester (1535), **19**, 152.
Gaveston, Piers (1312), **18**, 432.
Grey, Lady Jane (1554), **19**, 238–240.
Hale, Nathan (1776), **23**, 258.
Hébert, Jacques René, a French revolutionist (1794), **12**, 336.
Hofer, Andreas (1810), **14**, 564.
Hooper, John, bishop of Worcester (1555), **19**, 247.
Horn, Philip, Count (1568), **13**, 423.
Howard, Catherine, wife of Henry VIII (1541), **19**, 193.
Huss, John (1415), **14**, 205–206.
Joan of Arc (1431), **11**, 214–218.
Jugurtha, Numidian king (106 B.C.), **5**, 391–392.
Latimer, Hugh, English Protestant reformer (1555), **19**, 253.
Laud, Archbishop (1645), **20**, 29–30.
Leisler, Jacob (1691), **23**, 163.
Louis XVI of France (1793), **12**, 293–296.
Manlius Capitolinus, Marcus, Roman soldier (384 B.C.), **5**, 168–169.
Mariamne, wife of Herod (first century B.C.), **2**, 167.
Marie Antoinette (1793), **12**, 321–324.
Mary Queen of Scots (1587), **19**, 372–375.
Maximilian, emperor of Mexico (1867), **23**, 635.
Molay, Jacques de, grand master of the Templars (1314), **11**, 85–86.
Monmouth, Duke of (1685), **20**, 366.
Montmorency, Duke of (1632), **11**, 466.
Montrose, James Graham, Marquis of (1650), **20**, 95.
More, Sir Thomas (1535), **19**, 153–154.
Ney, Marshal (1815), **13**, 16–17.
Patkul, Johann Reinhold, Livonian noble (1707), **16**, 379–381.
Raleigh, Sir Walter (1618), **19**, 503–504.
Ridley, Nicholas, bishop of London (1555), **19**, 253.
Robespierre, Maximilin (1794), **12**, 345.
Salisbury, Margaret Plantagenet, Countess of (1541), **19**, 187.
Savonarola, Girolamo (1498), **9**, 424.
Servetus, Michael, Spanish sectary (1553), **16**, 640.
Socrates (399 B.C.), **4**, 38.
Strafford, Thomas Wentworth, Earl of (1641), **19**, 591.
Taylor, Rowland, English Protestant reformer (1555), **19**, 248–251.
Vane, Sir Harry (1662), **20**, 240–241.
Wallace, William (1305), **21**, 79–80.
Wyatt, Sir Thomas, English partisan leader (1554), **19**, 241.
Exedares (second century B.C.), king of Armenia; reign of, **6**, 274 seq.
Exeter, a town in Devonshire, England; siege of (895), **18**, 87; (1549), **19**, 215.
Exeter, a town in New Hampshire (U. S. A.); John Wheelwright founds (1637), **23**, 103.
Exile-Hunters, a band of men employed by Antipater to pursue the Athenian exiles, **4**, 471, 472.
Exili (seventeenth century), an Italian criminal; connected with the Brinvilliers case, **11**, 556–557.
Exmouth, Edward Pellew, Viscount (1757–1833), English admiral; bombards Algiers (1816), **21**, 503; **24**, 483.
Exodus, The, departure of the Jews from Egypt; date of, **1**, 165; biblical account, **2**, 60–63.
Eyck, Jan van (1386–1440), Flemish painter; invents painting in oil, **13**, 358.
Eylau, town of east Prussia; battle of (1807), **12**, 556; **15**, 296; **17**, 451.
Eyrbyggja Saga, Icelandic legend, **22**, 403.
Eystein I, king of northern Norway (1103), **16**, 105.
Eystein II, king of part of Norway 1142–1157, **16**, 108, 109.
Eystein III, king of Norway 1176–1177, **16**, 110.
Eystein (twelfth century), archbishop; crowns Magnus V of Norway, **16**, 110; anathematises Sverri, **16**, 112.
Eyvind Kinnrif (tenth century), a viking, **16**, 59–60.
Eyyub (twelfth century), father of Saladin, founder of Eyyubite dynasty, **8**, 369.
Eyyubid States, **8**, 229–230.
Ezarhaddon, see Esarhaddon.
Ezcurra, Juan, a Paraguayan, elected president (1902), **23**, 620.
Ezekias (Hiskiah), a learned Jew; emigrates to Egypt (312 B.C.), **2**, 135.
Ezerski, Count, a member of the Polish diet; a deputy to Nicholas I (1831), **17**, 547.
Ezion-geber, Arabian town on the Red Sea; as a trade route, **2**, 102, 302.

Ezra (fifth century B.C.), a Hebrew priest and scribe, **2**, 127–131.
Ezra Church, Georgia (U. S. A.); battle of (1864), **23**, 444.
Ezzel (Ezzelino, Eccelino) of Romano, an Italian family; rise of, **9**, 62.
Ezzelino (III) of Romano (1194–1259), an Italian Ghibelline leader; character of, **9**, 92, 106; governs Veronese marches, **9**, 96; conflict with Alexander IV, **9**, 105; sustains the imperial cause in upper Italy, **14**, 124; death of, **9**, 106; **14**, 125.

F

Faber or Lefèbvre, Jacques, surnamed Stapulensis (1450–1537), a French scholar and reformer; appointed to confute Augsburg Confession, **14**, 270.

Fabia gens, an ancient patrician family of Rome; legends of, **5**, 152–153, 156, 161.

Fabius Maximus, Quintus, surnamed Allobrogicus, Roman general; defeats Allobrogians (121 B.C.), **5**, 382.

Fabius Maximus Rullianus, Quintus (d. ca. 290 B.C.), Roman general and consul; in second Samnite War (326–304 B.C.), **5**, 187, 190, 192, 193; in third Samnite War (298–290 B.C.), **5**, 194–198.

Fabius Maximus Verrucosus, Quintus, surnamed Cunctator (d. 203 B.C.), Roman general, consul, and dictator; in second Punic War, **5**, 252–256, 260–263, 272; death of, **5**, 287.

Fabius Maximus Verrucosus, Quintus, the Younger, Roman consul 214 B.C.; in second Punic War, **5**, 263.

Fabius Pictor, Caius, Roman painter; adorns temple of Salus (305 B.C.), **5**, 355.

Fabius Pictor, Quintus, Roman annalist; sent to consult Delphic oracle (216 B.C.), **5**, 257.

Fabius Vibulanus, Cæso, Roman consul 479 B.C.; procures condemnation of Spurius Cassius, **5**, 152; favours agrarian law of Cassius, **5**, 152; death of, **5**, 153.

Fabre d'Églantine, Philippe François Nazaire (1755–1794), French dramatist and revolutionist; appears as witness against Girondists, **12**, 326.

Fabricius Luscinus, Caius (d. ca. 275 B.C.), Roman consul and general; ambassador to Pyrrhus (280 B.C.), **4**, 509, 510; **5**, 206–207.

Fabvier, Charles Nicolas, Baron (1783–1855), French general; aids in organisation of Greek army (1823–1828), **24**, 232.

Factions, see Parties and Factions.

Fadinger, Stephen, an Austrian peasant; leads peasants' revolt (1626), **14**, 335.

Fadrique, grandmaster of Santiago; murdered by Pedro I (1358), **10**, 80–82.

Faenza, Italian city; military execution in (1376), **9**, 248.

Fæsulæ, see Fiesole.

Fagon, Guy Crescent (1638–1718), French physician; attends Louis XIV (1714), **11**, 629.

Fa-Hian (Fahien), Chinese Buddhist monk and writer; visits India and Ceylon (ca. 400 A.D.), **2**, 496, 500, 505.

Faidherbe, Louis Léon César (1818–1889), French general; at battle of Bapaume (1871), **13**, 168; at battle of St. Quentin (1871), **13**, 169.

Failly, Pierre Louis Charles Achille de (1810–1892), French general; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 156.

Fairbanks, Charles Warren (1852–), American lawyer and politician; elected vice-president of United States (1904), **23**, 493.

Fairfax, Ferdinando, 2d Baron Fairfax (1584–1648), English parliamentary soldier; in command of parliamentary forces in the North, **20**, 11; defeats Bellasis at Selby, **20**, 22.

Fairfax, Thomas, third Baron Fairfax (Sir Thomas Fairfax) (1612–1671), son of Ferdinando, 2nd Baron Fairfax, English parliamentary leader and soldier; defeats Anglo-Irish army at Nantwich (1644), **20**, 21; at battle of Selby (1644), **20**, 22; at battle of Marston Moor (1644), **20**, 24; appointed commander-in-chief of the "New Model" (1645), **20**, 27; at battle of Naseby (1645), **20**, 36; at battle of Langport (1645), **20**, 38; captures Dartmouth (1646), **20**, 41; at battle of Torrington (1646), **20** 41; Presbyterians, seek to disband army of, **20**, 48; negotiates between army and parliament, **20**, 51; supports army against parliament (1647), **20**, 54; advocates milder treatment of Charles I (1647), **20**, 55; establishes order in London (1647), **20**, 57; suppresses mutiny at Ware (1647), **20**, 59; proceeds against insurgents in Kent and Essex (1647), **20**, 65; receives petitions from the regiments, **20**, 68; refuses to invade Scotland (1650), **20**, 102; takes possession of York (1660), **20**, 204.

Fairfax, Thomas, 6th Baron Fairfax (1692–1782), American colonial planter; employs George Washington as surveyor, **23**, 201.

Fair Maid of Norway, see Margaret, the "Maid of Norway."

Fair Oaks (Seven Pines), Virginia U. S. A.; battle of (1862), **23**, 431.

Fair Rosamond, see Clifford, Rosamond.

Fairs, in middle ages, **11**, 95–97.

Fakhr ad-Din (thirteenth century), Egyptian emir; at battle of Mansura (1250), **8**, 437; death of, **8**, 442, 443.

Fakhri Pasha (nineteenth century), Egyptian statesman; made prime minister by Abbas Hilmi (1892), **24**, 465.

Falaise, French town; siege of (1204), **18**, 335.

Falaise, Treaty of, a treaty between William the Lion of Scotland and Henry II of England (1174), **21**, 47.

Falckenstein, Vogel von, see Vogel von Falckenstein.

Falco, Quintus Sosius, Roman consul 193 A.D.; failure of plot to make him emperor, **6**, 383.

Falcon, Juan Crisóstomo (1820–1870), Venezuelan soldier and politician; made president of Venezuela, **23**, 598.

Falconbridge, Bastard of, see Nevil, Thomas.

Falconet, Étienne Maurice (1716–1791), French sculptor and writer; relation of, to the sculpture of his day, **12**, 119.

Falerii, a city of Etruria, Italy; inhabitants of, attack Romans (356 B.C.), **5**, 176–177.

Falieri, Marino (ca. 1275–1355), doge of Venice, 1354–1355; story of, **9**, 273–274.

Faliscans, people of Faleri, *q. v.*

Falk, Paul Ludwig Adalbert (1827–1900), Prussian statesman and jurist; introduces the May laws (1873), **15**, 534; retires from ministry, **15**, 539.

Falkenstein, Count von, the assumed name of Joseph II of Austria, **15**, 234.

Falkirk, Scottish town; battle of (1298), **18**, 412; **21**, 76; (1746), **20**, 564.

Falkland, Lord, see Cary, Lucius.

Falköping, Swedish town; battle of (1389), **16**, 197.

Fallières, Clement Armand (1841–), French statesman; premiership of, **13**, 193; elected president, **13**, 199.

False Decretals (Pseudo-Isidorian), a collection of canon law (ninth century A.D.); history of, **8**, 571–574.

Falmouth, Sir Charles Berkely, Earl of, Viscount Fitzhardinge (d. 1665), English naval officer; killed, **20**, 246.

Family Compact, alliance between French and Spanish Bourbon dynasties (1761), **10**, 303; Portugal joins (1763), **10**, 304.

Family Compact, name applied to conservative or aristocratic party opposed to establishment of representative and responsible government in Canada (early nineteenth century), **22**, 332, 334.

Fanariots (Phanariots), Greek official aristocracy; rule of, in Rumania, **24**, 144–145.

Fanum Fortunæ (Fano), town in Umbria, Italy; battle near (ca. 270 A.D.), **6**, 421.

Far Eastern Question: problem of modern international politics relative to spheres of influence in farther Asia and in the Pacific; French colonies and protectorates in Indo-China, **13**, 137–138, 197; **24**, 513, 515, 516–521, 555–556, 559, 560–561; foreign interests in Shanghai, **24**, 549–550; Korean question, **24**, 554–555, 650–651; British sovereignty in Burma, **22**, 133–135; **24**, 557, 560; Chino-Japanese War (1894–1895), **24**, 575–578, 651–655; expansion of Russia in Central Asia and Manchuria, **17**, 619–622; **24**, 559, 561, 573–574; Japan in Manchuria, **24**, 577, 655; Treaty of Shimonoseki (1895), **24**, 559, 578, 655; Pan-Germanism in the Far East, **15**, 563; **24**, 561; England secures Wei-hai-wei (1898), **24**, 562; United States secure the Philippines (1898), **10**, 420; **23**, 489–490; policy of the "Open Door" and "Spheres of Influence" in China, **23**, xxvi; **24**, 562–564; Boxer movement in China (1900), **24**, 567–575; allies in China and siege of the legations (1900), **24**, 568–574; alliance between England and Japan (1902), **21**, 661; **24**, 657, 670–671; Russo-Japanese War (1904–), **17**, 622–625; **24**, 657–660.

Farel, Guillaume (1489–1565), French reformer and preacher in Switzerland; introduces Reformation into Neuchâtel (1531), **16**, 631; opposition to, in Geneva (1532–1535), **16**, 637; in religious disputation at Lausanne (1536), **16**, 638; banished from Geneva (1538), **16**, 639; death of (1565), **16**, 639.

Farinata degli Uberti, Italian political leader of the thirteenth century; exiled from Florence (1258), **9**, 102; intrigues of, **9**, 103; regains Florence (1260), **9**, 104; opposes plan to raze city, **9**, 104.

Farinelli (Carlo Broschi) (1705–1782), a celebrated Italian soprano; favourite of Spanish court, **10**, 301.

Fariskur, Egyptian town; battle of (1250), **8**, 445.

Farmah (Pelusium), Egyptian town; battle of (525 B.C.), **2**, 601; siege of (639 A.D.), **8**, 160.

Farnese, Alessandro (1547–1592), duke of Parma and Piacenza, general in the Spanish army; conquests in Low Countries (1578–1585), **10**, 243; **13**, 469–472, 477, 489, 495, 509, 520, 522, 525; leaves Netherlands, **13**, 526; character of, **13**, 528; connection of, in plan to invade England (1588), **19**, 390–392, 398, 401; raises siege of Paris (1590), **11**, 401; raises siege of Rouen (1592), **11**, 401; death of (1592), **11**, 401; **13**, 528.

Farnese, Alessandro, see Paul III, Pope.

Farnese, Odoardo (Edward) (1622–1646), duke of Parma and Piacenza; war with Taddeo Barberini and Pope Urban VIII (ca. 1644), **9**, 493; death, **9**, 498.

Farnese, Ottavio (1520–1586), duke of Parma and Piacenza; seeks help of Henry II of France, **9**, 464; marries Margaret of Parma, **13**, 387.

Farnham, town in England; battle near (ninth century A.D.), **18**, 87.

Farragut, David Glasgow (1801–1870), American admiral; at battle of New Orleans (1862), **23**, 429; at battle of Mobile Bay (1864), **23**, 445.

Farre, Jean Joseph Frédéric Adolphe (1816–1887), French general; at battle of Moreuil (1870), **13**, 168.

Farther India, see French Indo-China.

Fashoda, African town; Major Marchand claims, for France (1900), **13**, 198; **24**, 465.

Fast Castle, Scotland; siege of (1570), **19**, 341.

Fastolf, Sir John (ca. 1378–1459), English soldier; at battle of the Herrings, **11**, 192.

Fastrada, one of the wives of Charlemagne; cruelty of, **7**, 532.
Fath Ali (Feth Ali or Futteth Ali), shah of Persia 1797–1834; in war with Russia, **24**, 494.
Fathers of the Faith, a branch of the Jesuit order; establish power in France, **13**, 26; see also Jesuits.
Fathigarh (Futtigarh), town in British India; mutiny at (1857), **22**, 174.
Fatima (606–632 A.D.), daughter of Mohammed; continues race of Mohammed, **8**, 114.
Fatimites (Fatimides), Arabian dynasty, reigning in northern Africa and Syria 909–1171; repeople Carthage, **2**, 328; rule of, in Kairwan and Mahdiya, **8**, 222; condition of Egypt under, **8**, 222; power of, restored in Palestine, **8**, 350; decline of, **8**, 365; drive out Aglabites in North Africa, **24**, 469.
Faubord, Quaker agitator in Massachusetts; attempts to kill son (ca. 1656), **23**, 118.
Fauchet, Claude (1744–1793), French bishop, journalist, and revolutionist; imprisonment and execution of, **12**, 326.
Faure, François Félix (1841–1899), French statesman; elected president of France (1895), **13**, 196; visits St. Petersburg (1897), **17**, 614; death of (1899), **13**, 196.
Fausta, Flavia Maximiana (d. 326 A.D.), Roman empress; marries Constantine the Great (307 A.D.), **6**, 438; supports Christianity, **6**, 440; death of, **6**, 460.
Faustina, Annia Galeria, surnamed Senior (104–141 A.D.), Roman empress; charitable deeds of **6**, 290; doubtful implication of, in death of Verus, **6**, 296; called Mother of the Camp, **6**, 299; death of, **6**, 301.
Fava (Feletheus) (fifth century A.D.), king of the Rugians; Odoacer defeats, **7**, 379.
Faventia, ancient Italian city; battle of (82 B.C.), **5**, 436.
Favila, king of Spain, 737–739 A.D.; reign and death of, **10**, 40.
Favorita, La, Italian town; battle of (1797), **12**, 439.
Favre, Gabriel Claude Jules (1809–1880), French statesman and orator; leader of Republican party (1851), **13**, 115; counsel of anarchist Orsini (1858), **13**, 133; member of bench of "Five" (1858), **13**, 135; negotiates with Bismarck for peace with Prussia (1870), **13**, 172, 179.
Fawkes, Guy (Guido) (1570–1606), English conspirator; early life, **19**, 478; in the Gunpowder Plot (1605), **19**, 478–479; arrest and torture of, **19**, 479.
Fay, Sir Godemar du (fourteenth century), Norman baron; defeated by English at the Blanquetaque (1346), **18**, 461.
Fayal, one of the Azores; capture of, by Sir Walter Raleigh (1597), **19**, 416.
Fayette, La, see La Fayette.
Fazio de' Uberti (d. 1367), Italian poet, **9**, 191, 203.
Feckenham (Fecknam), John de (ca. 1518–1585), English Roman-Catholic prelate; attempts to convert Lady Jane Grey to Romanism (1554), **19**, 239.
Federalist, The, essays on the United States Constitution; composition of, **23**, 293.
Federalists, The, American political party; origin of (1787), **23**, 291, 292, 295; oppose license of French Revolution, **23**, 304; relation of, to Jay's treaty, **23**, 306; nominate John Adams for president (1798), **23**, 312; support policy of President Adams, **23**, 313; oppose Adams, **23**, 315; power of, weakened, **23**, 316; against the so-called peace measures of Jefferson and Madison, **23**, 325; charged with designs against the Union, **23**, 325; oppose war of 1812, **23**, 328, 329, 337, 338; at Hartford Convention (1814), **23**, 338; decline of, **23**, 341.
Fedlimid, king of Munster and archbishop of Cashel; attempts to enforce claims for throne of Ireland (845 A.D.), **21**, 346.
Fehmi, Mustapha Pasha (nineteenth century), Egyptian statesman; becomes prime minister (1891), **24**, 464.
Fehrbellin, town in Prussia; battle of (1675), **14**, 393; **15**, 141.
Feijo (Feijoo), Diogo Antonio (1784–1843), a Brazilian priest and statesman; regency of (1835–1837), **23**, 658.
Fejervary, Baron, Hungarian premier, **15**, 62.
Feldkirch, Hungarian town; Maximilian I establishes himself at (1499), **16**, 613.
Feletheus, see Fava.
Felix, Antonius, a Roman procurator of Judea 55–60 A.D.; procures assassination of the high priest, **2**, 174; charged with extortion, **2**, 174.
Felix I, bishop of Rome 269–274 A.D., **8**, 503.
Felix III (d. 492 A.D.), pope 483–492 A.D.; excommunicates Acacius, patriarch of Constantinople (483 A.D.), **8**, 528.
Felix IV, pope 526–530, **8**, 504.
Felix V, pope; see Amadeus VIII (of Savoy).
Felix (eighth century A.D.), archbishop of Ravenna; degradation and punishment of, **8**, 543.
Felton, John (d. 1628), English soldier; assassinates duke of Buckingham, **19**, 556.
Fendall, Josias (seventeenth century), colonial governor of Maryland; appointed lieutenant-governor by Lord Baltimore (1656), **22**, 608.
Fénelon, Bertrand de Salignac de la Mothe- (d. 1579), French ambassador to England; describes English privateers, **19**, [illegible]7; explains St. Bartholomew Massacre to Elizabeth, **19**, 350.
Fénelon, François de Salignac de la Mothe- (1651–1715), French prelate and author; tutors the duke of Burgundy (1689), **11**, 625.
Fenians (Fiann), a legendary militia of Ireland; founded by Tuathal, **21**, 334.
Fenians, an association of Irishmen, formed to secure the independence of Ireland; movement of, in Ireland (1858–1879),

21, 448–449, 634; invade Canada (1866), **21**, 634; **23**, 467.
Fenni, people of Finland, *q. v.*
Fen-shiu-ling Pass, Manchuria; Japanese capture (1904), **17**, 624.
Fenwick, Sir John (d. 1697), an English conspirator; plots against William III (1696), **20**, 454; arrest of (1696), **20**, 454; trial and execution of, **20**, 455.
Fenwick (Fenwicke), John (1618–1683), English Quaker colonist; founds Quaker settlement at Salem on the Delaware (1675), **23**, 30.
Feodor (I) Ivanovitch (1557–1598), czar of Russia 1584–1598; ascension of, **17**, 213; appoints Boris Godunov regent, **17**, 213; in war with Sweden, **17**, 215–218; death of, **17**, 221; characterisation of, **17**, 213.
Feodor (II) Borisovitch (1589–1605), czar of Russia April 5th–June 10th, 1605; accession of, **17**, 226; death of, **17**, 227.
Feodor (III) Alexievitch (1656–1682), czar of Russia, 1676–1682; accession of, **17**, 247; terminates war with Turkey (1679), **17**, 247; abolishes hereditary pretensions, **17**, 247–248; death of, **17**, 248.
Feramuz Zade Khosru Muhammed (fifteenth century), Turkish statesman; succeeds Kidir Bey (1459), **24**, 335.
Ferdinand I (1503–1564), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1556–1561; becomes king of the Romans (1531), **14**, 270; ally of Charles V in Smalkaldic War (1547), **14**, 298 seq.; concludes treaty with Turkey (1547), **24**, 351; becomes director of German affairs (1554), **14**, 312; becomes emperor (1556), **11**, 346; **14**, 315; rivalry of, with John Sigismund, **14**, 316; **24**, 137, 349; relations of, with Catholics and Protestants, **14**, 316–317; characterisation of, **14**, 318.
Ferdinand II (1578–1637), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1619–1637; proclaimed successor of Matthias in Hungary and Bohemia, **14**, 328; at war with Venice (1617), **9**, 515; concludes Treaty of Gratz with Philip III of Spain (1617), **14**, 328; condition of empire at accession, **14**, 329–332; elected emperor (1619), **14**, 333; purchases support of Maximilian of Bavaria, **14**, 333; reprisals of, in Bohemia, **14**, 334–335; outlaws the elector palatinate, **14**, 335; concludes peace with Christian IV of Denmark, **14**, 343; issues edict of restitution (1629), **14**, 343–344; attempts to seize Mantua and Montferrat (1630), **9**, 499; dismisses Wallenstein (1630), **14**, 345; Gustavus Adolphus declares war upon, **14**, 346; harassed by Gustavus, **14**, 354; attempts to end Thirty Years' War, **14**, 370–371; death of (1637), **14**, 371; characterisation of, **14**, 326, 371–372.
Ferdinand III (1608–1657), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1637–1657; elected king of the Romans (1637), **14**, 371; accession of, **14**, 372–373; aids Denmark against Sweden (1643), **14**, 381; desperate situation of (1645), **14**, 381; Treaty of Westphalia curtails power of, **14**, 384; death of (1657), **14**, 390.
Ferdinand I (1793–1875), emperor of Austria 1835–1848; accession of, **14**, 594; unpopularity of, **14**, 603; opposed by Bohemian diet (1847), **14**, 608; grants concessions to Hungary, **14**, 621; relation of, to March Revolution, **14**, 622 seq.; grants constitution to Hungary, **14**, 628–629; flees to Innsbruck (1848), **14**, 639; abdicates throne (1848), **14**, 650; death of (1875), **14**, 650; characterisation of, **14**, 603.
Ferdinand I (1861–), prince of Bulgaria 1887–; elected ruler, **24**, 185; marries Princess Marie Louise of Parma (1893), **24**, 185; reconciliation of, with Russia, **17**, 618; **24**, 186.
Ferdinand I (1424–1494), king of Naples 1458–1494; ascends throne, **9**, 237; opposition to, among his barons, **9**, 238; at war with Florence, **9**, 239, 371; receives Lorenzo de' Medici, **9**, 239, 376; at war with Pope Innocent VIII (1485), **9**, 385; makes alliance with Piero de' Medici (1492), **9**, 239; death of (1494), **9**, 239, 411; characterisation of, **9**, 238.
Ferdinand II (1469–1496), king of Naples 1495–1496; flees from Charles VIII of France, **9**, 420; recalled to throne, **9**, 421.
Ferdinand III, king of Naples; see Ferdinand V, of Castile.
Ferdinand IV, king of Naples; see Ferdinand I, king of The Two Sicilies.
Ferdinand I (1345–1383), king of Portugal 1367–1383; claims crown of Castile, **10**, 114, 448; marries Leonora da Cunha, **10**, 448; influence of Leonora over, **10**, 449; in war with Castile, **10**, 449; defeated by Juan I of Castile (1381), **10**, 117; death of (1383), **10**, 451.
Ferdinand II (1816–1885), titular king of Portugal; marries Maria II of Portugal (1836), **10**, 551; regency of (1853–1855), **10**, 556.
Ferdinand I, surnamed "The Just" (1379–1416), king of Aragon 1412–1416; becomes regent of Castile (1406), **10**, 121; subdues the Moors (1411), **10**, 121; Count of Urgel rebels against, **10**, 107; death of (1416), **10**, 108.
Ferdinand II, king of Aragon, see Ferdinand V, king of Castile.
Ferdinand I, surnamed "The Great" (d. 1065), king of Castile 1033–1065, and Leon 1037–1065; at battle of the Carrion (1037), **10**, 47; unites Leon to Castile, **10**, 48; conquests of, in Portugal, **10**, 48; conquers Viseu (1057), **10**, 428; conquers Lamego (1057), **10**, 428; conquers Coimbra (1058), **10**, 48, 428; plans succession and division of kingdom, **10**, 49; death of (1065), **10**, 49.
Ferdinand II (d. 1188), king of Leon 1157–1188; in war with Alfonso I of Portugal, **10**, 431; victorious at Badajoz (1167), **10**, 431.

Ferdinand III, surnamed "The Saint" (1199–1252), king of Castile 1217–1252, and Leon 1230–1252; becomes king of Castile, **10**, 64; conquests of, over Moors, **8**, 253; **10**, 64; becomes king of Leon, **10**, 65; conquests of, **10**, 66–67; captures Seville (1247), **10**, 66; death of, **10**, 68.

Ferdinand IV (1285–1312), king of Castile and Leon 1295–1312; reign of, **10**, 70–71; marries Constanza of Portugal, **10**, 441; war of, with Dom Diniz of Portugal, **10**, 441; death of, **10**, 71.

Ferdinand V (II of Aragon and Sicily, III of Naples), surnamed "The Catholic" (1452–1516), king of Castile 1474–1516; marries Isabella I of Castile (1469), **10**, 130; becomes joint sovereign of Castile and Leon with Isabella, **10**, 132; becomes king of Aragon (1479), **10**, 133; reforms under, **10**, 134 seq.; relations of, with Rome, **10**, 139; conquests of, over Moors, **10**, 141 seq.; defeated at Loja (1482), **10**, 143; victories of, in Granada, **10**, 147; captures Velez (1487), **10**, 149; captures Malaga (1487), **8**, 257; **10**, 149–151; successfully besieges Granada (1489–1492), **8**, 257; **10**, 151–154; explorations under, **10**, 155–157; expulsion of Jews by (1492), **10**, 157–161; treaties of, with Henry VII of England (1492, 1496), **19**, 38; joins league against Charles VIII of France (1495), **10**, 164; divides Naples with Louis XII of France (1500), **9**, 427; **10**, 164; **11**, 298; quarrels with Louis XII of France over Naples, **11**, 298; persecutes unbaptised Moors (1499–1502), **10**, 161–163; banishes unbaptised Moors (1502), **10**, 162; treatment of Columbus and Bobadilla by (1502), **22**, 449–450; conquers Naples (1503), **11**, 399; resigns crown of Castile (1504), **10**, 178; assumes title of governor of Castile (1504), **10**, 178; marries Germaine de Foix (1505), **10**, 180; concludes treaty with Louis XII of France (1506), **14**, 242; appoints Don Raymond de Cordona viceroy of Naples (1506), **10**, 165; surrenders sovereignty of Castile (1506), **10**, 182; returns to Castile (1507), **10**, 188; second regency of (1507–1516), **10**, 192; sells claims on Pisa to Florence (1509), **9**, 431; campaign of, in Africa (1509–1510), **10**, 192; invasion and conquest of Navarre (1512), **10**, 192; establishes Council of the Indies (1511), **23**, 568; treatment of Balboa (1513), **22**, 472–473; signs alliance with Emperor Maximilian and the Thirteen Cantons (1515), **11**, 309; death of (1516), **10**, 193; characterisation of, **10**, 194–196; review of reign of, **10**, 202–204.

Ferdinand VI, surnamed "The Sage" (1712–1759), king of Spain 1746–1759; succeeds Philip V (1746), **10**, 301; relations of, with Carlo Broschi, **10**, 301–302; abolishes papal patronage, **10**, 303; observes neutrality in Seven Years' War, **10**, 302; death of (1759), **10**, 302.

Ferdinand VII (1784–1833), king of Spain 1808, 1814–1833; succeeds Charles IV (1808), **10**, 328; meets Napoleon I at Bayonne, **10**, 328; offered crown of Etruria by Napoleon, **10**, 329; abdicates (1808), **10**, 333; banished to Valençay (1808), **10**, 335; recognised as king of Spain (1813), **10**, 371; triumphal entry into Madrid (1814), **10**, 378; sells Floridas to United States (1819), **10**, 379; Spanish colonies revolt under, **10**, 379; reign of terror under, **10**, 379–382; abolishes legislative and legal bodies, **10**, 380; re-establishes inquisition (1814), **10**, 380; recalls Jesuits, **10**, 380; *Camarilla* formed under, **10**, 381; recognises constitution of 1812 (1820), **10**, 383; activity of radicals under, **10**, 384–387; civil war under (1822), **10**, 387–389; French invasion (1823), **10**, 390–392; forced to leave Madrid, **10**, 390; kept prisoner at Seville, **10**, 392; returns to power, **10**, 392; **13**, 29; political persecutions under, **10**, 392; death of (1833), **10**, 395.

Ferdinand I (IV of Naples) (1751–1825), king of the Two Sicilies 1759–1825; youth of, **9**, 538; concludes Treaty of Peace with Napoleon I (1796), **9**, 551; flees from Naples before General Championnet (1798), **9**, 558; flees from Naples a second time (1806), **9**, 570; restored to throne of Naples and Sicily (1815), **14**, 580, 581; unites kingdoms of Naples and Sicily (1816), **9**, 579; insurrection under (1820), **9**, 584.

Ferdinand II, surnamed "King Bomba" (1810–1859), king of the Two Sicilies 1830–1859; succession of (1830), **9**, 586; Palermo and Naples rise against (1848), 9, 592; puts down insurrection of 1848, **9**, 594–595; oppresses people, **9**, 602.

Ferdinand I (de' Medici) (1549–1609), grand duke of Tuscany 1587–1609; succeeds his brother (1587), **9**, 480; favours commerce and public works, **9**, 480, 501; war of, with Turks, **9**, 482; relations of, with Henry IV of France, **9**, 482; increases wealth of his country, **9**, 501.

Ferdinand II (de' Medici) (1610–1670), grand duke of Tuscany 1621–1670; reign of, **9**, 501.

Ferdinand III (1769–1824), grand duke of Tuscany 1790–1799, 1814–1824, and archduke of Austria; becomes grand duke, **9**, 547; attitude of, toward French revolution, **9**, 548–549.

Ferdinand, Don (d. 1802), duke of Parma and Piacenza; succeeds to duchy, **9**, 537.

Ferdinand, Victor Albert Meinrad (1865–), prince of Rumania; declared heir to the throne (1889), **24**, 154.

Ferdinand, duke of Brunswick; see Brunswick.

Ferdinand (1609–1641), Cardinal, archbishop of Toledo, third son of King Philip III of Spain; becomes governor-general of

the Netherlands (1634), **13**, 579; ravages Picardy, **13**, 580; death of (1641), **13**, 581.

Ferdinando Carlo, duke of Mantua; see Gonzaga, Ferdinando Carlo.

Fère, La, town in France; siege of (1596), **13**, 530.

Fère Champenoise, La, town in France; battle of (1814), **15**, 320.

Fergus Mor, son of Erc or Eric, early Irish chieftain; founds Argyll, Scotland (ca. 503 A.D.), **21**, 337; said to have brought coronation stone to Scotland, **21**, 67.

Ferguson, Patrick (1744–1780), English soldier and inventor; killed at King's Mountain, **23**, 277.

Ferguson, Robert, surnamed The Plotter (d. 1714), a Scottish conspirator and political pamphleteer; instigates Monmouth to usurp the English crown (1685), **20**, 378.

Fernley, John (d. 1685), English barber; protects Burton, conspirator in Rye House plot, **20**, 381; Burton gives information against, **20**, 381; hanged, **20**, 381.

Ferrand (thirteenth century), count of Flanders; deserts Philip II of France for John of England (1213), **18**, 342; at battle of Bouvines (1214), **11**, 54; **18**, 345.

Ferrar, Robert, bishop of St. Davids (d. 1555), English Protestant prelate; persecuted (1555), **19**, 246.

Ferrara, Duke of, see Este, Alfonso I of.

Ferrara, capital of province of Ferrara, Italy; Venice at war against (1480), **9**, 379 seq.; Clement VIII acquires (1598), **9**, 481.

Ferrara-Florence, Council of, a church council opened at Ferrara in 1438 and transferred to Florence in 1439; proceedings of, **7**, 337; **8**, 638.

Ferrers, Hugh (thirteenth century), French merchant; betrays and sells Children Crusaders to Saracens (1212), **8**, 421; execution of, **8**, 422.

Ferrol, El, Spanish seaport; taken by the French (1809), **10**, 349.

Ferrucci, Francesco (sixteenth century), Italian soldier; defends Florence (1530), **9**, 459.

Ferrukhzadh (Khorrezadh) Chosroes, king of Persia ca. 632 A.D.; reign of, **8**, 96.

Ferry, Jules François Camille (1832–1893), French statesman; minister of public instruction (1879–1880), **13**, 192; introduces bill against Jesuits as teachers, **13**, 192; first premiership of (1880–1881), **13**, 193; second premiership of (1883–1885), **13**, 193.

Fersen, Hans Axel, Count (1755–1810), Swedish soldier; serves in American revolution, **16**, 461 note; favourite of French court, **12**, 239; **16**, 461 note; aids the escape of royal family of France to Varennes (1791), **12**, 239–241; murder of, **16**, 461.

Fesch, Joseph, Cardinal (1763–1839), archbishop of Lyons, and uncle of Napoleon I; celebrates marriage of Napoleon I to Marie Louise (1810), **12**, 579.

Festus, Porcius, Roman procurator of Judea 58–62 A.D.; appointment of, **2**, 175; joins Agrippa II in controversy with Jewish priests, **2**, 175.

Feth Ali, see Fath Ali.

Feudalism; defined, **8**, 482; origins, **8**, 482–484; relations between lord and vassal, **8**, 484–485; administration of feudal justice, **8**, 485–487; feudalism and the Church, **8**, 487–489; the cultivators of the soil, **8**, 489–491; feudal anarchy and violence, **8**, 491–494; the transition from feudalism to monarchy, **8**, 494–495; feudalism and the papacy, **8**, 500; feudalism and the progress of civilisation, **8**, 500–501; the effect of the crusades on the decline of feudalism, **8**, 478, 480; the effect of the invention of gunpowder, **8**, 497; general characterisation of the feudal system in England, **8**, 499; the crown and feudalism after the Norman conquest, **18**, 207–208; growth of feudalism in eleventh century, **18**, 223–224; abolition of military tenure under Charles II, **20**, 223–224; general characterisation of feudalism in France, **8**, 498–499; legal establishment of feudalism by the edict of Quierzy (877), **11**, 6–7; the rapid growth of feudalism, **11**, 10–14; feudalism and the communes, **11**, 38–40; suppression of the power of the feudal nobles by Philip the Fair, **11**, 87–89; prestige of feudalism destroyed in battle of Crécy, **11**, 118–119; feudal anarchy after the Hundred Years' War, **11**, 226–228; decline of the feudal power under Charles VII, **11**, 245; under Louis XI, **11**, 272, 274; transformation of feudal nobility to court nobility, **11**, 543; the abolition of feudal privilege by the states-general (1789), **12**, 198–200, 202–205, 212–213; origins of feudalism among ancient Germans, **18**, 34; the feudal nobles and the imperial power in Germany, **8**, 495–497; feudal anarchy in Germany, **14**, 141–143; the abolition of feudal privilege in Prussia (1807), **15**, 304–305, 392–394; feudalism in Greece under the Latins (thirteenth century), **24**, 223; under the Turks, **24**, 224–225; feudalism in Ireland, **21**, 378–379; feudalism and the crown in Italy, **8**, 497–498; rise of the system to power (twelfth century), **9**, 61–62; triumph of feudalism in Lombardy, **9**, 106–107; feudal civilisation in the Lowlands, **13**, 279–282; feudalism in New York (the Patroon system), **23**, 7; Locke's feudal constitution for the Carolinas, **23**, 49–51; feudalism in Scotland, **21**, 28, 30–33, 39; feudalism in Turkey under Muhammed II, **24**, 336; under Suleiman the Great, **24**, 361–362; feudalism in Japan, **24**, 624–628.

Feuillade, La, see La Feuillade.

Feversham, Count Louis de Durfort, Earl of, Marquis of Duras (1640–1709), French soldier in English service; commands army of James II at Sedgemoor (1685), **20**, 365;

supports James II after William of Orange's landing, **20**, 407–409, 410.
Fexhe, Peace of, a treaty ending a civil war in Liège (1315), **13**, 310.
Fiace (fifth century A.D.), Irish chieftain; stem-father of the southern Hui (Hy) Neill, **21**, 342.
Fiann, see **Fenians.**
Fichte, Johann Gottlieb (1762–1814), German philosopher; system of, **15**, 352.
Ficquelmont, Count Karl Ludwig von (1777–1857), Austrian soldier and diplomatist; becomes minister of foreign affairs (1848), **14**, 630; president of ministry, **14**, 635; forced to resign, **14**, 638.
Field of the Cloth of Gold, a plain near Ardres, France, the scene of a meeting between Francis I of France and Henry VIII of England (1520), **11**, 311; **19**, 79.
Fielding, Commodore, English naval officer; captures Dutch fleet under Bylandt (1780), **14**, 9.
Fiennes, see **Say and Sele.**
Fieschi, an Italian family, prominent in Genoa during the fourteenth century, **9**, 129.
Fieschi, Giuseppe Maria (1790–1836), a Corsican adventurer; attempt of, to assassinate Louis Philippe (1835), **13**, 65.
Fieschi Laws, see **September Laws.**
Fiesco (Fieschi), Giovanni Luigi, count of Lavagna (ca. 1523–1547), Genoese noble; conspiracy of (1547), **9**, 464.
Fiesole (Fæsulæ), an Italian town; Gauls defeat Romans at (225 B.C.), **5**, 237; Hannibal encamps at (217 B.C.), **5**, 251; under rule of Florence (ca. 1200), **9**, 40.
Fife, Robert, Earl of, see **Albany, Robert,** duke of.
Fifth Monarchy Men, a sect of millenarians in England during the Puritan Revolution; Venner leads revolt of (1661), **20**, 238–239.
Fig-tree, The, chamber of rhetoric in Flanders; removal of, to Amsterdam (1585), **13**, 593.
Figueras, a town in Spain; surrender of, to France (1794), **12**, 386.
Figueras y Moracas, Estanislao (1819–1882), Spanish statesman; ministry of (1873), **10**, 411.
Fihr, Arab clan; ancestors of the Koreish, **8**, 7.
Filangieri, Carlo (1784–1867), prince of Satriano, Italian soldier in French service; bombards Messina (1848), **9**, 595; made governor of Sicily (1849), **9**, 595.
Filipinos, inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, see **Philippine Islands.**
Fillmore, Millard (1800–1874), thirteenth president of the United States; elected vice-president (1848), **23**, 377–378; becomes president (1850), **23**, 383; attitude of, toward compromise of 1850, **23**, 383; nominated for presidency (1852), **23**, 389; nominated for presidency (1856), **23**, 399.
Fimbria, Caius Flavius, Roman tribune 86 B.C.; attempt of, on life of Quintus Mucius Scævola, **5**, 430; in the Mithridatic War, **5**, 433; in civil war with Sulla, **5**, 433; death of, **5**, 434.
Finance:
American: coinage of "pine tree" shillings in Massachusetts, **23**, 116; first use of paper money in English-American colonies, **23**, 187–188; evils of paper money in Massachusetts, **23**, 199; adoption of specie currency in Massachusetts, **23**, 199; expenditures of Great Britain and colonies in French and Indian War, **23**, 230 seq.; cost of colonial administration in America (1769), **23**, 236; depreciation of paper money (1778), **23**, 273–274; Hamilton's finances, **23**, 300–302; bank of United States established (1791), **23**, 301; new bank of United States chartered (1816), **23**, 346; President Jackson and the United States Bank, **23**, 359–361; *Jackson's specie circular*, **23**, 362; repudiation, **23**, 365; sub-treasury scheme, **23**, 365, 368; financial condition of South in 1861, **23**, 417; northern finances during Civil War, **23**, 421; Legal Tender Act, **23**, 421; National Bank Act, **23**, 421; Crédit Mobilier, **23**, 472; Black Friday, **23**, 472–473; demonetisation of silver (1873), **23**, 473; the resumption of specie payments, **23**, 473; the Bland Silver Bill, **23**, 476–477; the greenback agitation, **23**, 478; the Sherman Act passed, **23**, 482; the Sherman Act repealed, **23**, 485; agitation for monetary reforms (1896), **23**, 486; financial bill of 1900, **23**, 490.
Arabian; gold pieces coined by Abdul-Melik (689–692), **7**, 190.
Assyrian: laws concerning money, **1**, 494–495.
Australia: early currency in New South Wales, **22**, 237–238.
Austria-Hungary: state bankruptcy in Austria (1810), **14**, 564–568; unsound financial conditions (1848), **14**, 618; first national Hungarian loan, **15**, 720.
Chili: gold standard established (1895), **23**, 611.
Ecuador: gold standard established (1896), **23**, 615.
Egypt: financial difficulties of 1884, **24**, 462; financial reforms of 1885, **24**, 462.
England: revenues and expenditures of King Alfred, **18**, 83–84; financial conditions under Edward I, **18**, 412–414; onerous taxation under Edward I, **18**, 417; financial policy of Henry VII, **19**, 46–48; oppressive taxation under Henry VIII, **19**, 61, 85, 87–88; opposition to oppressive taxation, **19**, 91; Henry VIII repudiates debts, **19**, 124–125; abolition of annates or first-fruits, **19**, 132–133; regulation of interest under Henry VIII, **19**, 204; debasement of coinage under Henry VIII, **19**, 214–215; forced loans exacted by Elizabeth after Armada, **19**, 408; forced benevolences under James I, **19**, 499; struggle of

Charles I of England to secure subsidies, **19**, 536 seq.; the forced loans of Charles I, **19**, 543; the stop of the exchequer (1672), **20**, 275; taxation in England in 1685, **20**, 318–319; cost of government in England in 1685, **20**, 324–325; establishment of Bank of England (1694), **20**, 446–447; reforms in currency (1695), **20**, 452–453; beginning of national debt, **20**, 497; national debt and revenue under Queen Anne, **20**, 504; high public salaries under Anne, **20**, 504–505; Irish finances (1724), **20**, 532–533; Walpole's finance, **20**, 540–543; finances in 1780, **20**, 632–633; cost of struggle against Napoleon, **21**, 461; finances after 1815, **21**, 486–488; currency regulations of 1819, **21**, 508; extraordinary coinage of gold sovereigns, **21**, 530; reforms in banking system, **21**, 531; deficiency in revenue (1840–1841), **21**, 599; Gladstone's budgets, **21**, 624–625.
France: reform of the coinage under Louis IX, **11**, 69–70; monopoly of coinage claimed by Philip the Fair, **11**, 84–85; establishment of chamber of accounts, **11**, 88; money first borrowed on credit of the state, **11**, 90; regulation of coinage, **11**, 90; debasement of coinage, **11**, 124; wretched financial conditions during Hundred Years' War, **11**, 125; debasement of coinage during the war, **11**, 134–135; extravagant methods of John II, **11**, 142; financial reforms of Jacques Cœur, **11**, 237–238; conditions under Charles VII, **11**, 246; diminution of taxes under Louis XI, **11**, 294; financial prosperity under Louis XII, **11**, 302; reforms of Sully, **11**, 407; financial mismanagement after Henry IV to Mazarin, **11**, 498; reforms under Colbert, **11**, 532–534; cumbersome financial methods in later years of Louis XIV, **11**, 622; paper money appears in France, **11**, 622; the Mississippi Bubble, **12**, 12–17; financial chaos under Louis XV, **12**, 58–60; Turgot's attempted reforms, **12**, 128–130; Necker's attempted reforms, **12**, 130–131, 136–137; finances of Brienne, **12**, 144–145; Necker's second ministry, **12**, 147; expenditures of the court under the old régime, **12**, 181–183; church property absorbed by National Assembly, **12**, 225–226; finances at the height of the French Revolution, **12**, 311–312; disorganisation in 1795, **12**, 419–420; Napoleon attempts to gain full financial control, **12**, 519–520.
Germany: Prussian finances under Frederick William II, **15**, 263–264; reforms of Camphausen, **15**, 501; the Zollverein and the finances, **15**, 390–394; the finances under Bismarck, **15**, 536.
Greece: Solon's financial legislation, **3**, 213–214; Athenian finances after Thermopylæ, **3**, 307; under Pericles, **3**, 449; at the outbreak of the Peloponnesian War, **3**, 526; military expenditures, **3**, 579; value of Greek coins, **4**, 55; gold and silver in Sparta, **4**, 78; reform of Macedonian coinage by Philip II, **4**, 212; Athenian finance in second century B.C., **4**, 541.
India: ancient Indian coinage, **2**, 520; Akbar introduces reform of revenue system, **22**, 30; financial conditions in 1858, **22**, 163; James Wilson creates state paper currency (1859), **22**, 203; Strachey's revenue reforms, **22**, 210–211; financial decline after 1886, **22**, 220–221.
Italy: Florentine coinage in thirteenth century, **9**, 102; finances of Lorenzo de' Medici, **9**, 387; financial corruption in the seventeenth century, **9**, 524; oppressive taxation in the States of the Church in the eighteenth century, **9**, 539–540; debasement of coinage by Pius VI in States of the Church, **9**, 540; financial condition of Italy after 1866, **9**, 619, 631.
Japan: financial system, **24**, 639–641; adoption of gold standard, **24**, 645.
Lydia: coins, **2**, 433.
Mexico: loans exacted from Church by government, **23**, 625; financial progress under President Diaz, **23**, 637–638.
Netherlands: financial condition of Holland in seventeenth century, **13**, 582; increase of national debt under Louis Bonaparte, **14**, 24; oppressive taxation under French rule, **14**, 25.
New Zealand: socialistic finance, **22**, 261–262.
Persia: ancient financial system, **2**, 646–648; value of Persian coins, **4**, 55.
Rome: silver coinage first used by Romans, **4**, 585; copper as a unit of value, **5**, 112; Hadrian's reforms, **6**, 285; debasement of coinage in Eastern Empire, **7**, 321.
Russia: fiscal reforms under Vladimir Monomakh, **17**, 127; paper money in the reign of Catherine II, **17**, 391; finances of Peter the Great, **17**, 305–309; debasement of coinage by Alexander III, **24**, 79.
Spain: growth of royal income under Ferdinand V, **10**, 208; vicious financial policy of Philip II, **10**, 258; disorganised condition under Charles II, **10**, 277–278; under Ferdinand VII, **10**, 381–382.
Sweden: the revenue, **16**, 318; financial methods of Charles (XIV) John, **16**, 466–467.
Switzerland: oppressive taxation in seventeenth century, **16**, 653–654.
Transvaal: depressed condition of public credit (1865–1870), **22**, 286; increase of revenue from gold fields, **24**, 294–295.
Uruguay: funding of national debt (1887), **23**, 619.
See also **Tariff, Taxation.**
Finch, Daniel (1674–1730), earl of Nottingham, English statesman; secretary of

state (1688–1693), **20**, 420; (1702–1704), **20**, 471; dismissed from office, **20**, 480; president of council for George I, **20**, 507.
Finch, Sir John (1584–1660), English politician; speaker of the house of commons, **19**, 559–560; articles of impeachment drawn up against (1640), **19**, 584; flees from England (1640), **19**, 584.
Finck (Fink), Friedrich August von (1718–1766), a Prussian soldier; in Seven Years' War, **15**, 214, 215.
Finisterre, Cape, westernmost point of Spain; battle of (1805), **21**, 466.
Finland, a grand duchy of the Russian empire; early records of, **16**, 5; **17**, 85 seq.; gradual subjection of, by Sweden, **16**, 188; Christianity introduced into (ca. 1554), **16**, 290; modern religions in, **17**, 86; partial acquisition of, by Russia (1721), **16**, 399; **17**, 304; final conquest of, by Russia (1807), **17**, 457.
Firbolgs, an early race of Ireland; colonising of (ca. 100 B.C.), **21**, 332.
Firdusi (Firdausi), Abul Kasin Mansur (940–1020), Persian poet; writings of, **24**, 491.
Fires, see **Conflagrations.**
Firmont, de (Henry Essex Edgeworth) (1745–1807), a Catholic priest; vicar-general of the church of Paris; selected as confessor by Louis XVI, **12**, 293; at scaffold with the king, **12**, 295.
Firmus (third century A.D.), emperor of Egypt; reign of, **6**, 426.
Firmus (fourth century A.D.), Moorish chief; revolts against Rome (363 A.D.), **6**, 519; suppression of, **6**, 520.
Firoz or Firuz, king of Bengal 1358–1385, **22**, 23.
Fisher, John (ca. 1459–1535), bishop of Rochester; opposes Henry VIII's divorce, **19**, 106; charges against, for heresy, **19**, 145 seq.; arrest of, **19**, 147; trial of, **19**, 152; execution of, **19**, 152.
Fisher's Hill, place near Winchester, Virginia; battle of (1864), **23**, 449.
Fitch, John (1743–1798), American inventor; launches first steamboat on Delaware River (1787), **23**, 286.
Fitzgerald, Lord Edward (1763–1798), Irish politician and revolutionist; dismissed from English army (1793), **21**, 439; sent to France by United Irishmen (1796), **21**, 439; in Irish revolt (1798), **21**, 441; death of, **21**, 441.
Fitzgerald, Garrett (d. 1513), 8th earl of Kildare, Irish nobleman; supports pretender Simnel, **19**, 21; received back to favour, **19**, 31; **21**, 392; lord-deputy of Ireland (1496), **21**, 394.
Fitzgerald, Garrett (1487–1534), 9th earl of Kildare; head of Irish Yorkists, **21**, 392; removed from position of lord-deputy (1520), **21**, 398; death, **21**, 399.
Fitzgerald, Garrett (1524–1585), 11th earl of Kildare, Irish nobleman; escapes to Continent, **21**, 399.
Fitzgerald, Gerald (d. 1583), 15th earl of dare, Irish nobleman; feuds and rebellion of, **19**, 422; **21**, 408–409; death, **21**, 411.
Fitzgerald, James (d. ca. 1608), earl of Desmond, the "Sugar Earl," Irish nobleman; receives lands and title, **21**, 416.
Fitzgerald, Maurice (d. 1176), Irish nobleman; aids Dermot MacMurrough in attempt to gain Irish throne (1168), **18**, 280; **21**, 368; Dermot rewards, **21**, 369 seq.
Fitzgerald, Maurice Fitzthomas (d. 1356), 1st earl of Desmond, Irish chieftain; created earl (1329), **21**, 386.
Fitzgerald, Thomas, 8th earl of Desmond (1426?–1468), Irish statesman; appointed lord-deputy of Ireland (1463), **21**, 392.
Fitzgerald, Thomas, Lord Offaly, 9th earl of Kildare (1513–1537); declares war against Henry VIII of England, **21**, 398; executed, **21**, 399.
Fitzgerald, Thomas (d. 1583), 12th earl of Desmond, Irish nobleman; opposes English governor (1569), **19**, 422; **21**, 408–409; death, **21**, 411.
Fitzgerald, earl of Desmond, Irish chieftain; supports Perkin Warbeck (1492), **19**, 28
Fitzgibbon, John (1749–1802), earl of Clare; introduces bill for union, **21**, 444.
Fitzherbert, Mrs. (Maria Anne Smythe) (1756–1837), wife of George IV of England, **20**, 648.
Fitzjames, James, duke of Berwick (1670–1734), a noted soldier, son of James II of England and Arabella Churchill; commands the French army in Spain (1704–1707), **10**, 285–288; defeats the allied English and Portuguese at Almanza (1707), **10**, 288, 520; death of, at siege of Philippsburg, **12**, 29.
Fitzmaurice, James (sixteenth century), Irish nobleman, brother of earl of Desmond; attempts rebellion in Ireland (1580), **21**, 410.
Fitzosbern, Roger, son of William Fitzosbern, earl of Hereford; conspires against William the Conqueror (1075), **18**, 188; imprisoned, **18**, 189.
Fitzosbern, William (d. 1071), earl of Hereford; counsellor of William the Conqueror, **18**, 118; Archbishop Lanfranc excommunicates, **18**, 189.
Fitzosbert, William, surnamed Longbeard (twelfth century), English demagogue; encourages people of London to insurrection (1196), **18**, 322; death of, **18**, 322.
Fitzroy, Augustus Henry, see **Grafton.**
Fitzroy, Sir Charles Augustus (1796–1858), governor of New South Wales 1846–1855; administration of, **22**, 238.
Fitzroy, Henry (1519–1537), natural son of Henry VIII of England; partiality of Henry VIII toward, **19**, 100; death of, **19**, 100.
Fitzroy, Henry, see **Grafton.**
Fitzroy, James, see **Monmouth, Duke of.**
Fitzstephen (Fitz-Stephen), Robert (twelfth century), a Welsh gentleman; aids Dermot MacMurrough in Ireland, **18**, 280;

21, 368; wins victory at siege of Wexford (1169), **18**, 280; **21**, 369; besieged at Wexford, **21**, 373; captured, **21**, 373.
Fitzurse, Reginald (twelfth century), one of the murderers of Thomas à Becket; Henry II of England incites to murder, **18**, 274; at murder of Becket (1170), **18**, 276.
Fitzwalter, Robert (d. 1235), earl of Dunmore, an English noble; leader of barons against King John of England, **18**, 346; influence of, in securing Magna Charta, **18**, 347.
Fitz-William, Raymond, surnamed Le Gros (twelfth century), Anglo-Norman noble; commands English force at Waterford (1170), **21**, 371; captures Dublin, **21**, 372.
Five Acts, measures introduced in parliament (1774) against American colonies; effect of, in America, **23**, 239.
Five Forks, battle of (1865), **23**, 450.
Five Hundred, Council of, the lower house of the legislature established by the French constitution of 1795; organisation of, **12**, 411 seq.; sits at St. Cloud, **12**, 486 seq.; overthrow of (1799), by Bonaparte, **12**, 487 seq.
Five Hundred, Senate of, Athenian popular assembly; choice of (507 B.C.), **3**, 244; restoration of (403 B.C.), **4**, 18.
Five Knights' Case, in English history (1627), **19**, 544–545.
Five Members, The, oppose Charles I in the Long Parliament (1642); attempted arrest of, **19**, 617.
Five Nations, see **Iroquois.**
Five Years' War, see **King George's War.**
Flaccus, Caius Fulvius, Roman consul 134 B.C.; in war against slaves in Sicily, **5**, 324; aids Gracchus, **5**, 362, 365; seeks to extend franchise to Latin and Italian allies, **5**, 372–373, 376; opposes the senate, **5**, 378; death of, **5**, 379.
Flaccus, Lucius Valerius, Roman consul 131 B.C.; unable to take the field against Aristonicus, **5**, 368.
Flaccus, Lucius Valerius II, Roman consul 86 B.C.; in war with Sulla, **5**, 431–434.
Flaccus, Quintus Fulvius, Roman consul 237 B.C.; in second Punic War, **5**, 261, 263, 266–268, 271.
Flagellants, a religious sect; origin of (ca. 1260), **14**, 125; example of infectious phenomena, **11**, 183.
Flambard, Rannulf (Ralph) (d. 1128), a Norman bishop of Durham, England; appointed chief minister of William Rufus (1089), **18**, 222; in compilation of Domesday Book, **18**, 222; feudal innovations of, **18**, 223; in plot to bribe Philip I of France (ca. 1094), **18**, 218; imprisonment and escape of, **18**, 230; character of, **18**, 227.
Flaminius, Caius (d. 217 B.C.), Roman tribune 232 B.C., and consul 223 B.C.; proposes to distribute certain public lands to poor citizens, **5**, 236; victorious over Insubrians (223 B. C.), **5**, 236–237; elected to oppose Hannibal (217 B.C.), **5**, 250; defeated and killed at battle of Lake Trasimene (217 B.C.), **5**, 251.
Flaminius, Titus Quintius (ca. 230–174 B.C.), Roman consul and general; overcomes Philip V of Macedon at Cynoscephalæ (197 B.C.), **4**, 531; **5**, 297; sent to demand surrender of Hannibal (183 B.C.), **5**, 300; triumphs of, **5**, 301.
Flammock, Thomas (d. 1497), English attorney; heads rebellion of 1497, **19**, 33.
Flamsteed, John (1646–1719), English astronomer; appointed first astronomer royal (1675); observations of, **20**, 353.
Flanders, an ancient country of Europe, corresponding to parts of the present departments of Nord and Pas-de-Calais, France; the provinces of East and West Flanders, Belgium; and the southern part of the province of Zealand, Netherlands; main treatment of early history, **13**, 310–330; separated from Germany by the Treaty of Verdun (843 A.D.), **7**, 572; Baldwin becomes first count of (864–878 A.D.), **13**, 311; importance of Flemish cities in Middle Ages, **13**, 311–314; passes to Theodoric of Alsace (1129), **11**, 33; struggles with France (1191–1384), **11**, 76–77; **13**, 314–330; Philip VI of France invades (1328), **11**, 99 seq.; united to Burgundy (1384), **11**, 159; **13**, 330; united to Austria (1477), **13**, 363; **14**, 222; freed from homage to France (1529), **11**, 325; **13**, 369 note; Alessandro Farnese captures (1576), **10**, 243; portion of, passes to Holland (1648), **13**, 584; Artois ceded to France (1659), **11**, 521; Louis XIV overruns (1668, 1678), **13**, 631, 641; Louis XIV secures Lille and French Flanders (1713), **11**, 627; France retains Dutch Flanders (1795), **14**, 22.
Flanders, Count of, see **Arnold, Ferrand,** and **Robert.**
Flanders, Louis, Count of, see **Louis.**
Flavian Emperors, see **Vespasian, Titus,** and **Domitian.**
Fleet Marriages, irregular marriages in and near the Fleet prison, London; abolished by Marriage Act of 1753, **20**, 573.
Fleetwood, Charles (d. 1692), English parliamentary general; appointed commander in Ireland (1652), **20**, 117; encourages discontent in army, **20**, 193; succeeds Richard Cromwell in supreme authority (1659), **20**, 198.
Flesselles, Jacques de (1721–1789), French provost; deceives populace of Paris (1789), **12**, 171; victim of revolution, **12**, 178.
Fletcher, Benjamin (seventeenth century), colonial governor of New York 1692–1698; appointed governor of Pennsylvania and New York, **23**, 45; seeks to eradicate Dutch influence in New York, **23**, 164.
Fletcher, Richard (ca. 1543–1596), English bishop; at death of Mary Queen of Scots (1587), **19**, 374.

Fleurus, town in Belgium; battles of (1690), **11**, 604; **14**, 401; (1794), **12**, 380; **14**, 508; (1815), see **Ligny**.
Fleury, André Hercule de (1653–1743), bishop of Fréjus, French prelate; becomes confessor and tutor of Louis XV (1715), **12**, 25; exile and recall of (1725), **12**, 26; sends aids to Poland (1333), **12**, 28; rejects Franco-Ottoman alliance (1736), **24**, 409; relations of, with Robert Walpole, **12**, 30; introduces the *corvée*, **12**, 34; ineffectual opposition to, **12**, 35; death of (1743), **12**, 37; characterisation of, **12**, 26, 35; **15**, 166.
Flinders, Captain Matthew (1774–1814), English navigator; makes survey of Australian coast, **22**, 235, 246.
Flodden Field, a plain in Northumberland, England; battle of (1513), **19**, 65–70; **21**, 215.
Flood, Henry (1732–1791), Irish orator and politician; proposes popular representation in English parliament (1790), **20**, 631; quarrel of, with Grattan, **21**, 438.
Floquet, Charles Thomas (1828–1896), French statesman and journalist; arrested and imprisoned (1871), **13**, 182; becomes premier (1888), **13**, 195; fights duel with Boulanger, **13**, 195.
Florence, the name of a city, republic, and province in different periods of Italian history; main treatment, see **History of Italy**, volume **9**; legendary origin of, **9**, 39–40; made a Latin municipium by the *lex Julia* (90 B.C.), **5**, 416; invasion of Radagaisus repelled by Stilicho near (405 A.D.), **6**, 546; visit of Charlemagne to (786 A.D.), **9**, 40; conquers Fiesole (1125), **9**, 40; civil war in (1215–1249), **9**, 87–98; republic established in (1250), **9**, 101–102; rise of the Guelph party in (1251–1266), **9**, 102–110; growth of democracy in (1266–1300), **9**, 118; feud of the Neri and Bianchi factions in (1300–1302), **9**, 119–123; repulses attack of Henry VII of Germany (1312), **9**, 130; defeated by Castruccio Castracani (1325), **9**, 134–145; plague in (1348), **9**, 171–177; under the Alberti and the Ricci (ca. 1350–1381), **9**, 241–250, 329–343; under the Visconti (1381–1434), **9**, 251–258, 277–289, 343–348; first rule of the Medici in (1434–1494), **9**, 349–390, 408–412; second rule of the Medici in (1512–1527), **9**, 437–439, 440–447, 455; siege and fall of (1530), **9**, 458–462; capital of Italy (1865–1870), **9**, 613–614; see also **Tuscany**.
Florence, Council of, see **Ferrara-Florence, Council of.**
Florence, count of Holland; see **Floris.**
Florent, count of Holland; see **Floris.**
Florentius, Roman prætorian prefect of Gaul 360 A.D.; becomes manager of Roman finances, **6**, 487.
Flores, Antonio (1833–), South American statesman; president of Ecuador 1888–1892, **23**, 615.
Flores, Juan José (1800–1864), Spanish-American soldier, and first president of Ecuador; political influence of (1830–1845), **23**, 614.
Flores, Venancio (1809–1868), Spanish-American soldier; becomes president of Uruguay (1854), **23**, 618; forced to resign (1855), **23**, 618; regains complete control (1865), **23**, 618; joins Brazil and Argentine in war against Paraguay (1865–1866), **23**, 660; death of (1868), **23**, 618.
Florianus, Marcus Annius (d. 276 A.D.), brother of the Emperor Tacitus; claims the empire, **6**, 428–429.
Florida, a state of the United States; Ponce de Leon discovers (1513), **10**, 205; **22**, 469; settled by Huguenots (1562), **22**, 547–551; Spanish settle at St. Augustine (1565), **22**, 550; ceded to Great Britain (1763), **23**, 223; divided into East and West Florida (1763), **23**, 223; in the first Seminole War (1818), **23**, 346; ceded to the United States (1819), **10**, 379; **23**, 347; in the second Seminole War (1835–1843), **23**, 361; repudiates her debts (1842), **23**, 365; admitted to the Union (1845), **23**, 369; secedes from Union (1861), **23**, 409; readmitted (1868), **23**, 464; election of 1876 in, **23**, 475.
Florida-Blanca, José Moñino, Count of (1728–1808), Spanish statesman; captures Minorca (1782), **10**, 305; reforms of, **10**, 309; relations of, with Emperor Leopold, **10**, 311; disgrace and fall of, **10**, 312; elected president of Aranjuez junta (1808), **10**, 342.
Florida War, see **Seminole War.**
Florinda (709–711 A.D.), legendary character in Spanish history; romance of, **10**, 31.
Floris (Florence or Florent) I, count of Holland 1049–1061; reign of, **13**, 288.
Floris II, surnamed The Fat, count of Holland 1091–1121; reign of, **13**, 289.
Floris III, count of Holland 1157–1190; reign of, **13**, 290.
Floris IV, count of Holland 1224–1235; reign of, **13**, 292.
Floris V, count of Holland 1256–1296; minority of, **13**, 301; **14**, 127; defeats Frieslanders (1282), **13**, 301; claims throne of Scotland (1291), **13**, 301; Edward I of England kidnaps (1296), **13**, 302–303; death of, **13**, 303.
Florus, Gessius, Roman procurator of Judea 64–65 A.D.; oppression of, in Judea, **2**, 177; connection of, with massacre of Cæsarea, **2**, 178.
Florus, Julius, leader of an insurrection in Gaul (24 A.D.), **6**, 137.
Flourens, Gustave (1838–1871), French politician and writer; leads attack on Versailles (1871), **13**, 183.
Floyd, John Buchanan (1807–1863), American politician and Confederate general; supplanted by Holt as secretary of war in Buchanan's cabinet, **23**, 412; defends Fort Donelson (1862), **23**, 425.
Flushing (Vlissingen), town of Long Island

(U. S. A.); colony of anabaptists settle at (1645), **23**, 14.
Flutswinda, see **Clotosuinda.**
Fodevig, town in Denmark; battle of (1135), **16**, 250.
Foix, André de, French soldier; invades Castile (ca. 1521), **10**, 222; defeated at Logroño (1521), **10**, 223; death of (1521), **10**, 223.
Foix, Françoise de; see **Châteaubriant.**
Foix, Gaston de (1489–1512), duke de Némours, a French soldier; wins battle of Ravenna (1512), **9**, 435–436; **11**, 302; **14**, 243; character of, **9**, 436; death of, **9**, 437.
Foix, Germaine de, niece of Louis XII of France; marries Ferdinand V of Castile (1506), **10**, 180.
Foix, Jean de Grailly, Count de, see **Grailly.**
Fokshani, town in Rumania; battle of (1789), **14**, 487; **17**, 407.
Foligno, Treaty of, a treaty between Napoleon I and Spain (1801), **12**, 509–510.
Foliot, Gilbert (d. 1187), English prelate; as bishop of Hereford, opposes Becket, **18**, 265.
Folkhov, town in Russia; battle of (1608), **17**, 233.
Folkungar (Folkungs), noble family of Sweden; rebel against Eric III (1250), **16**, 190; rule of (1250–1365), **16**, 190 seq.
Fonfrède, J. B. (1766–1793), French revolutionist; execution of (1793), **12**, 326.
Fonseca, Manuel Deodora da (1827–1892), Brazilian soldier and first president of Brazil; administration of, **23**, 664.
Fontainebleau, Treaties of; (1679) between France, Denmark, and Sweden, **16**, 369; (1762) between Great Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal, **20**, 600; (1785) between Austria and Holland, **14**, 476; (1807) between Spain and France, **10**, 324, 537.
Fontanges, Marie Angélique de Scoraille de Roussille, Duchess of (1661–1681), mistress of Louis XIV, **11**, 557.
Fontarabia, see **Fuenterrabia.**
Fontenailles (Fontenay), village in France; battle of (841 A.D.), **7**, 567.
Fontenelle, Bernard le Bovier de (1657–1757), French man of letters; employed to draw up the manifestos of the duke of Orleans (1723), **12**, 24.
Fontenoy, village in Belgium; battle of (1745), **12**, 41; **14**, 432; **20**, 562.
Fontevrault, town in France; Robert d'Arbrissel founds abbey at (1099), **8**, 493.
Fontrailles, Louis d'Astarac, Marquis de (d. 1677), French political agent; sent by Gaston, duke of Orleans, to conclude treaty with Spain (1641), **11**, 479–480.
Foote, Andrew Hull (1806–1863), American naval officer; at bombardment of Fort Henry (1862), **23**, 425; wounded in attack on Fort Donelson, **23**, 425; captures Island Number 10 (1862), **23**, 426.
Foote, Samuel Augustus (1780–1846), American politician and legislator; introduces resolution in United States senate which precipitates the Webster-Hayne debate (1829), **23**, 356.
Foote's Resolution; see **Foote, Samuel Augustus.**
Forbach, battle of; see **Spicheren.**
Forbes, John (1710–1759), British soldier; captures Fort Duquesne (1759), **23**, 215–216.
Force Bills, acts of the American congress for the protection of political and civil rights in the South; (1870), **23**, 407; (1871), **23**, 468.
Forde, Francis (d. 1770), English soldier; attacks and defeats Dutch in the Hooghly (1759), **22**, 62.
Forefather's Rock, see **Plymouth Rock.**
Forest Districts, see **Waldstätte.**
Forey, Élie Frédéric (1804–1872), French soldier; in the battle of the Alma (1854), **17**, 565–570; in French expedition to Mexico (1862), **23**, 631.
Forlì, a town in Italy; massacre at (1832), **9**, 586.
Formigny (Fourmigni), town in France; battle near (1450), **11**, 239.
Formorians, a sea-faring race; invade Ireland (ca. 100 B.C.), **21**, 332.
Formosa, an island off the coast of China; French reprisals in (1884), **24**, 556; ceded to Japan (1895), **24**, 578; Japanese expedition to (1874), **24**, 631.
Formosus (816–896 A.D.), pope 891–896 A.D.; election of (891), **8**, 577–578; grants imperial crown to Lambert (894), **7**, 591; death of (896), **8**, 578; remains of, desecrated, **8**, 578.
Formula of Concord, a basis of agreement between the Lutheran imperial estates (1580), **14**, 321.
Fornjoter (Forniot), most ancient family of Norway, **16**, 7.
Fornovo, a small town in the province of Parma, Italy; Charles VIII of France defeats Italians at (1495), **9**, 420–421.
Forrest, Sir John (1847–), Australian statesman, first premier of Western Australia, **22**, 249.
Forrest, Nathan Bedford (1821–1877), Confederate cavalry commander in the American Civil War; leads raid against Fort Donelson (1863), **23**, 441.
Forster, William Edward (1818–1886), English statesman; carries measure, making elementary education compulsory, **21**, 630; secretary for Ireland in Gladstone ministry, (1880–1881), **21**, 645.
Fort Beauregard; captured by Union forces in American Civil War, **23**, 422.
Fort Bowyer; British attack on, repelled, **23**, 338–339; taken by the British (1815), **23**, 339.
Fort Casimir, built by the Dutch on site of New Castle, Delaware (1651), **23**, 17.
Fort Chartres, French post on the Ohio; captured by English (1764), **23**, 227.
Fort Donelson; captured by Gen. Grant (1862), **23**, 426; raid of Forrest and Wheeler against, **23**, 441.

Fort Duquesne, built by the French (1754), **23**, 201; account of Braddock's defeat near (1755), **23**, 207–211; French evacuate (1758), **23**, 216; English erect Fort Pitt on site of (1759), **23**, 216.
Fort Edward; British move upon (1777), **23**, 264.
Fort Emperor; siege of (1830), **13**, 44.
Fort Erie; taken by General Brown (1814), **23**, 334.
Fortescue, Sir Faithful (d. 1666), royalist commander in the civil war in England; deserts to Royalists at the battle of Edgehill (1642), **20**, 8.
Fortescue, Hugh Fortescue, Viscount, Lord Ebrington (1783–1861), English statesman; in debate on Reform Bill (1831), **21**, 556.
Fort Fisher; capture of (1865), **23**, 446.
Fort Frontenac, a French fort near Lake Ontario (site of Kingston, Canada); granted to La Salle, **23**, 75; marks French advance (1672), **23**, 155; fortified to offset English post at Oswego, **23**, 155; captured by the English (1758), **23**, 215.
Fort Gaines; surrender of (1864), **23**, 445.
Fort Garry; seized by Riel, **22**, 44; Wolseley at, **22**, 344.
Fort Henry; fall of (1862), **23**, 425.
Fortis, Signor, Italian premier, **9**, 634.
Fort Jackson; captured (1862), **23**, 429.
Fort Lee; surrenders to Cornwallis, **23**, 259.
Fort Macon; captured by Union forces, **23**, 423.
Fort McAllister; capture of (1864), **23**, 445.
Fort McHenry; bombarded by the British fleet (1814), **23**, 336.
Fort Monroe; General B. F. Butler declares slaves to be contraband of war at (1861), **23**, 435.
Fort Moultrie; abandoned by the Federals (1860), **23**, 413.
Fort Morgan; surrender of (1864), **23**, 445.
Fort Necessity, Washington surrenders, **23**, 201.
Fort Niagara; taken by Sir William Johnson, **23**, 216; blockaded by Indians (1763), **23**, 225; taken by British (1813), **23**, 333.
Fort Ostenburg, on island of Ceylon, India; attacked by English (1781), **22**, 101.
Fort Pickens; refuses to surrender (1861), **23**, 413.
Fort Pitt; erection of, on site of Fort Duquesne (1759), **23**, 216; blockaded by Indians (1763), **23**, 225.
Fort Pondicherry; French build, **22**, 45; besieged by the English, **22**, 66.
Fort Pulaski; captured by Union forces, **23**, 423.
Fort St. David; naval battle of English and French near, **22**, 46; Clive returns to, as governor, **22**, 54; captured by the French and razed to the ground, **22**, 63–64.
Fort St. Philip; surrendered to Admiral Farragut (1862), **23**, 429.
Fort Stanwix; failure of General St. Leger's expedition against (1777), **23**, 264.
Fort Sullivan; attacked by the British (1776), **23**, 255.
Fort Sumter; fall of (1861), **23**, 414.
Fort Walker; captured by Union forces, **23**, 422.
Fort Washington; battle of (1776), **23**, 259.
Fort William Henry; erected, **23**, 212; surrendered to the French (1757), **23**, 214.
Forty, The, at Venice; see **Council of Forty.**
Forty-two Articles, The; promulgation of, in reign of Edward VI, **19**, 225–226.
Forum Judicum, Gothic code of law; founded by Euric, fifth century A.D., **10**, 18.
Forum Romanum, the public place and political centre of ancient Rome, **5**, 25, 88, 566, 611, 652; **6**, 281, 283.
Foscari, Francesco, doge of Venice 1423–1457; persecution of, **9**, 301–302.
Foscari, Jacopo, son of the doge; persecution of, **9**, 301–302.
Foscolo, Niccolo Ugo (1772–1827), Italian writer, **9**, 575.
Fossalta, battle of (1249), **9**, 97; **14**, 117.
Fosterage in Ireland, pre-Norman period, a survival of ancient marriage customs, **21**, 360–361; forbidden amongst the English settlers in Ireland by Edward III in the celebrated statute of Kilkenny (1364), **21**, 386.
Fouché, Joseph, duke of Otranto (1763–1820), French revolutionist; joins opposition, **12**, 340; at destruction of Lyons, **12**, 369–371; at Toulon, **12**, 372; as minister of police (1799), **12**, 473, 479, 483; retains office under Napoleon, **12**, 494, 509; stirs up Napoleon against royalists, **12**, 534, 535; dismissed (1810), **12**, 576; reinstated (1815), **12**, 624; head of provisional government after Waterloo, **12**, 642, 643; resignation of, and embassy to Saxony, **13**, 14, 14 note; in correspondence with Russia, **17**, 436.
Foulkes, Guy, see **Clement IV.**
Foulques, see **Fulk.**
Fouquet, Nicolas (1615–1680), French minister of finance; career and death of, **11**, 529.
Fouquier-Tinville, Antoine Quentin (1747–1795), French revolutionist; in 1792, **12**, 269; as public accuser before the Revolutionary Tribunal, **12**, 318, 319, 337, 337 note, 345.
Fourcroy, Antoine François (1755–1809), French scientist, **12**, 121.
Four Days' Battle, The, a sea-fight between Dutch and English near Dover (1666), **13**, 625; **20**, 247.
Four Hundred, The, an Athenian oligarchy, in power 411 B.C., **3**, 624–630.
Fourmigni, see **Formigny.**
Fourier, François Marie Charles (1772–1837), a French socialist; effect of teachings, **13**, 62; system of, **13**, 205.
Fournier, Claude (1745–1823), French revolutionist; leads Marseillaise, **12**, 260.
Fourteenth Amendment, The, an amendment to the constitution of the United States, to establish a new basis of representation (1866), **23**, 461–465, 474.

Fousang, land of, country described by Buddhist priests (499 A.D.); identified as America by some scholars, **22**, 401–402.
Fowler, Sir Henry Hartley (1830–), English statesman; introduces Parish Councils Act in parliament (1893), **21**, 650.
Fox, Charles James (1749–1806), English statesman; main treatment, **20**, 654–660; Wilkes affair, **20**, 617; opposes Lord North's ministry, **20**, 638; in Rockingham's coalition ministry, **20**, 638; refuses to act with Lord Shelbourne after Rockingham's death, **20**, 638; first conflict with Pitt, the Younger, **20**, 640; forms coalition ministry with North (1783), **20**, 641; introduces India Bill, **20**, 642; dismissed from office, by George III (1783), **20**, 643; defeated by Pitt in Regency Bill (1788), **20**, 647–648; one of managers of Warren Hasting's impeachment, **20**, 650; supports Wilberforce in movement for abolition of slave trade, **20**, 650; opposes Pitt's army estimates, **20**, 650; proposes abolition of Corporation and Test Acts, **20**, 651; opposes war with France (1793), **21**, 454; forms coalition ministry (1806), **21**, 470.
Fox, George (1624–1691), founder of the Society of Friends, in England; religion of, **20**, 164; persecution of, **23**, 30; visits North Carolina, **23**, 51.
Fox, Henry, first Lord Holland (d. 1774), English statesman, father of C. J. Fox; opposes Hardwick's Marriage Act (1753), **20**, 572; refuses to enter Newcastle ministry, **20**, 573; joins Newcastle party, **20**, 575; secretary of state (1755), **20**, 578, 579; resignation of (1756), **20**, 582; as paymaster of the forces, **20**, 587; retires from office and is created Lord Holland, **20**, 601; death of, **20**, 601.
Foxe, John (1516–1587), English martyrologist; writes letter to Queen Mary, protesting against persecutions, **19**, 453.
Foxe, Richard (ca. 1448–1528), English prelate; Henry VII makes bishop of Exeter, **19**, 16; negotiates marriage of Margaret Tudor with James IV, **19**, 32, 37; minister of Henry VIII, **19**, 57; introduces Wolsey to Henry VIII, **19**, 73.
Foxes, tribe of American Indians, of Lake region; and the French mission of Claude Allouez, **23**, 72; become allies of English, **23**, 193.
Fox's Martyrs, name given to followers of Fox who lost their seats in parliament in 1784, **20**, 644.
Foy, Maximilien Sebastien (1775–1825) French soldier; at Zürich (1799), **12**, 476; at Waterloo, **12**, 639 note; leaves chamber of deputies, **13**, 30; death of, **13**, 37.
Fraga, town in Spain; battle of (1134), **10**, 59.
France: main treatment, volumes **11** entire, **12** entire, and **13**, 1–264; **11**, Chapter I, the later Carlovingians (843–987 A.D.), 1–21; Chapter II, the foundation of the Capetian dynasty (987–1180), 22–46; Chapter III, the development of the absolute monarchy (1180–1270), 47–73; Chapter IV, Philip III to the house of Valois (1270–1328), 74–97; Chapter V, the opening of the Hundred Years' War (1328–1350), 98–123; Chapter VI, John the Good and Charles the Wise (1350–1380), 124–154; Chapter VII, the betrayal of the kingdom (1380–1422), 155–186; Chapter VIII, the rescue of the realm (1422–1431), 187–219; Chapter IX, convalescence of France (1431–1461), 220–246; Chapter X, the reign of Louis XI, the triumph of the crown (1461–1483), 247–277; Chapter XI, Charles VIII and Louis XII: invasion of Italy (1483–1515), 278–305; Chapter XII, imperial struggles of Francis I and Henry II (1515–1559), 306–350; Chapter XIII, Catherine de' Medici and the religious wars (1559–1589), 351–394; Chapter XIV, Henry of Navarre, first of the Bourbons (1589–1610), 395–421; Chapter XV, the literary progress of France in the sixteenth century, 422–431; Chapter XVI, the early years of Louis XIII and the rise of Richelieu (1610–1628), 432–456; Chapter XVII, the dictatorship of Richelieu (1629–1643), 457–486; Chapter XVIII, the supremacy of Mazarin (1643–1661), 487–424; Chapter XIX, "L'Etat c'est moi" (1661–1715), 525–562; Chapter XX, Louis XIV, Spain and Holland (1661–1679), 563–591; Chapter XXI, the height and decline of the Bourbon monarchy (1679–1715), 592–631; Chapter XXII, the age of Louis XIV: aspects of its civilisation (1610–1715), 632–651; **12**, *A Prefatory Characterisation of the Period*; article by Prof. Alfred Rambaud 1–8; Chapter I, the early years of Louis XV (1715–1748), 9–48; Chapter II, the regency of Pompadour (1748–1764), 49–82; Chapter III, the last decade of Louis XV (1764–1774), 83–110; Chapter IV, the age of Voltaire (1717–1789), 111–122; Chapter V, Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette (1774–1789), 123–156; Chapter VI, the fall of the Bastile and of the old *régime* (1789), 157–190; *The Revolutionary Epoch (1789–1815)*, A Prefatory Article by Prof. Alfred Rambaud, 191–205; Chapter VII, the revolution under Mirabeau (1789–1791), 206–234; Chapter VIII, fall of the monarchy (1791–1792), 235–266; Chapter IX, the Commune and the king's execution (1792–1793), 267–296; Chapter X, the counter-revolution (1793), 297–324; Chapter XI, the Reign of Terror (1793–1794), 325–354; Chapter XII, war with all Europe (1793–1795), 355–387; Chapter XIII, the reaction (1794–1795), 388–417; Chapter XIV, the Directory: Napoleon in Italy (1795–1797), 418–443; Chapter XV, the rise of Napoleon (1797–1798), 444–467; Chapter XVI, fall of Directory

(1798–1799), 468–490; Chapter XVII, the Consulate (1799–1801), 491–516; Chapter XVIII, Napoleon as emperor (1801–1804), 517–541; Chapter XIX, Continental War to the Peace of Tilsit (1805–1807), 542–565; Chapter XX, Russian disaster (1807–1810), 566–598; Chapter XXI, Europe against Napoleon (1812–1814), 599–615; Chapter XXII, the end of Napoleon (1814–1815), 616–649; *The Napoleonic Period*, by J. H. Rose, 650–654; *Literature and Historians of the Revolution*, article by G. F. Barwick, 655–661; **13**, *Political Evolution after 1815*, by Alfred Rambaud, 1–8; Chapter I, Bourbon restoration (1815–1824), 9–33; Chapter II, Charles X and the July revolution of 1830, 34–53; Chapter III, Louis Philippe and the revolution of 1848 (1830–1848), 54–84; Chapter IV, the republic of 1848, 85–109; Chapter V, Louis Napoleon as president and emperor (1849–1870), 110–146; Chapter VI, Franco-Prussian War (1870–1871), 147–179; Chapter VII, the third republic (1871–1903), 180–203; Chapter VIII, *The Social Evolution of France since 1815*, by Alfred Rambaud, 204–222; Documents relating to French history, **11**, 653–674; **12**, 662–669; **13**, 223–244; Bibliography, **13**, 246–259; Chronology, **11**, 679–697; **12**, 674–681; **13**, 260–264.

Rulers:

Charles (II) the Bald, 843–877 A. D., **11**, 1–7.
Louis (II) the Stammerer, 877–879, 7.
Louis III, 879–882, 7–8.
Carloman, 879–884, 7–8.
Charles the Fat, 884–887, 8–10.
Eudes, 888–898, 14.
Charles (III) the Simple, 893–929, 14–17.
Robert I, 922–923, 15–16.
Rudolf, 923–936, 16–17.
Louis (IV) d'Outre-Mer, 936–954, 17–18.
Lothair, 954–986, 18–21.
Louis (V) le Fainéant, 986–987, 20–21.
Hugh Capet, 987–996, 21–23.
Robert II, 996–1031, 23–24.
Henry I, 1031–1060, 24–27.
Philip I, 1060–1108, 27–30.
Louis (VI) the Fat, 1108–1137, 30–33.
Louis (VII) the Young, 1137–1180, 33–34.
Philip (II) Augustus, 1180–1223, 47–56.
Louis (VIII) the Lion, 1223–1226, 56–58.
Louis IX (Saint Louis), 1226–1270, 58–71.
Philip (III) the Bold, 1270–1285, 74.
Philip (IV) the Fair, 1285–1314, 75–89.
Louis (X) Hutin, or the Quarrelsome, 1314–1316, 89–90.
Philip (V) the Tall, 1316–1322, 91–92.
Charles (IV) the Fair, 1322–1328, 92–93.
Philip (VI) of Valois, 1328–1350, 98–123.
John (II) the Good, 1350–1364, 124–143.
Charles (V) the Wise, 1364–1380, 143–155.
Charles (VI) the Well-beloved, 1380–1422, 155–186.
Charles VII, 1422–1461, 187–246.
Louis XI, 1461–1483, 247–277.
Charles VIII, 1483–1498, 278–293.
Louis XII, 1498–1515, 293–305.
Francis I, 1515–1547, 306–337.
Henry II, 1547–1559, 337–350.
Francis II, 1559–1560, 351–356.
Charles IX, 1560–1574, 356–380.
Henry III, 1574–1589, 380–394.
Henry (IV) of Navarre, 1589–1610, 395.
Louis (XIII) the Just, 1610–1643, 432–486.
Louis (XIV) the Great, 1643–1715, 487.
Louis (XV) the Well-beloved, 1715–1774, **12**, 9–110.
Louis XVI, 1774–1792, **12**, 123–296.
The First Republic.
Napoleon I, emperor 1804–1814, 536–615.
Louis XVIII, 1814–1815, 616–623.
Napoleon I, 1815 (The 100 Days), 623.
Louis XVIII, 1815–1824, **13**, 9–33.
Charles X, 1824–1830, 34–53.
Louis Philippe I, 1830–1848, 54–84.
The Second Republic.
  Cavaignac, dictator, 1848, 103.
  Louis Napoleon, president 1848–1852, 107–127.
Napoleon III, emperor 1852–1871, 127–162.
The Third Republic:
  Thiers, president 1871–1873, 186–188.
  MacMahon, president 1873–1879, 188–192.
  Jules Grévy, president 1879–1887, 192–194.
  Carnot, president 1887–1894, 194–195.
  Casimir-Périer, president 1894–1895, 196.
  Felix Faure, president 1895–1899, 196.
  Loubet, president 1899–1906, 196–199.
  Fallières, president 1906, 201.

Francesco I (fourteenth century), duke of Carrara; in alliance against Venice (1378), **9**, 252; concludes alliance with Gian Galeazzo Visconti (1387), **9**, 252; characterisation of, **9**, 251.

Francesco II (fourteenth and fifteenth centuries), duke of Carrara; recovers Padua (1390), **9**, 252–253; Verona surrenders to (1404), **9**, 256.

Francesco I, duke of Modena, see **Este**.

Francesco I de' Medici (1541–1587), grand duke of Tuscany; title confirmed, **9**, 477; death of, **9**, 479.

Franche-Comté, an ancient government of Eastern France; united to France (1315), **11**, 75, 91; reverts to Flanders (1361), **11**, 143; seeks alliance with Switzerland (1477), **16**, 604; Louis XIV of France conquers (1674), **10**, 273.

Franchise, see **Suffrage**.

Francia, José Gaspar Rodriguez (1761–1840), known as Doctor Francia, a dictator of Paraguay 1811–1840; reign of, in Paraguay, **23**, 596.

Francis I (Stephen) (1708–1765), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1745–1765; receives grand duchy of Tuscany, **9**, 527, 533; made co-regent with Maria Theresa of Austria (1740), **14**, 425; commands imperial army (1743), **14**, 431; elected emperor (1745), **14**, 432; recognised as emperor by Prussia (1745), **15**, 182; death of, **14**, 447.

Francis II (1768–1835), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1792–1806 and as **Francis I** emperor of Austria 1804–1835; becomes Holy Roman emperor, **14**, 505–506; war with France (1792), **12**, 377, 379; **14**, 506; Prussia deserts, for France (1795), **14**, 509; augments empire by third partition of Poland (1795), **14**, 511; ratifies Peace of Leoben (1797), **14**, 523; concludes Peace of Campo Formio (1797), **14**, 523; concludes alliance with Russia and England (1799), **14**, 529; abandons Russia in War of Second Coalition (1799), **17**, 435; concludes Treaty of Lunéville (1801), **14**, 533; assumes title of emperor of Austria (1804), **14**, 536; concludes convention with Russia against France (1805), **17**, 446; concludes Treaty of Pressburg (1805), **12**, 548; **14**, 538; attempts reconciliation with Napoleon (1806), **17**, 451; abdicates throne of Holy Roman Empire (1806), **14**, 538; submits to terms of Treaty of Schönbrunn (1809), **14**, 559; relations of, with the Tyrolese (1809), **14**, 562–563; makes alliance with Napoleon (1812), **17**, 470; meets Napoleon at Dresden (1812), **12**, 585; intervenes in War of Liberation (1813), **14**, 570; signs Treaty of Reichenbach (1813), **17**, 484; declares war on France (1813), **12**, 601; **14**, 574; **17**, 484; proposes armistice of Poischwitz, **12**, 603, 603 note; with allies at Paris (1814), **14**, 577; regains Italian territories at the Congress of Vienna (1815), **9**, 578–579; refuses to assume imperial title (1815), **14**, 584; joins Holy Alliance (1815), **14**, 585; **15**, 326; **17**, 497; attempts to suspend Hungarian constitution (1815), **14**, 610–611; signs alliance with England, Russia, and Prussia (1815), **17**, 498; at war with Morocco (1828–1830), **14**, 589; concludes Treaty of Adrianople (1829), **14**, 589; death of (1835), **14**, 594; characterisation of, **12**, 601; **14**, 506, 515; progress of Austria under, **14**, 594–596.

Francis I, emperor of Austria, see **Francis II**, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire.

Francis I (1494–1547), king of France 1515–1547; education of, **11**, 307–308; early life at Château Amboise, **11**, 300; at siege of Térouanne (1513), **19**, 63; accession of (1515), **9**, 441; **11**, 306; assumes title of duke of Milan (1515), **16**, 618; concludes treaties with England and the Netherlands (1515), **11**, 308; renews alliance of Louis XII with Venice (1515), **9**, 44; **11**, 309; at battle of Marignano (1515), **9**, 441; **11**, 309; **16**, 619; **19**, 74; knighted by Bayard, **11**, 309; regains Milan, Parma, and Vicenza, **11**, 309; **16**, 619; relations of, with Henry VIII of England (1515), **19**, 74; concludes Treaty of Geneva (1515), **11**, 309; relations of, with Scotland (1516), **19**, 75; concludes Treaty of Friburg (1516), **11**, 309; abolishes Pragmatic Sanction and signs concordat (1516), **11**, 309; rivalry of, with Charles V of Spain (1519), **10**, 214; **13**, 368; **14**, 249; unfriendly attitude of Henry VIII of England toward (1519), **19**, 78–79; meets Henry VIII on the Field of the Cloth of Gold (1520), **11**, 311–313, **19**, 79–81; Henry VIII joins Charles V in alliance against (1521), **19**, 83; at war with Charles V (1520–1525), **11**, 313–320; concludes treaty with Swiss cantons (1521), **16**, 620; Constable de Bourbon deserts, for Charles V (1522), **11**, 315–316; aids the Scots against Henry VIII (1522), **19**, 86–89; **21**, 230; at battle of Pavia (1525), **9**, 448; **10**, 225; **11**, 317–319; **16**, 620; **19**, 90; captivity of (1525–1526), **9**, 448; **11**, 319–322; **19**, 93; negotiations of, with Turkey (1525), **24**, 346, 348; concludes Treaty of Madrid (1526), **9**, 450; **11**, 320; joins league for liberation of Italy (1526), **9**, 450; **11**, 322; innovations at court of, **11**, 330; matrimonial treaties of, with Henry VIII (1527), **19**, 94–95; **11**, 332; ingratitude of, toward Andrea Doria (1528), **11**, 324; concludes Treaty of Cambray (Ladies' Peace) (1529), **11**, 325; at war with Charles V (1536–1544), **9**, 463–464; **11**, 333–334; **14**, 274, 276–277; sends Jacques Cartier to America (1535), **22**, 464; aided by Barbarossa (1543), **24**, 353; concludes Treaty of Crespy (1544), **11**, 334; **14**, 277; death of (1547), **11**, 335; attitude of, toward Protestants, **11**, 331–332; characterisation of, **11**, 306, 308, 310–311, 336–337; progress of France under, **11**, 326–332.

Francis II (1544–1560), king of France 1559–1560; marries Mary Stuart of Scotland (1558), **21**, 250; accession of (1559), **11**, 352; **21**, 253; enmity of Elizabeth of England toward (1559), **19**, 283; condemns Condé to death (1560), **11**, 355; death of, **11**, 356; **21**, 257.

Francis I (1777–1830), king of the Two Sicilies 1825–1830; reign of, **9**, 586.

Francis II (1836–1894), king of the Two Sicilies 1859–1861; accession of, **9**, 607; withdraws from Naples before Garibaldi (1860), **9**, 609; resides in Rome (1861–1871), **9**, 610.

Francis Joseph I (1830–), emperor of Austria 1848–; accession of (1848), **14**, 650; subdues revolt in Hungary (1848–1849), **14**, 651–658; at war with Italy (1849), **14**, 658–661; abolishes constitution of March 4, 1849 (1851), **15**, 9; foreign policy of, in Crimean War (1853–1856), **15**, 12–14; marriage of (1854), **15**, 12; concludes concordat with pope (1855), **15**, 9–10; intervenes for peace in Russo-Turkish War (1856), **17**, 584; signs Treaty of Paris (1856), **15**, 585; in War of Italian Independence (1859), **9**, 605–606; **15**, 14–18; reforms constitution (1860–1861), **15**, 18–20; convokes an assembly of German princes at Frankfort (1863), **15**, 21; in Schleswig-Holstein War (1864), **15**, 22, 484–485; in Seven

Weeks' War (Austro-Prussian War) (1866), **15**, 23–30, 487–494; cedes Italian possessions to Napoleon III (1866), **15**, 26; crowned emperor of Austria-Hungary (1867), **15**, 33; relations of, with Bohemia (1871), **15**, 39; forms League of the Three Emperors (1872), **15**, 44, 530; characterisation of, **15**, 533.

Francis of Assisi, Saint (1182–1226), Italian monk; founds the Franciscan order, **8**, 614.

Francis, Sir Philip (1740–1818), English politician; reputed author of "Junius' Letters," **20**, 612, 612 note; enmity of, for Warren Hastings, **22**, 95, 103.

Franciscans or Minorites, an order of monks; founded by Saint Francis (1210), **8**, 614; favoured by Alexander IV, **8**, 616; supports Ludwig the Bavarian, **14**, 172; as missionaries in Canada, **23**, 68.

François (1554–1584), duke of Anjou, son of Henry II of France; at battle of Moncontour (1569), **11**, 364; relates plot against Coligny, **11**, 368; share in massacre of St. Bartholomew, **11**, 371; leads "Politiques," **11**, 381; effects Peace of Monsieur, **11**, 383; at head of revolted provinces, **11**, 384; **13**, 471, 481; plans marriage with Queen Elizabeth, **11**, 384; **19**, 345, 353–354; **13**, 489; sovereignty of, **13**, 490–491; plots against Flemish liberty, **13**, 496; death of, **13**, 498.

François, Kurt von (1853–), German explorer; as imperial commissioner in South Africa, **15**, 558, 561–562.

Franconia, duchy of mediæval Germany, **7**, 573; fall of (thirteenth century), **14**, 136.

Franconian Dynasty (Germany), **7**, 630–659.

Franco-Prussian War (1870–1871); main treatment, **13**, 146–179; **15**, 518–529; cause of, **13**, 146; **15**, 499; battles of Wörth and Spicheren (August 6th, 1870), **13**, 150–153; battle of Mars-la-Tour (Vionville) (August 16th, 1870), **13**, 154–155; battle of St. Privat (August 18th, 1870), **13**, 155; battle of Sedan (September 1st, 1870), **13**, 157–160; surrender of Napoleon III (September 2nd, 1870), **13**, 160–162; siege of Paris (1870–1871), **13**, 163–179; surrender of Strasburg (September 28th, 1870), **13**, 174; surrender of Metz (October 27th, 1870), **13**, 174; capitulation of Paris (January 28th, 1871), **13**, 179; peace preliminaries ratified at Versailles (March 2nd, 1871), **15**, 529.

Francueil, Dupin de (eighteenth century), French sportsman, **12**, 184.

Frangipani, Cenzio, minister of Emperor Henry IV; forces the election of Pope Gregory VIII (1118), **8**, 602.

Frangipani, Giovanni, Italian soldier; betrays Conradin to Charles of Anjou (1268), **14**, 129.

Frangipani, Giovanni, French envoy to Suleiman I (1525), **24**, 347.

Frankenberg, Count, Belgian primate; resists religious reforms of Emperor Joseph II (1782), **14**, 476.

Frankfort or Frankfort-on-the-Main, city in Hesse-Nassau, Prussia; assemblies and diets of, (1291) **14**, 156, (1310) **14**, 166, (1338) **14**, 175, (1816) **15**, 365, (1848) **15**, 442, (1851) **15**, 11, (1863) **15**, 21–22; attentat of (1833) **15**, 404; incorporated with Prussia (1866) **15**, 492.

Frankfort, Peace of (1871), **13**, 262; **15**, 661.

Franklin, State of, an unofficial and unrecognised organisation of the western counties of North Carolina (1784), **23**, 288.

Franklin, town in Tennessee; battle of (1864), **23**, 445.

Franklin, Benjamin (1706–1790), American statesman, and writer; takes military command in French and Indian War, **23**, 213; draws up plan for federal union of colonies (1754), **23**, 202; denounces ill-treatment of Indians, **23**, 226; as mediator for American colonists in England, **20**, 620; **23**, 46, 231, 234; opposes criminal colonisation, **22**, 583; on committee for drawing up declaration of independence, **23**, 252; as American ambassador in Paris, concludes French alliance (1778), **12**, 133, 135; **23**, 268, 311; issues commissions to naval officers in Europe, **23**, 272; in peace negotiations with Great Britain, **23**, 281; in Constitutional Convention (1787), **23**, 291, 292; character of, **12**, 133; **23**, 311.

Franklin, Sir John (1786–1847), English explorer, governor of Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania), **22**, 242.

Franklin, William B. (1823–1903), American soldier; at battle of South Mountain (1862), **23**, 433; commands wing of Union army at battle of Fredericksburg (1862), **23**, 436.

Frankopan, Francis (d. 1671), Hungarian conspirator against German oppression, **14**, 396.

Franks, a confederation of Germanic tribes; main treatment, **7**, 457–573; to time of Charles Martel (55 B.C.–732 A.D.), **7**, 457–496; origin and early history of, **5**, 155; **6**, 57–58, 415; **7**, 457–459; invade Gaul, **6**, 571; invade Italy, **7**, 108, 112, 407–409, 422–424, 459–460; allied with Theodoric, **7**, 386; weapons of, **7**, 423, 471; Visigoths' dread of, **7**, 430; relations of, with Lombards, **7**, 431, 440, 445, 448, 500; **9**, 18; Charles Martel to Charlemagne (732–768 A.D.), **7**, 497–519; Charlemagne (768–814 A.D.), **7**, 520–556; Charlemagne's successors to Treaty of Verdun (814–843 A.D.), **7**, 557–573.

Frankton, Adam, English soldier; kills Llewelyn (1282), **18**, 398.

Fransecky, Eduard Friedrich von (1807–1890), Prussian soldier; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 171, 174; **15**, 493.

Fraser, Sir Simon (d. 1306), Scottish soldier; at Roslin (1303), **18**, 420; **21**, 78; executed as a rebel, **18**, 424; **21**, 91.

Fraser, Simon (1729–1777), British soldier; killed at battle of Saratoga, **23**, 265.

Fraser, Simon, see Lovat, Lord.

Fraser, Simon, son of Lord Lovat; made commander of new Highland regiment (1756), **20**, 583.

Frauenstadt, town of Prussia; battle of (1706), **16**, 377; **17**, 273.

Fravartish, see Phraortes II.

Fravitta, a Goth, in service of Rome; defeats Gainas on the Hellespont (400 A.D.), **7**, 38.

Frazer, Simon, Canadian pioneer; builds first trading-post in British Columbia (1806), **22**, 342.

Frazier's Farm, battle of; see Glendale.

Fréhault, Charles Victor (1813–1888), French soldier; at siege of Paris, **13**, 163.

Fredegund (d. 597 A.D.), a Frankish queen, wife of Chilperic; intrigues of, **7**, 479; **10**, 20.

Fredericia, a fortified seaport in Jutland, Denmark; besieged by the troops of Schleswig-Holstein (1849), **15**, 449.

Frederick I (ca. 1471–1533), king of Denmark and Norway 1523–1533; created duke of Schleswig and Holstein (1481), **16**, 219; claims part sovereignty of Denmark and Norway (1490), **16**, 225; reign of, **16**, 243–254; death of, **16**, 254.

Frederick II (1534–1588), king of Denmark and Norway 1559–1588; accession of, **16**, 345–347; wars of, with Sweden (1563–1570), **16**, 347–349; internal difficulties during reign of (1580–1583), **16**, 349–351; religious intolerance of, **16**, 352; death of, **16**, 353.

Frederick III (1609–1670), king of Denmark and Norway 1648–1670; accession of, **16**, 361; reign of, **16**, 361–368; declares war against Sweden (1657), **16**, 363; concludes peace of Roeskilde (1658), **16**, 339; constitutional changes (1661), **16**, 365; death of, **16**, 368.

Frederick IV (1671–1730), king of Denmark and Norway 1699–1730; conspiracy of, **16**, 371, 412; renewed hostilities with Sweden, **16**, 412; concludes Treaty of Stockholm with Sweden (1720), **16**, 412.

Frederick V (1723–1766), king of Denmark, and Norway 1746–1766; reign of, **16**, 413–414; death of, **16**, 414.

Frederick VI (1768–1839), king of Denmark and Norway 1808–1839; as regent (1784–1808), **16**, 418; defeated at battle of the Baltic or of Copenhagen (1801), **16**, 421; accession of, to throne, **16**, 426; loses Norway (1814), **16**, 470.

Frederick VII (1808–1863), king of Denmark 1848–1863; accession of, **15**, 446; **16**, 440; wages war with Schleswig-Holstein (1848–1850), **15**, 447; gives new constitution to Schleswig and Holstein (1863), **15**, 482; death of, **16**, 442; **21**, 628.

Frederick VIII (1843–), king of Denmark, **16**, 450.

Frederick (I) "Barbarossa" (1121–1190), king of the Germans and emperor of Holy Roman Empire; main treatment of, **14**, 91–109; becomes emperor, **14**, 95; crusade of, **8**, 380–383; **16**, 156; **24**, 169; struggle of, with Adrian IV, **8**, 603–606; submission of, to Alexander III, **14**, 104; first Italian campaign (1154–1155) (Tortona), **9**, 46–48; **14**, 97–99; second Italian campaign (1158–1162); destroys Milan, **9**, 49–53; **14**, 99–101; third Italian campaign (1163), **9**, 53–54; **14**, 101; fourth Italian campaign, 1166–1168 (Lombard League formed), **9**, 54–57; **14**, 101–102; fifth Italian campaign 1174–1177 (defeated at Legnano, Peace of Constance), **9**, 57–60; **14**, 103–106; last visit of, to Italy (1184–1186), **9**, 42, 60–61; **14**, 106; marriages of, **14**, 98, 106; war with Conrad von Zähringen, **14**, 91; Henry the Lion and, **14**, 102–103, 105; campaign against Poland (1157), **14**, 98; **24**, 29; establishment of the duchy of Austria (Document), **15**, 582 seq.; relations with Denmark, **16**, 148–149, 155–156; refuses alliance of Servia, **24**, 189; death of, **8**, 382; **14**, 108; characterisation of, **14**, 96; legends concerning, **14**, 108–109.

Frederick II (1194–1250), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1220–1250; acknowledged king of the Two Sicilies (1197), **9**, 61; struggle with Otto IV, **9**, 85; **14**, 112–113; crowned king of the Romans and Germans (1215), **9**, 85; **14**, 113; crowned emperor (1220), **9**, 90; **14**, 114; causes of papal animosity against, **14**, 114; redeems the Holy Land, **9**, 91; **14**, 115; quells rebellion of his son Henry, **14**, 115; takes possession of Austria (1237), **14**, 115; relations with the Lombard League, **9**, 92–94; shows disastrous severity to the subdued cities, **14**, 116; struggle with the papacy, **8**, 614–616; **9**, 94–97; **14**, 116–117; attempts to rouse Europe against Tatar invasion (1240), **17**, 136; death of, **14**, 118; **8**, 616; **9**, 98–99; character and achievements of, **14**, 120–124; influence of Arabs at court of, **9**, 182; as a forerunner of the Renaissance, **9**, 205.

Frederick (III) "the Handsome" (1286–1330) king of the Germans and duke of Austria; rivalry with Ludwig the Bavarian, **14**, 169–173; defeated at Mühldorf, **14**, 171; retires to monastery and dies, **14**, 173.

Frederick III (IV as king of Germans) (1415–1493), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, 1440–1493; character of, **14**, 217; becomes emperor, **14**, 218; coronation of, in Rome (1452), **14**, 218; wars of, with Switzerland (1453), **14**, 220; legends concerning, **14**, 225; incurs hostility of electors (1456), **14**, 229; sacrifices French alliance (1475), **16**, 599.

Frederick, king of Naples (d. 1504); accession of (1496), **9**, 426; despoiled of kingdom (1501), **9**, 427–428; **11**, 298; made duke of Anjou, **11**, 298.

Frederick I (1657–1713), king of Prussia 1700–1713, and, as Frederick III, elector of Brandenburg; as elector, **15**, 144–145; becomes king, **14**, 405; **15**, 145; conquers Pomerania, **16**, 388–389.

Frederick II, "the Great" (1712–1786), king of Prussia 1740–1786; main treatment, **15**, 155–256; early years of, **15**, 155–188; in the Seven Years' War, **15**, 189–233; later years of, **15**, 232–256; incurs wrath of his father, Frederick William I, **15**, 151–153; married to Christina of Brunswick, **15**, 154; as a patron of literature and science, **15**, 156, 157, 183; religious toleration of, **15**, 157–158; press reforms of, **15**, 158–159; in the first Silesian War (1740–1742), **12**, 36–40; **14**, 427–431; **15**, 160–174; reasons of, for beginning war, **15**, 161–162, 175; **17**, 342; defeats Austrians at Mollwitz (1741), **15**, 162–165; concludes alliance with France (1742), **15**, 169; wins victory at Chotusitz (1742), **15**, 170–174; Treaty of Breslau gives Silesia to (1742), **15**, 174; concludes secret alliance with France (1744), **15**, 178; in second Silesian War (1744–1745), **12**, 40–43; **15**, 178–183; defeats Austrians and Saxons at Hohenfriedberg (1745), **15**, 178–179; defeats Austrians at Soor (1745), **15**, 179–180; wins victories at Hennersdorf and Kesselsdorf (1745), **15**, 180–182; Peace of Dresden confirms his possession of Silesia (1745), **15**, 182; hostility of, toward Russia, **15**, 184; administration of, in East Friesland, **15**, 185–187; growing unpopularity of, in England, **15**, 187; concludes alliance with England (1756), **15**, 188; in the Seven Years' War (1756–1763), **15**, 189–231; defeats Austrians and Saxons at Lobositz and Pirna (1756), **15**, 190–193; **14**, 441; defeats Austrians at Prague (1757), **15**, 193–196; **14**, 442; defeated at Kolin (1757), **15**, 196; **14**, 442; **12**, 73; Andrew Mitchell's letters about, **15**, 197–200; army of, defeated by Russians at Grossjägerndorf (1757), **15**, 201; great victories of, at Rossbach and Leuthen (1757), **15**, 202–203; **12**, 74; **14**, 442; **16**, 402; aided by William Pitt, **15**, 204; victory of, over Russians at Zorndorf (1758), **15**, 205–208; defeated by the Austrians at Hochkirch (1758), **15**, 208–210; victory of, over the French at Minden (1759), **15**, 212–213; crushing defeat of, at Kunersdorf (1759), **15**, 213–216; victories of, at Liegnitz and Torgau (1760), **15**, 218–220; makes Treaty of Amity with Porte (1761), **24**, 413; concludes truce with Russia (1762), **15**, 222; **17**, 361; cultivates Joseph II of Austria, **15**, 234–236; forms alliance with Russia (1764), **15**, 236–239; **24**, 414; joins Russia and Austria in partition of Poland (1772), **14**, 452–455; **15**, 239–240; acquires West Prussia (1772), **15**, 240–242; Silesia under administration of, **15**, 242–244; wages War of Bavarian Succession (1777–1779), **15**, 245; attitude of, toward American republic, **23**, 285; character and influence of, **15**, 232, 246–247, 255–256; compared to Napoleon, **15**, 222, 227–231; relations of, with Voltaire and D'Alembert, **15**, 247–250; as a musician, **15**, 249, 252, 253; religion and philosophy of, **15**, 251–252; death of, **15**, 253–255; **14**, 476.

Frederick III (1831–1888), emperor of Germany and king of Prussia 1888; reign, **15**, 542–543; as crown-prince in Austro-Prussian War (1866), **15**, 488, 489; at battle of Weissenburg, **13**, 150; at battle of Wörth, **13**, 151; at battle of Sedan, **13**, 158; ill at San Remo, **15**, 540; proclaimed emperor, **15**, 541; death, **15**, 543.

Frederick I, of Aragon, sometimes called Frederick II, king of Sicily 1296–1337; aids Catalan Grand Company, **7**, 320; restores Sicilian independence, **9**, 232.

Frederick I (1676–1751), king of Sweden 1720–1751, son of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel; raises siege of Friederiksbald (1718), **16**, 396; accession of, **16**, 397; reign of, **16**, 398–400.

Frederick I, king of Würtemberg 1754–1816; made king, **14**, 538; rule of, **15**, 367.

Frederick I (1372–1440), elector of Brandenburg 1415–1440, originally Frederick VI, burgrave of Nuremberg; made first elector of Brandenburg (1415), **14**, 214; **11**, 186; **15**, 108; resigns claim to imperial crown, **14**, 215–216.

Frederick II, "the Iron Tooth" (1413–1471); elector of Brandenburg, reign of, **15**, 108.

Frederick III, elector of Brandenburg; see Frederick I, king of Prussia.

Frederick I, "the Victorious" (1425–1476), Elector Palatine 1451–1476; suggested as emperor of Holy Roman Empire, **14**, 221; rise of, to power, **14**, 231; character of, **14**, 233; rivalry of, with Albert of Brandenburg, **14**, 233.

Frederick II (1482–1556), surnamed "the Wise," Elector Palatine 1544–1556; proposes convocation of a national assembly, **14**, 282; furnishes troops to the Smalkaldic League, **14**, 298; sanctions the Augsburg Interim, **14**, 299.

Frederick III (1515–1576), surnamed "the Pious," Elector Palatine 1559–1576; conversion of the Palatinate to Calvinism, **14**, 319.

Frederick IV (1574–1610), surnamed "the Upright," Elector Palatine 1583–1610; policy of Palatinate under, **14**, 322–323; becomes director of the Protestant League, **14**, 324.

Frederick V (1596–1632), Elector Palatine; made king of Bohemia, the "Winter King," **13**, 570; **14**, 333; defeated at battle of Prague or White Hill (1620), **13**, 570; **14**, 334; **19**, 504; outlawed by Ferdinand II of the Holy Roman Empire, **14**, 335 seq.; death of, **14**, 354.

Frederick I, "the Warlike" (1369–1428), elector and duke of Saxony; founds University of Leipsic (1409), **8**, 635.

Frederick III, "the Wise" (1463–1525), elector of Saxony; refuses imperial crown, **14**, 249; **13**, 368; protects Luther at Wartburg, **14**, 257.

Frederick II (1720–1785), landgrave of Hesse-Cassel 1760-1785; sells troops to England, **23**, 254.

Frederick, prince of Hesse, brother-in-law of Frederick VI of Denmark; at battle of Sehested (1813), **16**, 431–432.

Frederick "with the Empty Pocket" (1382–1439), archduke of Austria, son of the Archduke Leopold; assembles a force in the Tyrol (1405), **16**, 582–583; repulsed by Appenzellers, **16**, 583; excommunicated by the Council of Constance and put under the ban of the empire (1415), **16**, 584; renounces rights over Swiss bailiwicks, **16**, 585; makes submission to Emperor Sigismund, **16**, 585.

Frederick "the Warlike" (b. 1211), archduke of Austria; estates declared forfeit (1237), **14**, 115.

Frederick I (1826–), grand duke of Baden 1856–; regency of (1852–1856), **15**, 466.

Frederick, Christian August (1829–1880), duke of Augustenburg; claims Danish throne (1863), **16**, 444.

Frederick, duke of Upper Lorraine 1046 A.D., **7**, 640.

Frederick III (1597–1659), duke of Schleswig-Holstein; gives asylum to Arminians, **13**, 569.

Frederick I, of Hohenstaufen (d. 1105), duke of Swabia; supports Henry IV, **7**, 653.

Frederick II (1090–1147), duke of Swabia; proposed as emperor of Holy Roman Empire, **14**, 89; at war with Conrad of Franconia, **14**, 90.

Frederick V (1168–1191), duke of Swabia, son of Barbarossa; in war with Saladin, **14**, 108.

Frederick "with the Bitten Cheek" (1257–1324), markgraf of Meissen and landgraf of Thuringia; acknowledged sovereign of Meissen and Thuringia, **14**, 166; in conflict with Waldemar, **14**, 168; offered crown of Holy Roman Empire, **14**, 180.

Frederick (1249-1268), son of markgraf of Baden, favourite of Conradin, **14**, 128; death, **14**, 129.

Frederick Augustus I, "the Just," (1750–1827), king of Saxony, ally of Prussia in Potato War, **14**, 459; ally of Napoleon, **14**, 568, 573; becomes king (1807), **15**, 297.

Frederick Augustus II (1797–1854), king of Saxony; as co-ruler of Saxony (1830), **15**, 403.

Frederick Augustus I, elector of Saxony; see Augustus II, king of Poland.

Frederick Augustus II, elector of Saxony; see Augustus III, king of Poland.

Frederick Charles, (1828–1885), prince of Prussia, the "Red Prince", a Prussian soldier, nephew of William I of Prussia; in the war of Prussia and Austria against Denmark (1864), **16**, 446; in Austro-Prussian War, **15**, 488, 489, 490, 493; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 152, 155, 167, 168, 174.

Frederick Henry, (1584–1647), prince of Orange, a Dutch soldier and statesman, the youngest son of William I, stadholder of Netherlands 1625–1647; birth, **13**, 499; given command of the "New Gueux" (1599), **13**, 534; at the battle of Nieuport (1600), **13**, 535–536; in the campaigns of 1605–1606, **13**, 540–541; invades Brabant, **13**, 571; marriage of (1625), **13**, 573; becomes stadholder, **13**, 576–577; defeats Spaniards, **13**, 578; title given to, by king of France, **13**, 581; takes Breda (1638), **14**, 374; assumes care of the Great Elector (1640), **15**, 132; death of, **13**, 582–583.

Frederick Louis (1707–1751), prince of Wales, son of George II of England; character of, **20**, 551; marries Augusta of Saxe-Gotha (1736), **20**, 552; rupture with his father, **20**, 552; leads opposition to government, **20**, 571; death of, **20**, 571.

Frederick William I (1688–1740), king of Prussia 1713–1740; reforms of (1723), **15**, 146; at war with Charles XII of Sweden (1714), **15**, 148; **16**, 388; condemns Katte to death (1730), **15**, 152–153; in War of Polish Succession (1733–1735), **15**, 149–150; hostility of, to his son (1736), **15**, 150–152; reconciled to Frederick, **15**, 154; death of, **14**, 426; **15**, 154; characterisation of, **15**, 146–148; progress of Prussia under, **15**, 149.

Frederick William II (1744–1797), king of Prussia 1786–1797; accession of (1786), **15**, 257; relations of, with Holland (1786), **15**, 266; in war with Holland (1787), **15**, 267–268; advisors of (1788), **15**, 261; forms alliance with England (1788), **17**, 405; conspires against Austria (1790), **17**, 409; concludes alliance with Poland (1790), **15**, 269; leagues with Austria against France (1791), **15**, 268–269; meets Leopold II of Austria at Pillnitz (1791), **14**, 503; **15**, 269; at war with France (1792–1795), **12**, 279–280; share of, in second partition of Poland (1793), **15**, 272; in coalition against France (1793), **12**, 362–363; **15**, 272; dreads French policy in Poland (1794), **12**, 379; invades Poland (1794), **15**, 274; **17**, 419; defeats Kosciuszko at Szczekociny (1794), **15**, 274; **17**, 419; withdraws from War of First Coalition (1794), **15**, 276; concludes Treaty of Bâle (1795), **15**, 274, 279; signs treaty of third partition of Poland (1795), **17**, 419; attitude of, toward France (1794–1795), **15**, 277–278; death of (1797), **15**, 281; economic conditions of Prussia at death of, **15**, 281; reforms under, **15**, 258 seq.; characterisation of, **15**, 258.

Frederick William III (1770–1840), king of Prussia 1797–1840; marriage of (1793), **15**, 298; accession of (1797), **15**, 282; neutrality of, during War of Second Coalition (1798), **15**, 284–286; meets Alexander of Russia at Memel (1802), **15**, 289; refuses to guarantee the in-

tegrity of the Porte (1802), **15**, 287; relation of, with Russia relative to France (1802), **15**, 289; with Russia against Napoleon (1805), **17**, 447; in war with Napoleon (1806–1807), **12**, 550–561; **15**, 293–296; **17**, 451–455; defeated at battles of Jena and Auerstädt (1806), **12**, 552; **15**, 294–295; **17**, 451; relations of, to Treaty of Tilsit (1807), **12**, 562–563; **15**, 297; **17**, 455; reorganisation of Prussia under, **15**, 302 seq.; subject to Napoleon, **15**, 308 seq.; concludes offensive alliance with Napoleon (1812), **17**, 470; at conference of allies at Dresden (1812), **12**, 585; concludes alliance with Alexander I of Russia (1813), **12**, 600; in the War of Liberation (1813–1815), **15**, 309 seq.; seeks to detach Austria from France (1813), **17**, 484; enters Paris (1814), **15**, 321; **17**, 489–490; signs first Peace of Paris (1814), **15**, 322–323; at Congress of Vienna (1814), **15**, 323–324; joins Holy Alliance (1815), **15**, 326; **17**, 496; concludes second Treaty of Paris (1815), **15**, 331; **17**, 498; influence of Metternich over, **15**, 371–372; establishes Prussian Zollverein (1818), **15**, 390–394; accedes to Carlsbad Decrees (1819), **15**, 372–373; governs directly (1822–1840), **15**, 394 seq.; convokes provincial diets (1824–1827), **15**, 396 seq.; legislative abuses under, **15**, 408; popularity of, **15**, 408–409; death of (1840), **15**, 409.

Frederick William IV (1795–1861), king of Prussia 1840–1861; accession of (1840), **15**, 410; refuses to grant a constitution (1840), **15**, 413–414; relation of, to the press, **15**, 414–415; ecclesiastical entanglements of, **15**, 416–420; issues Edict of Toleration (1847), **15**, 420; issues Patent of February, 1847, **15**, 422; convokes United Diet (1847), **15**, 423; refuses to abandon unlimited power (1848), **15**, 425; in the Berlin revolution of 1848, **15**, 433–436; in the revolt of Leipsic (1848), **15**, 440–441; pronounces in favour of Schleswig-Holstein (1848), **15**, 448; grants liberal constitution (1848), **15**, 460; failure of German liberalism under (1848), **15**, 461 seq.; offered imperial crown of Germany (1849), **15**, 453; declines imperial crown (1849), **15**, 454–455; attempts to assert Prussian hegemony (1849), **15**, 456–458; constitution of, rejected (1850), **15**, 457; founds new German navy (1851), **15**, 460; Bismarck gains confidence of, **15**, 467; resigns claim to Neuchâtel (1857), **15**, 469; William, prince of Prussia, becomes regent for (1858), **15**, 469; death of (1861), **15**, 481; characterisation of, **15**, 410–412, 469–473.

Frederick William (1620–1688), the "Great Elector" of Brandenburg; main treatment, **15**, 132–144; accession of (1640), **15**, 132; ally of Sweden against Poland (1654), **15**, 133–135; concludes Treaty of Labiau (1656), **15**, 135; **16**, 336; attains rank as independent sovereign, **15**, 136; concludes Treaty of Wehlau, with Poland (1657), **15**, 138; opposed by the estates, **15**, 139; in alliance with Holland against France and Sweden (1672), **15**, 140–141; **14**, 392; **11**, 577–579, 582–584; wins battle of Fehrbellin (1675), **15**, 141; **14**, 393; at battle of Hamburg (1678), **14**, 394; concludes Peace of St. Germain (1679), **15**, 142; **11**, 590; relations of, with Austria and Spain, **15**, 142; **14**, 395; **11**, 577; work and character of, **15**, 143–144.

Frederick William, duke of Brunswick, see **Brunswick**.

Frederick William (1802–1875), last elector of Hesse; forced to grant reforms, **15**, 438–439; taken prisoner (1866), **15**, 488.

Frederick William, crown prince of Germany and Prussia, see **Frederick III.**

Fredericksburg, a town in Virginia; battle of (1862), **23**, 436.

Frederickshald, a seaport in Norway; besieged by Charles XII of Sweden (1718), **16**, 392.

Fredrikshamn (Hamina), a seaport in Finland; Sweden cedes Finland to Russia by Treaty of, (1809), **17**, 459.

Free Cities, German; creation of free imperial cities, **14**, 133; condition of, in twelfth and thirteenth centuries, **14**, 138–139; classes of, **14**, 186; history of their rise to power, **14**, 232–233; state of, at the end of the Thirty Years' War, **14**, 387; Louis XIV's campaign against, **14**, 393–395; fate of, on dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire (1806), **14**, 539.

Freedmen's Bureau, established by American Congress (1865, 1866), **23**, 462.

Freeman's Oath (in Massachusetts, 1634), marks opposition to England, **23**, 93.

Freemasonry; in Sweden in the eighteenth century, **16**, 407; persecution of, in England (1581), **19**, 354 seq.; lodges closed in Russia (1822), **17**, 513–514.

Free Soil Party, a party in United States politics (1848–1854); opposes extension of slavery into the territories, **23**, 378, 389; gives programme to republican party, **23**, 396.

Free-State War in Kansas, **23**, 394, 397.

Fregosi, ruling Ghibelline family of Genoa; sets up rulers (1363–1393), **9**, 264.

Fregoso, Pietro, Genoese admiral (fourteenth century); takes Cyprus, **9**, 267.

Freia, in German mythology, Woden's wife, goddess of marriage, **6**, 59; see also **Freya** and **Frigg.**

Freiburg, a city in Baden, Germany; the French under Condé and Turenne defeat the Bavarians under Mercy at (1644), **11**, 494; taken by the French under Créqui (1677), **11**, 587; taken by the French under Villars (1714), **11**, 626.

Freiburg, in Switzerland, see **Fribourg.**

Freiligrath, Ferdinand (1810–1876), a German poet; influence of, on public opinion, **15**, 415.

Freire, Ramon (1787–1851), a Chilian general and dictator; drives the last Spaniards from Chiloe, and resigns from presidency (1826), **23**, 610.

Fréjus, bishop of, see **Fleury.**

Frelinghuysen, Frederick Theodore (1817–1885), American statesman, secretary of state 1881–1885; negotiates treaty with Nicaragua for the construction of an Isthmian canal (1884), **23**, 651.

Frémont, John Charles (1813–1890), an American explorer, general and politician; takes part in the conquest of California (1846–1847), **23**, 373; republican candidate for president (1856), **23**, 400; in command in Missouri (1861), **23**, 422; emancipation proclamation of (1861), **23**, 422; radical republican nominee for president (1864), **23**, 450.

French, John Denton Pinkstone (1852–), British soldier; relieves Kimberley (1900), **22**, 275, 312; repulses Boers near Colesberg (1900), **22**, 310.

French Academy (Académie Française), a body of forty men of letters, the object of which is to supervise the use of the French language and regulate the literary taste of the people; foundation of, by Richelieu (1635), **11**, 474, 632–633; defends liberty of press (1827), **13**, 37.

French and Indian War, or **Old French War** (1754–1763), the last in a series of wars between France and England in America (the American phase of the Seven Years' War); main treatment, **23**, 203–230; expulsion of the Acadians (1755), **23**, 204–206; Braddock's project and defeat, **23**, 206–211; the battle of Lake George, **23**, 211–213; the disastrous campaign of 1756–1757, **23**, 213–214; the successes of 1758–1759; **23**, 214–217; Quebec taken by the English under Wolfe (1759), **23**, 217–222; peace with France (1763), **23**, 222–223; Pontiac's conspiracy (1763), **23**, 223–225; the Indian War, **23**, 225–226; the death of Pontiac and the end of Indian power, **23**, 226–229. For other French and Indian wars see **King William's War, Queen Anne's War, King George's War.**

French Congo, a French-African colony; foundation of, **13**, 194.

French Dynasties, in Athens (thirteenth century), **7**, 303, 322.

French Fury (1583), a treacherous attack on Antwerp by the French under the duke of Anjou, **13**, 496–498.

French Indo-China, general name for French possessions in southeastern Asia; main treatment of, **24**, 517–521; physical features of, **24**, 517; early history of, **24**, 518; foreign relations of, **24**, 519; comes under French control (1861–1874), **24**, 520; government of, **24**, 520; Chronology, **24**, 686; see also **Cochin China.**

French Revolution, The, a revolution which overthrew the Bourbon monarchy and the old feudal régime in France at the close of the eighteenth century; causes of, **12**, 181–190.

Under Mirabeau (1789–1791), **12**, 206–234; National Assembly, **12**, 207; the Émigrés, **12**, 208.

Fall of monarchy (1791–1792), **12**, 235–266; flight of king, **12**, 239; legislative assembly, **12**, 248; rise of Commune, **12**, 259.

The Commune (1792–1793), **12**, 267–296; September massacres, **12**, 270; Republic proclaimed, **12**, 281; Girondists vs. Jacobins, **12**, 283; battle of Jemmapes, **12**, 288; trial and execution of Louis XVI, **12**, 288–296.

The Counter-Revolution (1793), **12**, 297–324; fall of Girondists, **12**, 299; death of Marat, **12**, 302; Constitution of year III, **12**, 308, 662–666; organisation of the Terror, **12**, 312; trial and execution of Marie Antoinette, **12**, 316–324.

Reign of Terror (1793–1794), **12**, 325–354; execution of Girondists, **12**, 326; worship of Reason, **12**, 331; fall of Hébertists, **12**, 332; coalition against Robespierre, **12**, 339; fall of Robespierre, **12**, 341; see also **Consulate, Convention, Directory, Girondists, Jacobins, Napoleon,** and **Napoleonic Wars.**

French Spoliation Claims, Conclusion of (July, 1831), negotiations between United States and France concerning, **23**, 361–362.

Frenchtown (now **Monroe**), a town in Michigan; battle of (September 22nd, 1813), **23**, 330.

Frentanians, an early Italian people; origin of, **5**, 49.

Frere, Sir Henry Bartle Edward (1815–1884), British Colonial official; administration of, in Cape Colony, **21**, 642; **22**, 270.

Fréron, Louis Stanislas (1765–1802), a French revolutionist; incendiary writings of (1792), **12**, 259; joins Thermidorian reaction (1794), **12**, 389; unpopularity of, in Paris (1795), **12**, 394.

Frescobaldi, Tommaso (fifteenth century), Florentine patriot; character and heroic death of, **9**, 284.

Frey, Scandinavian deity; sent as hostage to Asaland, **16**, 14; position of, in Scandinavian hierarchy, **16**, 21; builds temple and palace in Upsala, **16**, 34.

Freya, Scandinavian deity, sister of Frey, **16**, 15, 21; see also **Freia.**

Freycinet, Charles Louis de Saulces de (1828–), French politician; minister of public works, **13**, 191; minister of foreign affairs, **13**, 193; minister of war, and premier, **13**, 195.

Freyr, see **Frey.**

Fribourg (Freiburg), canton of Switzerland; defeat of, by Bernese (1340), **16**, 570; opens campaign in the canton Vaud (1475), **16**, 597 seq.; independence of, recognised (1476–1477), **16**, 603, 607; admitted to Swiss Confederation (1481), **16**, 610; treaty of, with Geneva (1519), **16**, 635; strife between burghers and aristocracy (1781), **17**, 3; liberal constitution adopted in (1831), **17**, 37;

capitulation of, in Sonderbund War (1847), **17**, 42.
Fribourg, capital of Canton Fribourg, Switzerland; congress at (1476), **16**, 603; treaty of (1516), **11**, 309; **16**, 619; siege of (1781), **17**, 3.
Friederike, princess of Mecklenburg, sister of Queen Louise of Germany; marriage of (1793), **15**, 298.
Friedland, a town in East Prussia; Napoleon defeats Russians and Prussians at (June 14th, 1807), **12**, 558–562; **15**, 296; **17**, 454; **21**, 472.
Friedland, duke of; see **Wallenstein.**
Friedlingen, a town in Germany; battle of (1702), **11**, 616.
Friedrichsham, see **Fredrikshamn.**
Friedrichstadt, a town in Prussia; siege of, by the Danes (1850), **15**, 450.
Friesians, see **Frisians.**
Friesland or **Vriesland**, a province of the Netherlands; early history of, **13**, 276–277; incorporated with the Netherlands, **10**, 243; **13**, 279, 283; see also **Netherlands.**
Frigg, in Norse mythology the wife of Odin, and queen of the gods; legend of, **16**, 13.
Frimont, Johann Maria Philipp, Count of (1759–1831), an Austrian soldier; quells insurrection at Naples (1821), **14**, 588.
Frisians or **Friesians**, the inhabitants of Friesland, *q. v.*
Friso, John William (d. 1711), prince of Nassau and stadholder of Friesland, cousin and heir of William of Orange, **13**, 648–649; death of, **13**, 653.
Friso, William Charles Henry; see **William IV**, of Holland.
Fritigern (d. 381 A.D.), a king of the West Goths; defeats Valens at Hadrianopolis (378 A.D.), **6**, 323–324.
Friuli, a district in Italy, north of the Adriatic Sea; incursions of the Turks into (fifteenth century), **9**, 295–296.
Froben, Emanuel (d. 1675), master of horse of Frederick William, elector of Brandenburg; death of, **15**, 141.
Frobisher, Sir Martin (d. 1594), an English navigator; in command against the Spanish armada (1588), **19**, 393; continues war against Spain, **19**, 410; explorations of, **19**, 457; **22**, 453, 493.
Frode I, king of Denmark ca. 35 A.D.; reign of, **16**, 12; death of, **16**, 32.
Froissart, Jean (1337–1410), French poet and historian, **18**, 497.
Fronde, The, in French history, a political party which waged war against the court party during the minority of Louis XIV; origin of name, **11**, 499; leaders of, arrested (1648), **11**, 499–500; "Day of the Barricades," **11**, 500–501; begins the war with an attack on the Bastille, **11**, 503; second act of, **11**, 505; Mazarin leagues with, **11**, 505; last phase of, **11**, 511; characterisation of, **11**, 515.
Fronsac, Duke of, before Hanover (1757), **12**, 73.
Frontenac, Count Louis de Buade de (1621–1698), a French governor of Canada; succeeds De Courcelles (1672), **22**, 323; expedition of 1696, **23**, 86–89; sends Indian expedition against New York, **23**, 162; in King William's War, **23**, 185–186, 187, 189.
Frontinus, Sextus Julius (d. ca. 103 A.D.), a Roman soldier; subdues Britain, **6**, 244.
Fronto, Marcus Cornelius (d. ca. 175 A.D.), a Roman orator; instructor of the young Commodus, **6**, 303.
Fröschweiler, village in Alsace; battles of (1793), **14**, 507; **15**, 273; (1870), **13**, 151.
Frossard, Charles Auguste (1807–1875), French soldier; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 154.
Froude, James Anthony (1818–1894), English historian; as government representative in South Africa, **22**, 270.
Froude, Richard Hurrell (1803–1836), English clergyman; in Tractarian movement, **21**, 611.
Fructidor, The 18th, in French history, Sept. 5th, 1797, when the reactionary party in the Council of Five Hundred was overthrown by a coup d'état, **12**, 446–449.
Fruela I, king of Asturias 757–768 A.D.; succeeds Alfonso I (the Catholic), **10**, 42.
Fruela II, king of Asturias 923–925 A.D.; succeeds Ordoño, **10**, 44.
Frundsberg, Georg von (1473–1528), German soldier; besieges Venice, **14**, 243; in Lombardy (1526), **9**, 451; **19**, 93.
Fry, Colonel, English soldier; commands expedition to the Ohio (1754), **20**, 577.
Fuad Pasha, see **Fuhad Pasha.**
Fuca, John de (Apostolos Valerianos) (d. ca. 1602), a Greek navigator; voyage of, to America, **22**, 495.
Fuenterrabia or **Fontarabia**, a town in Spain; taken by French (1522), **10**, 223; Wellington crosses Bidassoa at (1813), **21**, 479.
Fuentes, Pedro Henriquez d'Azevedo, Count of (1560–1643), a Spanish soldier; viceroy of Netherlands, **13**, 528; invades France, **13**, 529; killed at battle of Rocroi, **11**, 490.
Fuentes d'Onoro, a village in Spain; Wellington checks Masséna at battle of (1811), **10**, 357; **21**, 477.
Fugger, a rich family of Augsburg; rise of, **14**, 278.
Fugitive Slave Law, in United States history, a law to facilitate the recovery of fugitive slaves (1850); **23**, 383, 387, 388.
Fuhad (Fuad) Pasha (1814–1869), Turkish statesman, **23**, 428, 432.
Fujiwara, Japanese clan; power of, **24**, 583, 588.
Fulbert (ca. 960–1029), French bishop and scholar; influence of, on philosophical thought of his day, **11**, 40.
Fulcaris (Phulcaris), Roman general; defeated by the Franks (ca. 533 A.D.), **7**, 422.
Fulda, Treaty of, a treaty concluded between Metternich and the kings of Bavaria and Würtemberg (1813), **11**, 583.

Fulk (Foulques) III, surnamed **The Black** (972–1040), count of Anjou 987–1040; pilgrimages of, to Holy Land, **11**, 27; crimes of, **11**, 27; begins erection of cathedral of Angers, **11**, 27.
Fulk IV, surnamed **The Quarreler** (1043–1109), count of Anjou; instigates revolt against William the Conqueror, **18**, 187.
Fulk (Foulques) (d. 1201), French priest; preaches a crusade (1199), **8**, 413–414.
Fulrad, abbot of St. Denis; in embassy to Pope Zacharias (750 A.D.), **7**, 508; welcomes Pope Stephen to France (754 A.D.), **7**, 511; carries keys of Italian cities to Rome (756 A.D.), **7**, 515–516.
Fulton, Robert (1765–1815), American inventor; successfully navigates Hudson River in his steamboat *Clermont* (1807), **23**, 500.
Fulvia, Roman courtesan; discloses Catiline's plot (63 B.C.), **5**, 484.
Fulvia (d. 40 B. C.), the wife of Clodius, then of Curio and later of Mark Antony; excites mob to vengeance for death of Clodius (52 B.C.), **5**, 512; mutilates remains of Cicero (43 B.C.), **5**, 620; incites insurrection in Italy (40 B.C.), **5**, 625–626.
Fulvius, Cn. Maximus Centumalus, Roman consul (298 B.C.); invades Samnium, **5**, 194, 196.
Fulvius, see **Flaccus.**
Fundamental Articles, a bill establishing new electoral system and concerning the question of nationality in Austro-Hungary (1871); passed by diet (1871), **15**, 38–40.
Fundamental Law, The (Grondwet), a constitutional law of Holland, in effect 1887, **14**, 65.
Fundamental Orders, The, first constitution of Connecticut (1639), **23**, 107.
Fundanius, Caius, Roman consul 243 B.C.; and Hamilcar, **5**, 232.
Funeral Customs; embalming in Egypt, **1**, 197, 237–239; Babylonian, **1**, 478; Scythian customs, **2**, 408–409; Lycian, **2**, 418; Gothic, **6**, 590; Hun, **6**, 594; Bulgarian, **24**, 158; Tibetan, **24**, 507; Persian, **2**, 569; Greek, **3**, 35, 41, 60, 64, 65, 171, 172; **6**, 392; early Italian, **3**, 60.
Fung-taow, Chinese inventor; invents printing (924 A.D.), **24**, 544.
Furies, The, Roman goddesses of vengeance; the Greek Eumenides, **3**, 166, 375.
Furnes (Veurne), town in Belgium; battle of (1297), **11**, 75; **18**, 415.
Fürstenberg, Henry, Count of (1464–1499), German soldier; at battle of Dornach, (1499), **14**, 242.
Fürstenberg, Wilhelm Egon von (1629–1704), German cardinal; candidate for archbishopric of Cologne, **11**, 599.
Fuscus, Cornelius, Roman governor of Illyricum (88 A.D.), **6**, 258.
Futteth Ali, see **Fath Ali.**
Futtigarh, see **Fathigarh.**
Fyt, Jan (1611–1661), Flemish painter, **13**, 599.

G

Gabinian Law, one of the *Leges Tabellariæ*, or ballot laws of Rome, passed in 139 B.C.; introduces the ballot in elections, **5**, 320 note.

Gabinius, Aulus (d. ca. 47 B.C.), Roman statesman; as tribune (67 B.C.), **5**, 465; as consul (58 B.C.), 502–504, 506, 508; as proconsul in Syria (57 B.C.), **4**, 576; **5**, 538.

Gablenz, Ludwig Karl Wilhelm, Baron von (1814–1874), Austrian general; in Austro-Prussian War (1866), **15**, 23, 489, 490.

Gabor, Bethlen (d. 1629), prince of Transylvania, **14**, 332, 341.

Gabrielle d'Estrées, see Estrées.

Gabrini, Nicola, see Rienzi.

Gabrovo or Gabrova, a town in Bulgaria; first Bulgarian school founded at (1835), **24**, 176.

Gad, a Jewish tribe, **2**, 67, 70, 81.

Gadd, Hemming (d. 1520), Swedish noble, carried prisoner to Denmark, **16**, 229; brings about surrender of Stockholm, **16**, 230.

Gaddas, see Kandish.

Gades, see Cadiz.

Gadiatch, a town in the government of Pultowa, Russia; battle of (1709), **17**, 279.

Gaditanians, people of Gades (Cadiz); obtain tin from Britain, **2**, 277.

Gadsden, Christopher (1724–1805), American Revolutionary officer; influence of, in South Carolina, **23**, 232.

Gadsden, James (1788–1858), American statesman; as American minister to Mexico, **23**, 392.

Gadsden Purchase, territory acquired by the United States from Mexico (1853), **23**, 392.

Gaël, Rudolph de (eleventh century), a Norman; conspires against William the Conqueror, **18**, 188; outlawed by William, **18**, 189.

Gaeta, a seaport in the province of Caserta, Italy; an independent republic at time of Lombard invasion, **9**, 23, 24, 35; surrenders to Gonsalvo de Cordova (1504), **9**, 428; **11**, 300; Francis II of the Two Sicilies besieged in (1860), **9**, 610.

Gaetano, Giovanni, see Nicholas III.

Gætulians, an African tribe, **5**, 389, 561.

Gagarin, Matvei Petrovitch (d. 1721), governor of Siberia; extortions, **17**, 311.

Gage, Thomas (1721–1787), British soldier; with Braddock in expedition against Fort Duquesne (1755), **23**, 208; succeeds Amherst as commander-in-chief in America, **23**, 226; Boston refuses quarters to (1768), **23**, 235; supersedes Hutchinson as governor of Massachusetts (1774), **20**, 622; **23**, 239; fortifies Boston Neck, **23**, 240; sends troops to Concord, **20**, 624; **23**, 241; prepares defenses, **23**, 246; recalled, **23**, 250.

Gagern, Heinrich Wilhelm August, Baron von (1799–1880), German statesman; appointed "March Minister" (1848), **15**, 438.

Gaias ad-din, ruler of Khorasan; conquered by Timur (1381), **24**, 300–301.

Gaidel, see Goidel.

Gaillard, Château, a celebrated French castle; siege of (1204), **18**, 334–335.

Gainas (d. 400 A.D.), a West-Gothic general, **6**, 540, 545; **7**, 36–38.

Gaines, Edmund Pendleton (1777–1849), American soldier; commands at Fort Erie (1814), **23**, 334.

Gainsborough, a town in Lincolnshire, England; church of, **22**, 617–618.

Gaines' Mill, a locality in Virginia, U. S. A.; battle of (1862), **23**, 431.

Gaiseric, see Genseric.

Gala (third century B.C.), a Numidian chief, **5**, 281.

Gala-Lama (ca. 3100 B.C.), patesi of Shirpurla, **1**, 352.

Galatæ, see Gauls.

Galatia, in ancient geography a division of Asia Minor; settled by Gauls, **2**, 411; conquered by Attalus I, **4**, 557.

Galatians, a name given the Gauls in Asia Minor, **5**, 155.

Galba, Servius Sulpicius (3 B.C.–69 A.D.), Roman emperor 68–69 A.D., **6**, 219–222, 225–226.

Galba, Servius Sulpicius (second century B.C.), Roman soldier and statesman; as commander in Spain, **5**, 314, 317.

Galba, Servilius, conspirator against Cæsar (44 B.C.), **5**, 584.

Galba, Sulpicius (first century B.C.), Roman tribune 88 B.C.; aids Marius, **5**, 422, 423.

Galen, Claudius Galenus (ca. 130–200 A.D.), Greek physician and philosophical writer, **4**, 611; **6**, 303, 368.

Galen, Christoph Bernhard von (1600–1678), German prelate and commander; invades Friesland, **18**, 625.

Galerius (Galerius Valerius Maximinus) (d. 311 A.D.), Roman emperor 286–305 A.D.; character and achievements of, **6**, 436–439.

Galeswintha (Galesvinda) (sixth century A.D.), sister of Brunehild, wife of Chilperic, **7**, 479; **10**, 20.

Galgacus (first century A.D.), British chieftain; leads Caledonians and allies against Romans, **18**, 16; **21**, 4.

Galicia, ancient Spanish province; tin obtained by Phœnicians from, **2**, 277; invaded by the Suevi (fifth century A.D.), **10**, 15.

Galicia, province of Austria-Hungary; revolt in (1846), **14**, 601 seq.; **24**, 119; secured to Austria, **14**, 638; ancient inhabitants of, **17**, 119.

Galigaï, Leonora (seventeenth century), favourite of Marie de' Medici, **11**, 433.

Galilæans, followers of Judas the Gaulonite, likewise the early name for Christians, **6**, 323–324.

Galileo (1564–1642), Italian scientist; conflict of, with the Church, **9**, 493.

Galitzin, Prince Alexander Mikhailovitch (1718–1783), Russian soldier; in Turkish War, **24**, 416.

Galitzin, Prince Alexander Nicolaievitch (1774–1844), Russian statesman; defeats French at Golymin (1807), **17**, 452; receives Quakers at St. Petersburg, **17**, 507; campaign of, in Galicia (1809), **17**, 466.

Galitzin, Prince Dmitri (d. 1738), Russian statesman; member of Secret High Council, **17**, 328; urges circumscription of imperial power, **17**, 331.

Galitzin, Prince Dmitri Alexeievitch (1738–1803), Russian diplomatist; in war against Turks (1769), **17**, 380; in pursuit of Pugatschev, "the pretender," **17**, 387.

Galitzin, Prince Mikhail (1674–1730), Russian general; occupies Finland (1714), **17**, 288.

Galitzin, Prince Vasili, "the Great" (1633–1713), a Russian soldier and statesman; advises the abolishment of hereditary pretension, **17**, 248; as prime minister (1684), **17**, 250; banished (1689), **17**, 253–254; forced to retire from Crimea (1688), **24**, 396.

Galla (fourth century A.D.), daughter of Valentinian and Justina, wife of Theodosius the Great, **6**, 526.

Galla, Sosia, wife of C. Silius; banished by Tiberius (24 A.D.), **6**, 144, 145.

Gallas, ancient Egyptian tribe, **1**, 86.

Gallas, Matthias von (1584–1647), Austrian soldier; in intrigues against Wallenstein, **14**, 363; at Nördlingen (1634), **14**, 365; defeated by the Swedes at Jüterbog (1644), **14**, 381.

Gallatin, Albert (1761–1849), American financier; as secretary of the treasury, supports war policy of Madison in 1812, **23**, 328.

Gallic War, see Gauls.

Gallienus, Publius Licinius (d. 268 A.D.), Roman emperor; reign of, **6**, 417–420; Roman losses under, **6**, 418, 419; **24**, 127.

Gallissonière, Roland Michel Barrin, Marquis de la (1693–1756), French admiral; promotes French colonisation on the Ohio, **23**, 84; as governor of Canada (1745), **12**, 45; **23**, 198; captures Minorca, (1756), **12**, 67–69; **20**, 580.

Gallo-Brythonic (Cymric), one of the two main branches of the Celtic family, **18**, 2.

Gallus, see Cestius Gallus.

Gallus, Ælius, Roman governor of Egypt 24 B. C.; attempts to subjugate Arabia Felix, **6**, 30; **8**, 110.

Gallus, Lucius Anicius, Roman prætor 168 B.C.; reduces Illyricum, **5**, 304.

Gallus, Constantius, see Constantius II, emperor.

Gallus, Caius Cornelius (ca. 69–26 B.C.), Roman poet and soldier; viceroy of Egypt, **6**, 46, 121.

Gallus, Caius Vibius Trebonianus (d. 253 A.D.), Roman emperor; as general in war against Goths (251 A.D.), **6**, 413; reign of, **6**, 414.

Galt, Sir Alexander Tillock (1817–1893), Canadian statesman; champions cause of Canadian confederation, **22**, 342.

Galvez, José (1729–1787), Spanish statesman; reforms of, in Spanish-American colonies, **23**, 574–575.

Galway, earl of; see Ruvigny.

Galway, capital of County Galway, Ireland; surrenders to Godert de Ginkel (1691), **20**, 424.

Gama, Saldanha da, Brazilian admiral; in revolt of 1893, **23**, 665.

Gama, Vasco da (ca. 1469–1524), Portuguese navigator; doubles Cape of Good Hope, **10**, 475–476; **22**, 265; discovers Natal (1497), **22**, 318; reaches India (1498), **10**, 477; **22**, 40; second expedition to India (1502), **10**, 480–481.

Gamarra, Agustin (1785–1841), Peruvian soldier; revolts, **23**, 612.

Gambacorta, Pietro (d. 1392), ruler of Pisa 1369–1392; assassination of, **9**, 254.

Gambetta, Léon (1838–1882), French statesman; organises army of the Loire, **13**, 167; assumes dictatorship (1870), **13**, 171; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 173, 174, 178, 179; protests against Peace of Versailles, **13**, 179; **15**, 529; resignation of (1871), **13**, 179; reënters Chamber of Deputies, **13**, 189; political ascendency of, **13**, 191, 192; death of, **13**, 193.

Gambuli, Aramæan tribe, **1**, 401, 422, 430.

Games and Recreations, see Sports.

Gammelsdorf, place in Bavaria; battle of (1315), **14**, 169.

Gandamuk, a village in Afghanistan; Treaty of (1879), **21**, 641; **22**, 208.

Gandish, see Kandish.

Ganesa or Ganesha, Hindu divinity of wisdom, **2**, 540, 541.

Ganganelli, see Clement XIV.

Gangarides, East Indian tribe, **2**, 479; **4**, 360.

Ganilh, Charles (1760–1836), French economist; retired from senate (1802), **12**, 523.

Ganjak, Persian fire temple; destroyed by Heraclius (623 A.D.), **8**, 94.

Gannys, a eunuch, general of Elagabalus, **6**, 395, 397.

Ganteaume, Honoré (1755–1818), French admiral, **12**, 513.

Ganymede, in Greek mythology, cup-bearer to the gods, **3**, 485.
Ganymedes, a minister of Queen Arsinoë of Egypt (48 B.C.), **5**, 549–550.
Gaorra, Paraguayan statesman; president (1904), **23**, 620.
Gapon, Father, Russian popular leader, **17**, 625A.
Garakhot, town in India; captured by Sir Hugh Rose (1858), **22**, 197.
Garat, Dominique Joseph (1749–1833), French politician; communicates sentence to Louis XVI, **12**, 292.
Garay, Francisco de (d. 1524), Spanish governor of Jamaica; explores Gulf of Mexico, **22**, 474.
Garcia, king of Navarre 910–914; succeeds Alfonso III (The Great), **10**, 43.
Garcia, king of Navarre 1035–1054, son of Sancho III; election of, **10**, 59.
Garcia, Lizardo, president of Ecuador, **23**, 615.
Garde, Antoine Escalin des Aimars, Baron de la (1498–1578), French soldier and diplomat; sacks Elba and invades Corsica, **11**, 346.
Gardie, Count James de la (1583–1652), Swedish general; campaign in Muscovy, **16**, 311; **17**, 234.
Gardie, Pont (Pontus) de la (ca. 1530–1585), Swedish general; in Swedish service, **16**, 300; goes on mission to Rome, **16**, 302.
Gardiner, Stephen (1483?–1555), English politician and prelate, bishop of Winchester; secretary of state under Henry VIII, **19**, 122; imprisonment of, under Edward VI, **19**, 209, 222; persecutions of, under Mary, **19**, 253–254.
Gardner, Allen Francis (1794–1851), British sailor and pioneer in South Africa; founds Durban in Natal (1835), **22**, 318.
Garfield, James Abram (1831–1881), twentieth president of the United States; wins battle of Prestonburg (1862), **23**, 425; president (1880), **23**, 478; administration of, **23**, 479; assassination of, **23**, 479.
Garibald I (553–590 A.D.), duke of Bavaria; marriage of, **7**, 431, 447; father of Theudelinde, **7**, 442, 443.
Garibaldi, Giuseppe (1807–1882), Italian patriot; wanders in America, **9**, 597; defeats Neapolitans at Velletri, **9**, 597; serves against Austria, **9**, 599, 604; heads military league of Italian states, **9**, 606; drives Bourbons from Two Sicilies (1860), **9**, 607–609; **21**, 628; retirement of, **9**, 610; heads revolt against new monarchy and is defeated at Aspromonte, **9**, 612–613, 613 note; second revolt, **9**, 617; invades Tyrol (1866), **15**, 27; at battles of Monterotondo and Mentana (1867), **9**, 618–619; ally of France in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 169, 170; leader of Irredentists, **15**, 55; death, **9**, 631.
Garlieu (d. 1793), a French Girondist leader; execution of, **12**, 326 note.
Garnett, Henry (1555–1606), Jesuit priest; in Gunpowder Plot, **19**, 479; execution and canonisation of, **19**, 480.
Garnier-Pagès, Louis Antoine (1803–1878), a French lawyer and politician; arraigns General Cavaignac, **13**, 106.
Garrison, William Lloyd (1804–1879), American abolition leader, **23**, 394.
Garter, Order of the, the highest order of knighthood in Great Britain; Edward III institutes (1350), **18**, 471–473.
Garuda, in Hindu mythology; a bird on which Vishnu rides, **2**, 541.
Gasca, Pedro de la (1485–1561), Spanish statesman and prelate; defeats and executes Pizarro, **23**, 560, 561; retires from governorship of Peru and returns to Spain, **23**, 561.
Gascoigne, Sir William (ca. 1350–1419), lord chief-justice of England; refuses to sanction execution of Scrope, archbishop of York (1405), **18**, 524.
Gascons (Vascones), Gallic tribe; become independent of Frankish empire, **7**, 485; extension of, **7**, 490; at pass of Roncesvalles (778 A.D.), **7**, 525–526; become subject to Pepin the Elder, **7**, 558.
Gascony, French feudal dukedom; extent of, in ninth and tenth centuries, **11**, 13; ceded to England, **11**, 59.
Gaselee, Sir Alfred (1846–), British soldier; commands British forces in China during Boxer uprising (1900), **24**, 569.
Gaspee, British revenue schooner; burned by colonials (1770), **23**, 237.
Gastein, Convention of, a treaty concluded between Austria and Prussia (August 14th, 1865), disposing of duchies recently taken from Denmark, **15**, 22, 485–486.
Gaston, Duke of Orleans, see Orleans.
Gaston de Foix, see Foix.
Gatacre, Sir William Forbes (1843–), English soldier; defeated by Boers in Cape Colony, **22**, 275, 308.
Gates, Horatio (1728–1806), an American general; at Braddock's defeat, **23**, 208; at Saratoga, **23**, 264; intrigues against Washington, **23**, 267; assumes command in North Carolina (1780), **23**, 274.
Gates, Sir Thomas (ca. 1596–1621), British statesman; made lieutenant-governor of first colony of Virginia, **19**, 490; **22**, 577, 579.
Gattilusio, Francesco, a Genoese leader in Greece (1355), **7**, 329.
Gaucourt, Raoul, French soldier; captain of Orléannais, **11**, 191; at deliverance of Orleans (1429), **11**, 198 seq.; **18**, 553.
Gauda, king of Numidia; relinquishes territory (106 B.C.), **5**, 391.
Gaudot, Swiss lawyer; mobbed and killed at Neuchâtel (1767), **17**, 8.
Gaugamela, battle of (331 B.C.), better known as Arbela (*q. v.*)
Gauls, German tribe; in Greece, **4**, 507–508; invade Macedonia, **4**, 458–460, 506–508; defeated by Antiochus Soter, **4**, 556; invade Italy, **5**, 154–177; aid Samnites against Rome, **5**, 195–196; wars with Rome, **5**, 237, 276–277, 382; war with Carthaginians, **5**, 243, 247–248; ravage Thrace, **5**, 303; Cæsar conquers, **5**, 514–

527; Goths and, **7**, 379, 381, 387, 472; **10**, 21, 22; Franks conquer, **7**, 441, 458–459, 461; war with Saracens, **7**, 448, 494–495, 498, 516; condition in fifth century, **7**, 464; Huns invade country of, **7**, 465; under Clovis, **7**, 466–467, 476; Danes ravage country, **7**, 528, 530; come to England, **18**, 2.
Gaumata (Gometes), Persian king (the "False Smerdis"); impersonates brother of Cambyses and usurps throne, **2**, 603; reign and assassination of (521 B.C.), **2**, 605.
Gaunt, Elizabeth (d. 1685), last woman executed for a political offence in England; burned at stake for harbouring Rye House plotter, **20**, 380, 381.
Gaunt, John of, see John of Gaunt.
Gautsch von Frankenthurn, Paul (1851–), Austrian statesman; premier (1897), **15**, 61; (1904), **15**, 62.
Gauzlin (ninth century), abbot of St. Germain, **7**, 584, 588.
Gaveston, Piers, earl of Cornwall (d. 1312), favourite of Edward II of England, **18**, 430; character of, **18**, 431; execution, **18**, 432.
Gavinana, battle of (1530), **9**, 460.
Gavius, a Roman trader; cruelty of Verres to (ca. 72 B.C.), **5**, 455.
Gavre, prince of, see Egmont.
Gavre, town in Belgium; siege of (1452), **11**, 243.
Gavril Pasha, governor of East Rumelia; deposed (1885), **24**, 182.
Gawilgarh, siege of (1804), **22**, 121.
Gawler, George (1796–1869), British colonial official; administration of, as governor of South Australia, **22**, 246.
Gayto Petro, governor of Sicily, **9**, 182.
Gaza, town, Syria; Alexander besieges, **4**, 312–315; battles of (1244), **8**, 433 seq.; (1516), **24**, 444.
Gazan de la Peyrière, Honoré Théophile Maxime (1765–1844), French general; defeats Condé before Constance (1799), **12**, 476; defeated by Russians at Dirnstein (1805), **17**, 448.
Gazi Hassan, see Hassan Bey.
Geary, John White (1819–1873), American soldier; governor of Kansas (1856), **23**, 398.
Geary Act, for exclusion of Chinese from United States passed in 1892, **23**, 482.
Geberic (fourth century A.D.), king of Goths, **6**, 464, 598.
Gebhard, margrave of Franconia (909 A.D.), **7**, 595.
Gebhard, bishop of Ratisbon; revolts against Henry III (1055), **7**, 644.
Gebhard of Waldburg, elector archbishop of Cologne; deposed (1583), **14**, 321.
Gedaliah (sixth century B.C.), governor of Judea, **2**, 120.
Geddes, Jeanie, leads protest against the liturgy in Scotland (1637), **19**, 574 note.
Gedicke, Simon, court chaplain of John Sigismund (ca. 1608), **15**, 109 seq.
Gedrosia (Baluchistan), ancient Asiatic country; Alexander marches through, **2**, 300; revolts against Persia (340 B.C.), **2**, 629.
Gedymin or Gedimin, king of Poland and grand-duke of Lithuania; leader of Lithuanian independence (1320), **17**, 147; conquests in Russia, **24**, 41.
Geer af Finspang, Louis Gerhard von (1818–1896), Swedish statesman; minister of justice (1858–1870), **16**, 487–488.
Geertsema, leader of Dutch cabinet (1872), **14**, 63 seq.
Geert, see Gerhard.
Geertruydenberg, Charter of (1213), **13**, 292.
Geisa, king of Hungarians ca. 983 A.D.; baptised, **7**, 624.
Geitskor, Grim, frames Icelandic code (928), **16**, 123.
Gehringer, Baron von, appointed civil commissioner in Hungary (1850), **15**, 5.
Gelasius I, pope 492–496 A.D.; emphasises primacy of Roman see, **8**, 528.
Gelasius II, pope 1118–1119; election of, to papal chair opposed, **8**, 602.
Gelderland (Gueldres), province of Netherlands; war in (1503), **14**, 239; William of Orange defends, **10**, 243.
Gelderland, Reinhold, Count of, attempts to assassinate Albert I of Germany (1299), **14**, 160 seq.
Gelimer, king of Vandals 530–534 A.D.; conquests, **7**, 88; Belisarius defeats, **7**, 91–96; treatment by Justinian, **7**, 97.
Gelo (Gelon), tyrant of Syracuse 485–478 B.C.; defeats Himera, **2**, 313; invited to join league, **4**, 68; conqueror of Carthaginians, **4**, 207; sends corn to Rome, **5**, 145.
Geloni, a Scythian tribe, **2**, 443.
Gelonus, son of Hercules, **2**, 405.
Gemara, a collection of Jewish laws, **2**, 201.
Gembloux, town in Belgium; battle of (1578), **13**, 470 seq.
Geminius of Tarracina, pursues Marius (87 B.C.), **5**, 425–426.
Gems, Phœnician trade in, **2**, 312, 333; Arabian, **2**, 336; Lydian, **2**, 434; of Ceylon, **2**, 479, 523; Indian, **2**, 520–521.
Gendebien, Alexandre Joseph Célestin (1789–1869), Belgian statesman; ambassador to Louis Philippe, **14**, 50.
Genealogical Tables, Persian kings, **2**, 590; claimants to throne of Portugal (1578), **10**, 499; showing French claim to Naples (1493), **11**, 289; houses of Orleans and Angoulême, **11**, 380; house of Bourbon, **11**, 402; Louis XIV, **11**, 527; early Swedish kings, **16**, 34; early Danish kings, **16**, 37; Christian I of Denmark, **16**, 210; Houses of Lancaster and York, **18**, 448, 616; John Baliol, **21**, 63; Robert Bruce, **21**, 63; Stuart family, **21**, 150.
Genea, in Phœnician mythology, **2**, 349.
General Amnesty Act, in United States (1872), **23**, 467.
General Security, Committee of, in French Revolution; organised (1793), **12**, 299.
Generalif, Moorish palace at Granada, **8**, 255.

Genêt, Edmond Charles (1765–1834), French diplomatist; ambassador to Russia, **17**, 421; minister to United States, **23**, 304.
Geneva, city of Switzerland; Lacustrian settlement, **16**, 526; alliance with cantons, **16**, 615; joined to Switzerland, **16**, 635; Huguenots of, **16**, 635; becomes independent republic, **16**, 638; Calvin at, **16**, 639 seq.; the escalade of (1602), **16**, 642; Charles Emanuel, duke of Savoy, against (1610), **16**, 650; oppression of aristocracy in, **17**, 4; and Rousseau, **17**, 6; new constitution established, **17**, 7; united with France (1798), **17**, 17–18; re-united to Switzerland (1815), **17**, 34; treaties of (1515), **11**, 309; (1526), **16**, 636.
Genlis, Stephanie Félicité Ducrest de Saint-Aubin, Countess of (1746–1830), French authoress; tells of court life under Louis XVI, **12**, 184 seq.
Gennadius or Georgius Scholarius (ca. 1400–1459), patriarch of Constantinople (1453), **7**, 341; ceremonial at investiture of, **7**, 355.
Genoa, city, republic, and province at different periods in Italian history; early days of Genoese republic (ca. 1200), **9**, 35 seq.; conflicts of, with Pisa (1118–1132), **9**, 36; changes in government of (1190), **9**, 261 seq.; rivalry of, with Venice (ca. 1275), **7**, 309; wars of, with Pisa, **9**, 115, 262; defeats Pisa near Meloria (1284), **9**, 116; military and mercantile colonies of (ca. 1300), **9**, 128; power of, increased by crusades, **8**, 471, 472; wars of, with Venice (1293–1300), **9**, 128; wars of, in Eastern Empire (ca. 1300), **7**, 319, 324; (1348–1352), **7**, 328–329; (1398), **7**, 332; besieged by Ghibellines (1318–1320), **9**, 132–134; establishes dogate (1339), **9**, 159, 264; naval wars of, with Venice (1350–1386), **9**, 266–269; at height of power (fourteenth century), **9**, 263 seq.; list of doges of, **9**, 265; slave-trade restricted in (1431), **9**, 320–323; possessions of, in Black Sea lost (1475), **9**, 296; wars of, with Florence (1484–1486), **9**, 383, 386; Louis XII of France acquires (1499), **9**, 426; French expelled from (1512), **9**, 437; republic of, reëstablished (1528), **9**, 456; capture of, by French (1684), **9**, 511; **11**, 598; capture of, by imperialists (1746), **14**, 433; cedes Corsica to France (1768), **9**, 542; Napoleon converts into Ligurian Republic (1797), **9**, 556; French besieged in (1799–1800), **9**, 560; **12**, 500; annexation of, to France (1805), **9**, 569; **12**, 540; capitulation of, to English (1814), **9**, 577; annexation of, to Sardinia as a duchy (1815), **9**, 579; see also Ligurian Republic.
Genseric or Gaiseric (d. 477 A.D.), king of the Vandals; invades Africa, **6**, 576–579; cruelty of, **6**, 582; captures Carthage, **6**, 599; invades Rome, **6**, 601–602; defeats Emperor Majorian, **6**, 609; defeats Roman expedition, **6**, 613.
Gensonne, Armand (1758–1793), French revolutionist; arrest of (1793), **12**, 300; execution of, **12**, 326.
Gentius or Genthius (second century B.C.), king of Illyricum; imprisons Roman envoys, **5**, 303.
Gentz, Friedrich von (1764–1832), German diplomatist, at Congress of Verona (1822), **15**, 387 seq.
Geoffrin (Marie Thérèse Rodet), Madame (1699–1777), leader of Parisian literary society; influence of salon, **12**, 118.
Geoffrey (1158–1186), count of Brittany, son of Henry II of England; revolts against father, **18**, 285; assists John in plots against Richard, king of England, **18**, 315.
Geoffrey (d. 1212), archbishop of York, natural son of Henry II; refuses to serve in exchequer under John, **18**, 340; death of, **18**, 340.
Geoffrey Plantagenet (1113–1151), count of Anjou; succeeds his father Fulk as count, **18**, 240; marries Matilda, daughter of Henry I of England (1127), **18**, 240; asserts rights of Matilda in Normandy (1135), **18**, 242; reduces Normandy (1141), **18**, 252.
Geoffrey Plantagenet, natural son of Henry II of England; appointed archbishop of York, **18**, 315; character and ability of, **18**, 315 note.
George I (George Louis) (1660–1727), king of England 1714–1727; main treatment, **20**, 506–537; proclaimed king in Scotland, **20**, 506; proclaimed king in Dublin, **20**, 507; ministerial appointments of, **20**, 507; coronation of, **20**, 508; gives title to prince of Wales, **20**, 515; dismisses Argyll, **20**, 515; foreign mistresses, **20**, 515; first whig ministry, **20**, 517; concludes Triple Alliance, **20**, 517; Sunderland, chief advisor of, **20**, 518; recommends measures to restore the national credit, **20**, 528; plot of Pretender against, **20**, 531; proposals to, in declaration signed "James Rex," **20**, 532; withdraws Wood's patent, **20**, 534; foreign policy of, **20**, 535; death of, **20**, 537.
George II (1683–1760), king of England, 1727–1760; main treatment of, **20**, 538–592; retains Walpole, **20**, 540; virtues and vices, **20**, 538; dissensions in family, **20**, 551, 552; grief of, over death of Caroline, **20**, 554; declares war against Spain, **10**, 298; **20**, 555; takes Hanoverian troops into English pay, **20**, 559; in First Silesian War, **12**, 38; **14**, 431; **20**, 560; refuses office to William Pitt, **20**, 567; contract of, with the elector of Hesse, **20**, 578; anxiety of, for Hanover, **20**, 578; makes requisition for Hessian troops, **20**, 579; indemnity acts in Ireland, **21**, 436; French seek retaliation against, **20**, 583 seq.; Waldegrave, friend of, **20**, 587; death of, **20**, 591; Lecky's estimate of, **20**, 592.
George III (1738–1820), king of England 1760–1820; main treatment, **20**, 593–653; appointments, **20**, 594; speech of, **20**, 594 seq.; appoints Lord Bute secretary of state, **20**, 595; marriage (1761), **20**, 596; coronation, **20**, 596 seq.; receives Pitt, **20**, 598; fails to reap advantages of Seven Years' War, **15**, 226; Triumvirate ministry, **20**, 601; North Briton accuses, **20**, 602; Rockingham administration under (1765), **20**, 605; seeks advice of Pitt, **20**, 609; address, **20**, 613; urges Lord North to accept office of first lord of the treasury, **20**, 615; petition to, from British colonists, **20**, 623; sends Hessian troops to America, **23**, 254; aversion to Chatham, **20**, 630; authorises action against rioters, **20**, 636; declares American colonies free states (1783), **20**, 639; coalition ministry (1783), **20**, 641; recommends revision of English trading system, **20**, 641; dismisses Lord North and Mr. Fox, **20**, 643; opposes Fox's India Bill, **20**, 643; concludes Treaty of Versailles (Sept. 26th, 1786), **20**, 646; mental derangement, **20**, 647; recovery, **20**, 648; public thanksgiving, **20**, 649; acknowledges Pitt's attachment to his interest, **20**, 649; obstinacy of, **21**, 444; Napoleonic wars, **21**, 454 seq.; naval mutinies (1797), **21**, 457; death, **21**, 511; summary of reign, **21**, 511.
George IV (George Augustus Frederick) (1762–1830), king of England 1820–1830; extravagance of, **20**, 647–648; reforms in criminal law, **21**, 490; attempted assassination of (1817), **21**, 506; message of, to parliament (1817), **21**, 506; accession to throne, **21**, 511; coronation of, **21**, 521, 523; domestic troubles of, **21**, 511; parliamentary reforms of (1820), **21**, 515; visits Ireland, Hanover, and Scotland, **21**, 523; reverses attainders of Scottish nobles, **21**, 524; Catholic Relief Bill (1829), **21**, 545; death, **21**, 546; summary of reign, **21**, 546.
George I (Christian Wilhelm Ferdinand Adolphus) (1845–), king of Greece; reign of, **24**, 236.
George (I) Terterij, Bulgarian czar 1280–1285, **24**, 174.
George (II) Terterij, Bulgarian czar 1322–1323, **24**, 174.
George V (1819–1878), last king of Hanover; in Austro-Prussian War, **15**, 488.
George XIII, king of Georgia; cedes Georgia to Russians (1803), **17**, 445.
George (1653–1708), prince of Denmark, husband of Queen Anne of England; aids William of Orange, **20**, 409; created generalissimo of English army and navy, **20**, 471; death of, **20**, 482.
George (1869–), prince of Greece; made high commissioner of Crete (1898), **24**, 238.
George, cardinal of Amboise (d. 1510); administrator, under Louis XII, **11**, 302, 303.
George, Sicilian admiral; leads expedition against Eastern empire (1146), **9**, 78–79.
George Czernowitz, prince of Montenegro; abdication of, inaugurates theocratic government (1499), **24**, 208.
George Frederick (1573–1638), margrave of Baden-Durlach; defeated at Wimpfen (1622), **14**, 336.
George Ludwig, elector of Hanover; commands imperial forces (1707), **14**, 413.
George Petrovich, see Czerny, George.
George Washington, secondary king of Siam 1865–1885, **24**, 516.
George William (1595–1640), elector of Brandenburg 1619–1640; succeeds John Sigismund, **15**, 111; in Thirty Years' War, **15**, 111 seq.; character of, **15**, 121; results of vacillation of, **15**, 127–128.
George, Lake, battle of (1755), in French and Indian War, **23**, 211.
Georgia, one of the southern states of the United States; settlement of, **23**, 60–62; wars with Spaniards, **23**, 62–64; extension of territory in Queen Anne's War (1706), **23**, 191; joins the colonies (1775), **23**, 249; British take (1779), **23**, 271; question of Creek Indian land titles in (1826), **23**, 351; conflict of jurisdiction over Cherokee Indians in, **23**, 356; condemns tariff (1833), **23**, 358; secedes (1861), **23**, 409.
Georgia, a region in Transcaucasian Russia, nearly identical with ancient Iberia; independent in the time of Justinian, **7**, 121; campaign of Sultan Suleiman in, **24**, 345; Turkish campaigns in (ca. 1579), **24**, 371–372; ceded to Ottomans (1590), **24**, 372; gained and lost by Ottomans (eighteenth century), **24**, 408–409; incorporation of, with Russia (1801), **17**, 444–445, 598; formally ceded to Russia in Treaty of Gulistan (1813), **24**, 494; see also Persian Chronology, **24**, 497 seq.
Georgius Scholarius, see Gennadius.
Gepidæ, a tribe of the Goths; given lands by Probus (280 A.D.), **6**, 430; invade the Roman provinces of the Danube (407 A.D.), **6**, 547; battle with the Franks before the battle of Châlons (451 A.D.), **6**, 590; allies of Attila, **7**, 51; invade Eastern Europe, **7**, 114–115; establish dominion in Dacia (453 A.D.), **24**, 129; kingdom overthrown by the Lombards (548–565 A.D.), **7**, 115–116, 431–434; vassals of the Avars, **7**, 150, 164.
Gepidia, name given to Dacia, **24**, 129.
Gerado, Emmanuel, Venetian envoy to Stephen of Moldavia (1475), **24**, 134.
Gerald de Barry or Barri, see Giraldus Cambrensis.
Geraldine Rebellion, an unsuccessful rebellion of the Geraldines in Ireland at the time of Queen Elizabeth, **21**, 408.
Geraldine Supremacy, The, in Irish history a period (1496–1534), when members of the Fitzgerald family were in control of affairs, **21**, 394–395.
Geraldines, name given to Fitzgerald family and its connections in Ireland, **21**, 367–369.
Geraldus Cambrensis, see Giraldus.
Gerard, Charles, see Macclesfield, Earl of.
Gérard, Count Étienne Maurice (1773–1852), French soldier; at passage of the Bere-

sina, **12**, 595; at battle of Ligny (1815), **12**, 626.
Geratshari, Liberius, Turkish governor in Morea (1690), **24**, 397.
Gerberoy, a strong castle in Normandy, where William the Conqueror unsuccessfully besieged his eldest son (1079), **18**, 192.
Gerbert, see Silvester II, pope.
Gerhard (Geert) III, "Strongspear," The Great (1292–1340), count of Holstein; makes treaty with the king of Denmark for mutual defence, **16**, 178; defeats the king, **16**, 178; head of the regency, **16**, 179; death of (1340), **16**, 181.
Gerhard VI (d. 1404), duke of Holstein; in the war with Denmark (1404), **16**, 205–206.
Gerhard, duke of Oldenburg (fifteenth century); strife with Christian I of Denmark, **16**, 217.
Gerhard of Mainz (d. 1305), ally of Albert of Thuringia against Adolphus of Nassau (1298), **14**, 159.
Gerle, Don (1740–1805), an ex-monk; prophecies of, concerning Catherine Théot, **12**, 340.
Gerloc (Adela, Adeline), daughter of Rollo, **9**, 67.
Germain, Lord George, see Sackville.
German Coast, on Mississippi, settlement of, **23**, 84.
German Confederation, constitution of (1815), **14**, 581; **15**, 363, 369; see also Germany.
Germaneras, rebels of Valencia, Spain; revolt under Charles V (1520), **10**, 218.
Germanians or Karmanians, Persian tribe, **2**, 569, 578.
Germanicus Cæsar (15 B.C.–19 A.D.), a Roman soldier, nephew of Tiberius, governor of Gaul; campaigns in Germany (14–16 A.D.), **6**, 69–76; governs Asiatic provinces, **6**, 135–136; death of (19 A.D.), **6**, 136.
Germanos, archbishop of Patræ; encourages Greek revolution (1820), **24**, 229.
German East Africa, revolt in, **15**, 555–556.
Germans (Teutons), a people of central Europe; prehistoric invasion of Greece, **4**, 208–209; tribes of, **5**, 155, 392; origin and characteristics, **6**, 56–59, 64; wars of, with Rome, **5**, 392–399; 515–520, 521–526; **6**, 60–77, 134, 429, 482, 486, 527, 546–547; invasions of Switzerland, **16**, 533–536.
Germantown, a former borough of Pennsylvania, since 1854 a part of Philadelphia; British repulse Americans at (1777), **23**, 266.
Germanus, nephew of Justinian; commands in Africa (534–540 A.D.), **7**, 125, 418.
Germanus (d. 605 A.D.), Byzantine patrician; revolts against Maurice, **7**, 151, 152, 154.
Germanus, patriarch of Constantinople 715–740 A.D., **7**, 205, 208, 215; opposes Leo the Isaurian, **8**, 547–548.
Germanus, patriarch of Constantinople 1267; intercedes for Arsenius, **7**, 315.
Germany, main treatment, **7**, 574–659; **14**, 89–540; **15**, 97–566; **7**, Chapter VII, the birth of German nationality (843–936 A.D.), 574–607; Chapter VIII, Otto the Great and his successors (936–1024), 608–629; Chapter IX, the Franconian, or Salian, dynasty (1024–1125), 630–659; **14**, Book I, Chapter I, the Hohenstaufens (1125–1190), 89–109; Chapter II, the last of the Hohenstaufens (1190–1273), 110–131; Chapter III, a review of the empire (1125–1273), 132–147; Chapter IV, the readjustment of Germany (1273–1347), 148–178; Chapter V, Charles IV to Sigismund III (1346–1437), 179–215; Chapter VI, Albert II, Frederick III, and Maximilian I (1438–1519), 216–247; Chapter VII, Charles V and the Reformation (1519–1546), 248–288; Chapter VIII, a dissolving empire (1546–1618), 289–328; Chapter IX, the Thirty Years' War (1618–1648), 329–385; Chapter X, neither Holy, nor Roman, nor Empire (1648–1748), 386–435; Chapter XI, the later years of Maria Theresa (1748–1780), 436–465; Chapter XII, Joseph the Enlightened (1780–1790), 466–490; Chapter XIII, the fall of the Empire (1790–1806), 491–539; for the continuation of Austrian history, see Austria-Hungary; **15**, Book III, *The Development of Germany from 1740 to 1840*, a prefatory article by Prof. Reinhold Koser, 97–105; Chapter I, the rise of Brandenburg (to 1640), 106–128; Chapter II, the birth and growth of a kingdom (1640–1740), 129–154; Chapter III, the early years of Frederick II (1740–1756), 155–188; Chapter IV, the Seven Years' War (1756–1763), 189–231; Chapter V, the later years of Frederick the Great (1763–1786), 232–256; Chapter VI, the revolutionary epoch (1786–1815), 257–332; Chapter VII, aspects of eighteenth-century culture, 333–361; Chapter VIII, the later decades of Frederick William III (1815–1840), 362–409; Chapter IX, Frederick William IV (1840–1857), 410–473; Chapter X, the segregation of Austria (1858–1866), 474–495; Chapter XI, the unification of Germany (1866–1871), 496–529; Chapter XII, Germany since 1871, 530–565; Appendix, documents relating to German history, 566–616; bibliography, **15**, 620–639; chronology, **7**, 373–376; **14**, 68–86; **15**, 95–97, 639–662; see also **7**, 377–574, *Later Roman Empire in the West*.
Germigny, battle of (1430), **11**, 205.
Gerold, prefect of Bavaria under Charlemagne; killed in Pannonia, **7**, 528.
Gerontes, Carthaginian council, **2**, 317.
Gerontius, Count, a Roman general in the army of the usurper Constantine; revolt and death of (408 A.D.), **6**, 566–567.
Gerostratus, king of Aradus (third century B.C.), **2**, 295, 296; **4**, 307, 309.
Gerousia, Spartan council, **2**, 317; **4**, 488.
Gerry, Elbridge (1744–1814), American politician and statesman; in Constitutional Convention (1787), **23**, 292; envoy of

United States to France, **23**, 313; vice-president under Madison (1813–1814), **23**, 341.
Gerson, Jean Charlier de (1362–1429), French theologian; chancellor of University of Paris, **11**, 185.
Gerstenberg, Heinrich Wilhelm von (1737–1823), German poet, **15**, 339 seq.
Gertrude of Saxony, wife of Floris I, count of Holland; assumes regency of Friesland (1058), **13**, 288.
Gertruydenberg, town in Holland; peace negotiations at (1710), **20**, 477; siege of (1793), **14**, 16.
Gerulf (ninth century), count of Friesland, father of Dirk I of Holland; reign of, **13**, 285.
Gervais, Alfred Albert, French admiral; visits Kronstadt with French squadron (1891), **17**, 614.
Gervinus, Georg Gottfried (1805–1871), Göttingen professor; protests against tyranny, **15**, 406.
Gessler, Hermann, in Swiss legendary history, an imperial magistrate in Uri and Schwyz; sent to Waldstätte by King Albert, **16**, 554; insults Stauffacher, **16**, 555; shot by William Tell (1307?), **16**, 557.
Gessler, Frederick Leopold, Count von (1688–1762), Prussian soldier; at battle of Hohenfriedberg, **15**, 179.
Geta, Publius Septimius (189–212 A.D.), joint emperor with Caracalla, **6**, 391–392.
Getæ, tribe, Thrace; war with Lysimachus, **4**, 454; Cæsar projects expedition against, **5**, 583.
Gettysburg, battle of (1863), **23**, 437 seq.
Ghassan, or Kingdom of the Ghassanids, Arabian kingdom; founding of, **8**, 106; in alliance with Eastern Empire, **7**, 121; annihilated by Persians, **8**, 13.
Ghatotkacha (ca. 300 B.C.), a king of India, **2**, 499.
Ghazan, see Kazan.
Ghaznevids, first Mohammedan dynasty which ruled in India; rule of the, **8**, 226; see also Mahmud the Great.
Ghazni, or Ghuzni, or Ghizni, or Gazna, a city of Afghanistan; siege of (July 22nd, 1838), **22**, 139; recaptured by British (Sept. 6th, 1842), **22**, 144.
Ghe or Earth, Phœnician deity, **2**, 349.
Ghegides, an Albanian race; descent and customs of, **24**, 211, 212.
Ghengis Khan, see Jenghiz.
Ghent, the capital of the province of East Flanders, Belgium; tumults at (1297), **18**, 416; siege of (1213), **18**, 342, 343; in revolt against the counts of Flanders (fourteenth century), **11**, 157; revolts against Emperor Charles V (sixteenth century), **14**, 275; siege of (1678), **11**, 588; surrenders to allies (1708), **11**, 622–623; captured by French (1745), **12**, 42; siege of (1789), **14**, 45.
Ghent, Assembly of (1559), convened by Philip II, **13**, 383.
Ghent, Congress of (1477), **13**, 362.
Ghent, Pacification of (1576), a union between Holland, Zealand, and the southern provinces of the Low Countries formed against Spanish supremacy; concluded at Ghent, Nov. 8th, 1576, **13**, 462–464, 472.
Ghent, Peace of (1814), **21**, 480; **23**, 340, 345.
Gherai, see Girai.
Gherardesca, Gaddo, Count of the, Pisan leader (1316), **9**, 133.
Gherardesca, Ugolino, Count of the (d. 1289), Pisan leader; origin, **9**, 117; becomes powerful in Pisa, **9**, 116; defeated in naval battle with Genoese, **9**, 116; dies of starvation, **9**, 117.
Ghibellines (Waiblinger, Hohenstaufens), a political party of northern and central Italy during the Middle Ages; origin of, **9**, 43; **14**, 90; join the League of Lombardy (1167), **9**, 55; relation of Italian nobles to (twelfth century), **9**, 62; support Philip of Swabia in struggle for imperial throne (1197–1208), **9**, 85; **14**, 112; name of, first applied to imperial party (1197–1208), **9**, 86; first appear in Florence (1215), **9**, 89; win victory at Ghibello (1218), **9**, 90; renew Lombard League (1233), **9**, 92; Ezzelino at head of (1236), **9**, 93; win battle of Cortenuova (1237), **9**, 93; expel Guelphs from Florence (1248), **9**, 97; defeated at battle of Fossalta (1249), **9**, 97–98; support Manfred (1254–1266), **9**, 108–110; **14**, 125 seq.; win battle of Montaperti (1260), **9**, 103; take Florence (1260), **9**, 104; support Conradin (1267–1268), **9**, 110; **14**, 129; expelled from Bologna (1274), **9**, 112; German emperors fail to support (1291), **9**, 114; release Pisa from Guelph rule (1282), **9**, 117; exiled from Milan (1302), **9**, 128; condition at beginning of fourteenth century, **9**, 132–133; besiege Genoa (1319–1320), **9**, 134; ask aid of Ludwig of Bavaria (1326), **9**, 147–155; ask aid of John of Bohemia (1330), **9**, 156 seq.; Rienzi forbids use of name of (1347), **9**, 220; renew strife with Guelphs (1402), **9**, 256; opposed by the Borgias (1492–1503), **8**, 644.
Ghibello, town in Italy; battle of (1218), **9**, 90.
Ghiberti, Lorenzo (1378–1455), Italian sculptor; relation of, to Renaissance culture, **9**, 394.
Ghika, Alexander, Albanian prince; reign of, 1834–1842, **24**, 149.
Ghika, Gregory, Albanian prince; pillages Wallachia (1748), **24**, 145.
Ghika, Gregoriu, Albanian prince; appointed ruler in Moldavia (1849), **24**, 150.
Ghislemar (d. 684 A.D.), mayor of Neustria; wages war against Pepin, **7**, 483.
Ghurids (Ghuri), Mohammedan Asiatic dynasty; overrun India (1183–1205), **8**, 226; see also Mahmud of Gor.
Ghurkas (Khas, Goorkas, Goorkhas, Gurkhas), dominant race in the kingdom of Nepal; description of, **24**, 510–511; invade Tibet (1790), **24**, 509, 545; in war with England (1814–1815), **22**, 126.

Ghurka War, a war between the English and the Nepalese (1814–1815), **22**, 126; **24**, 551.

Ghyczy, Kalman (1808–1888), Hungarian statesman; in party strife in Hungary, **15**, 42.

Giacaria, Pisan admiral; defeated by Genoese at Meloria (1284), **9**, 116.

Gia-long, see Naguyen Anh.

Giambelli, Federigo (sixteenth century), Italian military engineer; in siege of Antwerp (1585), **13**, 513–514; constructs fortifications on the Thames (1588), **19**, 397.

Giano della Bella, Florentine noble; introduces democratic reforms (1292), **9**, 118.

Gianozzo da Salerno (fourteenth century), Italian captain; attempts to seize Florence (ca. 1380), **9**, 343.

Gibamund, Vandal general; Romans defeat (533 A.D.), **7**, 91.

Gibborim ("Heroes"), David's bodyguard; duties of, **2**, 91–92.

Gibraltar, a town and fortified promontory on the southern coast of Spain, a crown colony of Great Britain; origin of name, **8**, 192; battle of (1607), **13**, 543; English capture (1704), **10**, 285; siege of, by Spain (1727), **12**, 28; **20**, 536; siege of (1782), **20**, 639.

Gibraltar, Peace of (1830), **14**, 589.

Gideon or Jerubbaal (thirteenth century B.C.), Hebrew warrior; delivers Hebrews from oppression of Midianites, **2**, 72–73.

Giedik, Akhmet, grand vizir of Turkey; invades Italy (1480), **9**, 239.

Giffard, Walter (d. 1279), archbishop of York; becomes joint regent of kingdom under Edward I (1272), **18**, 390.

Gilbert, Humphrey (1539–1584), English navigator; half-brother of Walter Raleigh, **19**, 411; attempts at colonisation, **19**, 457; argues in favour of northwest passage, **22**, 493; adventures of, **22**, 496 seq.; death of, **19**, 411.

Gilbert, Raleigh, made member of Plymouth Company (1606), **22**, 610; attempts colony at Sagadahoc, **22**, 611.

Gildas, Saint, "Sapiens" (b. ca. 511 A.D.), British ecclesiastic and Celtic historian; authority on settlement of Britain, **21**, 7; reforms Irish church, **21**, 341.

Gildo, Moorish chief; revolt and punishment (398 A.D.), **6**, 539, 541–542.

Giles, Lord, see Daubeney.

Gilgamish (Izdubar), Assyrian epic, **1**, 525; **1**, 531.

Giligammas, Libyan tribe, **2**, 616.

Gill, Juan Bautista, president of Paraguay; assassination of (1877), **23**, 620.

Gimel-Sin, king of Ur, **1**, 363.

Gimir, Gimirræ, see Cimmerians.

Ginckell, van, see Ginkel, de.

Ginguené, Pierre Louis (1748–1816), French author and politician; opposes Napoleon, **12**, 519; retired, **12**, 523.

Ginkel or Ginckell, Godert de, earl of Athlone (1630–1703), Dutch soldier in English service; at Galway, **20**, 431; at Limerick, **20**, 431; **21**, 433; at Athlone, **20**, 431; **21**, 434.

Gioberti, Giovanni Antonio (1801–1852), Italian philosopher and statesman; forced to resign, **14**, 658.

Giolitti, Giovanni (1844–), Italian statesman; ministry of (1892), **9**, 632; attacks Crispi in Chamber, **9**, 633; minister of interior in Zanardelli ministry (1901), **9**, 634.

Giornico, village in Switzerland; battle of (1478), **16**, 604–606.

Giotto or Giotto di Bondone (1276–1337), Florentine artist, **9**, 208; tower of, **9**, 209.

Giovan Gastone de' Medici (1670–1737), grand duke of Tuscany, **9**, 526–527.

Giovanni di Capistrano, see Capistrano.

Gipps, Sir George (1791–1847), governor of New South Wales (1838), **22**, 238.

Girai or Gherai, Ahmed, khan of the Crimea; invades Poland (1688), **24**, 395.

Girai, Dowlet, or Dewlet, khan of the Crimea; expelled by Sahim Girai (1775), **17**, 392 seq.; **24**, 416.

Girai, Haji, Tatar leader; founds khanate of the Crimea (1445), **24**, 307.

Girai, Krim, khan of the Crimea; expedition of, against Russia (1769), **17**, 380; **24**, 415.

Girai, Mengli, khan of Crimean horde; relation with Ivan the Great (1480), **17**, 178–179; ally of Sigismund, king of Lithuania, against Vasili Ivanovitch (1506), **17**, 185.

Girai, Muhammed, khan of Crimea 1515–1523; wars with Russia, **17**, 187, 189; murdered, **17**, 189.

Girai, Muhammed (d. 1584), khan of Crimea; fights with Turks, **24**, 371.

Girai, Sahib, Khan of Kazan (1521); threatens Moscow, **17**, 188.

Girai, Sahim, khan of the Crimea; succeeds Dowlet Girai (1775), **17**, 393; becomes creature of Russia, **17**, 394; executed, **17**, 397 seq.

Girai, Selim, khan of Crimea; takes part in war against Austria (1690), **24**, 399.

Girai, Selim, khan of Crimea; conquered and expelled by Russians (1771), **17**, 382.

Girard, curate of St. Landry; visits Marie Antoinette in prison (1793), **12**, 321.

Giraldus or Geraldus Cambrensis (Gerald de Barri or Barry) (ca. 1146–ca. 1220), a British historian, **21**, 367, 368 note; preaches crusade (1186), **18**, 298.

Girardin, Émile de (1806–1881), French writer and journalist; kills Armand Carrel in a duel, **13**, 69; imprisoned, **13**, 103; exiled, **13**, 124.

Giron, Don Pedro, Spanish soldier; leads rebel forces against Charles V (1520), **10**, 221.

Girondists, the party of moderate Republicans during the French Revolution; in the legislative assembly of 1791, **12**, 248; members of, selected to form ministry by Louis XVI (1792), **12**, 251; declare war against Austria (1792), **12**, 251; break with the king, **12**, 252; in insurrection of June 20th, 1792, **12**, 253–255; in the insurrection of August 10th, 1792, **12**, 260–265; at mercy of the Jacobins, **12**, 268; returned to the national convention (1792), **12**, 281; opposed by the Jacobins (1792), **12**, 283–287; fear to champion the king, **12**, 290; vote of, on the king's death, **12**, 292; fall of (1793), **12**, 299–302; execution of (1793), **12**, 326–327; see also French Revolution.

Girsu, see Shirpurla.

Gisela, daughter of Charles the Simple; Rollo marries (911), **9**, 67.

Gishban, Babylonian kingdom, **1**, 354.

Gisors, town in France; battle of, **18**, 320.

Gissur the White (tenth century), missionary to Iceland, **16**, 62, 64, 125.

Gisulf I, duke of Benevento; invades Campania (701 A.D.), **8**, 543.

Gisulf II, duke of Benevento 742–751 A.D., **7**, 449.

Gisulf, first duke of Friuli (568 A.D.), **7**, 441.

Gitagovinda, East Indian poem, **2**, 522.

Githa, mother of Harold; tradition of her burying Harold (1066), **18**, 156.

Giurgevo, town in Rumania, on the Danube; Turks defeated at (1595), **24**, 373.

Giustiniani, Angelo, governor of Venice; reproaches Napoleon for betrayal of Venice (1797), **9**, 554.

Gjedde, Ove, Dutch admiral; commands expedition to Ceylon (1618), **16**, 356; becomes regent of Denmark (1648), **16**, 361.

Glabrio, Manlius Acilius, Roman consul 191 B.C.; defeats Antiochus at Thermopylæ (187 B.C.), **4**, 532; **5**, 298.

Glabrio, Manlius Acilius, Roman prætor peregrinus 70 B.C., **5**, 463, 465.

Gladiatorial Contests, in Rome; discussion of, **6**, 94–96, 373–376.

Gladiators, War of the (73–71 B.C.), **5**, 460–461.

Gladstone, William Ewart (1809–1898), English statesman; colonial secretary in Peel ministry, **21**, 604; speech on Lord Derby's financial programme (1852), **21**, 613; chancellor of the exchequer in Aberdeen ministry (1852), **21**, 614; in Palmerston's second ministry (1859), **21**, 623; his budgets of 1860, **21**, 624; increases income tax, **21**, 625; position of, in Palmerston's ministry (1860), **21**, 625; increasing liberalism of, **21**, 625; pro-Southern attitude of, in American Civil War, **21**, 630; as liberal leader in House of Commons, **21**, 632, 634; in debate on Irish church (1868), **21**, 635; first ministry of (1869), **21**, 635; his Irish Land Bill (1870), **21**, 636; Elementary Education Act, **21**, 636–637; ministerial embarrassments of (1872–1873), **21**, 638; retirement of (1874), **21**, 639; denounces Bulgarian atrocities, **21**, 640; his Midlothian campaign (1880), **21**, 642; second ministry of (1880–1885), **21**, 643; conclusion of the Afghan War, **21**, 643; South African policy, **21**, 643; relations with Parnell, **21**, 645; Reform Act (1884), **21**, 647; advocates self-government in Ireland, **21**, 647; third ministry (1886), **21**, 648; home rule policy of, **21**, 648; fourth ministry (1892), **21**, 650; Home Rule Bill of (1893), **21**, 650.

Gladstone, Herbert, British statesman; home secretary (1905), **21**, 663.

Glang-dharma (d. 899), king of Tibet, **24**, 509.

Glanville, Ranulf de (d. 1190), justiciar of England under Henry II, **18**, 294; author of first legal treatise on English law, **18**, 295; imprisoned by Richard I, **18**, 307.

Glarus, Swiss canton; received into Swiss confederation (1352), **16**, 573; Schwyzers occupy, **16**, 573; at war with Zurich, **16**, 590; witchcraft believed in, **17**, 9.

Glasdale, William, commander of English at siege of Orleans (1428), **11**, 191; **18**, 552; at deliverance of Orleans, **11**, 198.

Glasgow, a seaport in Scotland; assembly at, condemns canons, liturgy, and high commission and abolishes Episcopacy (1638), **19**, 575; university of, founded (1448), **21**, 221.

Glass, Phœnicians manufacture, **2**, 290, 302, 335; first painted on, in the Netherlands, **13**, 373.

Glaucia, Servilius (d. 100 B.C.), Roman tribune; aids Marius, **5**, 402–404.

Glaucias (fourth century B.C.), king of Illyria; checks advance of Alexander (335 B.C.), **4**, 269; defeated by Cassander (315 B.C.), **4**, 492.

Glencoe, Massacre of, members of the Macdonald clan killed by royal troops (1692), **20**, 432; **21**, 312–315.

Glendale (or Frazier's Farm), a locality near Richmond, Va.; battle of (1862), **23**, 432.

Glendower, Owen (1359–1415), Welsh rebel; character of, **18**, 517, 518, 525; successes of, against the English, **18**, 518, 522; allies himself with the French, **18**, 524; death of, **18**, 525.

Glen Mama, a locality in Wicklow county, Ireland; battle of (1000 A.D.), **21**, 351.

Glinski, Helena Vasilievna (d. 1538), Polish princess; marriage with Vasili IV, **17**, 192; regency, **17**, 194–196.

Glinski, Michael (d. 1534), Polish prince; allies himself with Vasili Ivanovitch, **17**, 185–186; treachery of, **17**, 187.

Globov, Russian lawyer; conspires against Peter III (1762), **17**, 365.

Glogau, a fortified town in the province of Silesia, Prussia; siege of (ca. 1110), **24**, 25.

Gloucester, a city in Gloucestershire, England; siege of (1643), **20**, 15.

Gloucester, Gilbert de Clare, Earl of (1291–1314); killed at Bannockburn (1314), **21**, 102.

Gloucester, Humphrey, Duke of (1391–1447); regency of, **11**, 187; **18**, 546, 561; at war with Burgundy, **11**, 188; marries

Jacqueline (1422), **11**, 188; **13**, 343–344; **18**, 547; quarrels with Henry Beaufort, **18**, 548; marries Eleanor Cobham, **13**, 347; death of, **18**, 563.
Gloucester, Richard, Duke of, see **Richard III.**
Gloucester, Robert, Earl of, see **Robert.**
Gloucester, Thomas, Duke of (1355–1397), youngest son of Edward III of England; quarrels with Richard II, **18**, 499; takes up arms against Richard, **18**, 500; charges king's favourites with treason, **18**, 500; reconciliation with king, **18**, 501; arrest and murder of, **18**, 502.
Gloucester, Prince William, Duke of (1689–1700), **20**, 459.
Glück, Christopher Willibald (1714–1787), a German composer, **12**, 119.
Glümer, Adolf von (1814—), Prussian general; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 169.
Glycerius, Roman emperor 473 A.D., **6**, 614–615.
Gneisenau, August Wilhelm Anton, Count Neidhardt von (1760–1831), Prussian general; aids in regeneration of Prussia, **15**, 301.
Gnesen, a city in the province of Posen, Prussia; Piast, king of Poland, transfers his court to, **24**, 7; Predislaw, duke of Bohemia, sacks, **24**, 14; Mieczyslaw, governor of Boleslaw III of Poland, rules, **24**, 27; Prussia secures, **24**, 91.
Gnostics, sects of the, **6**, 319.
Goar, king of the Alani; instigates Jovinus to assume imperial title (411 A.D.), **6**, 568.
Goat Worship, in Egypt, **1**, 68, 224, 229.
Gobares, governor of Pasargada; surrenders the city to Alexander (530 B.C.), **4**, 335.
Gobel, Jean Baptiste (1727–1794), French bishop, at installation of Worship of Reason, **12**, 332.
Göben, August Karl von (1816–1880), Prussian general; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 168, 169; in Seven Weeks' War, **15**, 492.
Goblet, René (1828–), French statesman; becomes premier (1886), **13**, 193.
Gobryas, Assyrian noble; allies himself with Cyrus (539 B.C.), **1**, 457.
Gobryas (Ugbaru), one of the conspirators who placed Darius I on the throne; interprets message from the Scythians, (512 B.C.), **2**, 610.
Gobryas, Persian general; at the battle of Cunaxa (401 B.C.), **4**, 54.
Goddard, Thomas (d. 1783), English soldier; defeats the Mahrattas (1779), **22**, 94.
Göde von Falkenstein, mistress of Richard, duke of Cornwall; leaves Germany (1269), **14**, 128.
Godebert, king of Lombards 661–662 A.D.; murdered, **7**, 445.
Godefrid (Godfrey, Göttrick) I, king of Jutland 808–810 A.D.; war with Charlemagne, **7**, 537; **10**, 40.
Godefrid II, king of Jutland 880–890 A.D.; invades Rhine country, **7**, 585–590.
Godeheu, commissioner of the French East India Company; supersedes Dupleix at Pondicherry (1754), **22**, 53.
Godemar (d. 541), king of Burgundy 524–534; defeats Clodomir, **7**, 478.
Goderich, Viscount, see **Ripon, Earl of.**
Godescal, preacher of crusade in Germany (1096), **8**, 338.
Godfrey de Bouillon (1061–1100), king of Jerusalem; slays Rudolph of Swabia, **7**, 653; leader in first crusade, **8**, 340; disputes with Greeks, **8**, 343; at siege of Antioch, **8**, 348; at Jerusalem, **8**, 352; elected king, **8**, 353; reign of, **8**, 354–355.
Godfrey, king of Denmark; acquires Friesland from Charles III (the Fat) (883 A.D.), **13**, 285.
Godfrey the Bearded, first duke of Brabant (1106), **13**, 290, 309.
Godfrey de Gonaville, commander of Templars of Aquitaine; condemnation of (1312), **8**, 625.
Godfrey de Sergines, French crusader; at battle of Mansura (1250), **8**, 442.
Godfrey, Edward, American colonist; elected governor of Maine settlements (1646), **22**, 637.
Godfrey, see **Godefrid,** king of Jutland.
Godigisclus (d. 406), king of Vandals, **6**, 598.
Godolphin, Sidney, Earl of (1635–1712), English statesman and financier; at head of treasury, **11**, 614; **20**, 308, 471; obtains proofs of Harley's treachery, **20**, 481; dismissed, **20**, 484; character, **20**, 488.
Godomar, see **Godemar.**
Godoy, Manuel de (1767–1851), Spanish statesman; influence at court of Charles IV, **10**, 312; succeeds De Aranda as Spanish premier (1792), **10**, 313; autocracy of, **10**, 320–321; **12**, 568; sent to Bayonne, **10**, 333.
Godunov, Boris Feodorovitch (1552–1605), czar of Russia 1598–1605; appointed regent of Russia, **17**, 213; characterisation of, **17**, 214 seq.; equips Russian army for Swedish War, **17**, 216; establishes serfdom in Russia, **17**, 218; encourages popularity of Czarina Eirene, **17**, 219–220; becomes czar of Russia, **17**, 222; ingratiates the masses, **17**, 222–223; attempts of, to introduce foreign learning, **17**, 223–224; sanguinary measures of, **17**, 223; death of, **17**, 226.
Godwin (d. 1053), earl of the West Saxons; power of, in England, **18**, 124 seq.; character of, **18**, 128; revolt and fall of, **18**, 132–134; return of, **18**, 137; death of, **18**, 138.
Godwine, son of King Harold; attacks the Normans, **18**, 176.
Godyn, Samuel, Dutch colonist; purchases land on Delaware (1627), **23**, 7.
Goes, Pedro de, Portuguese nobleman; attempts to colonise Brazil (1535), **23**, 654.
Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von (1749–1832), German poet; life and work of, **15**, 341–347; confident of the defeat of French Revolution (1792), **12**, 280.
Goetz von Berlichingen ("of the Iron Hand") (1480–1562), German feudal knight; leads

peasants' revolt, **14**, 263; sentenced to life imprisonment, **14**, 264.
Goffe, William (1605–1679), regicide; in New England, **23**, 139, 140.
Gohier, L. Jerome (1746–1830), French revolutionist; appointed to the Directory, **12**, 472; president of the Directory, **12**, 481–483; refuses to resign, **12**, 485.
Gohud, Hindu prince; concludes alliance with Hastings (1779), **22**, 94.
Goidel, Gaidel, or Gael, one of two main groups of Celts, **18**, 2, 3.
Goïto, village in Italy; battle of (1848), **9**, 599.
Go Komatsu, emperor of Japan (1392), **24**, 588.
Gold, in Egypt, **1**, 59; mines of Greek antiquity, **2**, 274, 332, 334, 341, 376, 404, 423, 429; Phœnician traffic in, **2**, 311, 333; as money in antiquity, **2**, 339–342; in Scythia, **2**, 404, 442; in India, **2**, 520–521; use of, in Greek sculpture, **3**, 214, 486; discovery of, in Australia, **22**, 238, 239, 249, 250; discovery of, in New Zealand, **22**, 260; discovery of, in South Africa, **22**, 286, 287, 294, 319; discovery of, in Argentine Patagonia, **23**, 617; discovery of, in California (1849), **23**, 610; in British Columbia, **22**, 343.
Golden Book, The, a list of the nobility in ancient Venice, **9**, 272.
Golden Bull (1356), issued by Emperor Charles IV; provisions of, **14**, 181–183.
Golden Fleece, The, Greek legend, **3**, 73–74.
Golden Fleece, Order of, founded by Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy (1430), **13**, 353; **11**, 232 note.
Golden Hind, The, treasure ship of Francis Drake, **19**, 385.
Golden Horde, kingdom of the, see **Kiptchak,** khanate of.
Goldsboro, town, North Carolina; occupied by Federal army under Sherman (1865), **23**, 446.
Goldsborough, Louis Malesherbes (1805–1877), American naval officer; commands Union fleet in operations on North Carolina coast (1862), **23**, 423.
Golesco, Nicholas (1810–1878), Rumanian statesman; head of provisional government (1866), **24**, 151.
Goletta, seaport of Tunis; captured by the emperor Charles V from the Turks (1535), **14**, 274.
Göllheim, sometimes called **Hasenbühl,** battle of, between Adolphus of Nassau and Albert of Austria (1298), **14**, 159–160.
Golovin, Russian soldier; expedition of, in Caucasus (1837), **17**, 554.
Golovin, Feodor Alexievitch (d. 1745), Russian statesman; accompanies Peter the Great on travels, **17**, 259; member of Secret High Council (1726), **17**, 328.
Golovnin, Vassili Mikhailovitch (1776–1831), Russian explorer; imprisonment in Japan, **24**, 603–606.
Goltz, Count von der (d. 1795), Prussian statesman and diplomat; negotiates peace of Bâle, **14**, 509; **15**, 278.
Goltz, Kolmar, Baron von der (1843–), Prussian general; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 169.
Goltz, Russian general; opposes invasion of Charles XII of Sweden (1707), **17**, 277.
Goluchowski, Count Agenor (1812–1875), Austrian minister; elaborates October diploma of 1860, **15**, 18.
Golymin, place in Poland; battle of (1807), **17**, 452.
Gomara, see **Kaffa.**
Gomarus, Francis (1563–1641), a Calvinistic controversialist; a leading opponent of Arminius and the Arminians, **13**, 554.
Gometes, see **Gaumata.**
Gomez, Stephen, Portuguese explorer; seeks northwest passage (1525), **22**, 452, 475.
Gomez de Sylva, Ruy, prince of Eboli, Spanish statesman; one of chief councellors of Philip II, **10**, 237; appointed a guardian of Don Carlos (1568), **10**, 252.
Gonara (twelfth century), Japanese ruler; reign of, **24**, 593.
Gonderic (d. 427 A.D.), king of Vandals; aids Count Boniface, **6**, 576.
Gondemar, see **Godemar.**
Gondomar, Spanish ambassador to England; hostility to Walter Raleigh and his Guiana expedition (1617), **19**, 501, 503.
Gonds, East Indian tribe, **2**, 488.
Gonsalvo de Cordova, Fernandez, "The Great Captain" (1443–1515), Spanish soldier; campaign of, in Italy (1500), **9**, 427, 428; **10**, 164–165; defeats French at Naples (1495), **10**, 105; **11**, 298.
Gonsiewski, Polish soldier; upholds candidacy of Sigismund III to Russian throne (1612), **17**, 236.
Gontharis, Roman duke of Numidia; heads rebellion in Africa (545 A.D.), **7**, 103–104 125–126.
Gontier, Palamède, member of French embassy; assists Anne Boleyn (1536), **19**, 164.
Gontram, king of Burgundy 561–593 A.D., **7**, 479–480; Recared I defeats (589), **10**, 23.
Gontram (Günther) (1304–1349), count of Schwarzburg; claims crown of Germany, **14**, 180.
Gonzaga, (Charles) Carlo (I) di (d. 1637), duke de Nevers; invested with duchies of Mantua and Montferrat, **9**, 499–500; **11**, 460.
Gonzaga, Carlo di (d. 1665), son of Carlo I, succeeds to the duchy of Mantua, **9**, 500.
Gonzaga, Ferdinando Carlo (d. 1708), last duke of Mantua 1665–1708; rapacity and debauchery of, **9**, 500; sells Casale, **9**, 500.
Gonzaga, Francesco di, marquis of Montferrat (1363–1407); beheads his wife at instigation of Visconti, **9**, 252.
Gonzaga, Giulia, wife of Vespasian Gonzaga; Barbarossa (Khair-ad-din) attempts to carry off (1534), **24**, 352.
Gonzaga, Louis de (1539–1595), duke of Nevers, French soldier; part in St.

Bartholomew, **11**, 371, 372; saves Henry of Condé from massacre, **11**, 372.
Gonzagas, rulers of Mantua, **9**, 156.
Gonzales, place in Texas; battle of (1835), **23**, 366.
Gonzales, Manuel (1833–1893), Mexican statesman; administration as president of Mexico (1880–1884), **23**, 637.
Gonzalez Dávila, Gil (ca. 1470–1528), Spanish explorer; discovers Nicaragua, **23**, 639–640, 641.
Gonzalez, Juan, president of Paraguay (1890), **23**, 620.
Good Hope, fort on the Connecticut; conference of Stuyvesant and English at (1650), **23**, 16.
Gookin, Charles, American colonist; deputy-governor of Pennsylvania 1709–1717, **23**, 46.
Goorkhas, see Ghurkas.
Gordian Knot, legend of, **4**, 295.
Gordianus (I), M. Antonius (ca. 158–237 A.D.); Roman emperor; rise and fall of, **6**, 410.
Gordianus (III), M. Antonius (192–237 A.D.), Roman emperor; character and achievements, **6**, 411–412.
Gordius, king of Phrygia, **2**, 411, 414; legend of, **4**, 295.
Gordon, Adam (thirteenth century), English outlaw; in single combat with Prince Edward (Edward I) (ca. 1267), **18**, 387.
Gordon, Alexander, see Huntly.
Gordon, Catherine, cousin of James IV of Scotland; marries Perkin Warbeck (1495) **19**, 32.
Gordon, Charles George, "Chinese Gordon" or "Gordon Pasha" (1833–1885), English soldier; in China, **24**, 552; sent to Africa (1884), **21**, 646; death of, **21**, 646; **24**, 461.
Gordon, George, see Huntly.
Gordon, Lord George (1751–1793), English agitator; president of Protestant association (1779), **20**, 635; calls public meetings, **20**, 635; leads "No Popery" riots, **20**, 635; committed to Tower, **20**, 636; Erskine defends, **20**, 636; acquittal, **20**, 637.
Gordon, George Hamilton (1784–1860), fourth earl of Aberdeen, ambassador to Austria, **14**, 582; prime minister of England, **21**, 614.
Gordon Riots, rising of London populace (1780), **20**, 634–636.
Gore, Sir Charles Stephen (1793–1869), British soldier; at St. Denis (1837), **22**, 336.
Goremykin, I. L., Russian premier, **17**, 629.
Gorges, Sir Ferdinando (1566–1647), English colonial proprietor; encourages colonisation, **22**, 611; on pestilence of 1619 among North American Indians, **22**, 613; befriends Pilgrims, **22**, 623; receives with Mason grant of Laconia (Maine), **22**, 636; opposes Massachusetts, **23**, 110; death of, **22**, 637.
Gorges, Ferdinando (1629–1718), "the younger" grandson of the preceding, proprietor of Maine; complains of Massachusetts, **23**, 143; sells to Massachusetts his title in Maine, **22**, 638; **23**, 149–150.
Gorges, Robert, son of Sir Ferdinando; patent for land on Massachusetts Bay; fails to establish claim (1622), **22**, 635.
Gorges, Thomas, nephew of Ferdinando; made governor of Maine and mayor of York (1640), **22**, 637.
Görgey, Arthur (b. 1818), Hungarian soldier; saves Hungarian army from cul-de-sac, **14**, 647; obtains chief command, **14**, 654; relations with Louis Kossuth, **14**, 653, 656, 657; surrenders at Világos, **14**, 657; accused of treason, **14**, 657.
Gorgias of Leontini (ca. 485–ca. 380 B.C.), Greek rhetorician and sophist; on Cimon, **3**, 410; tuition charges, **3**, 471–472; sent to Athens, **3**, 459, 594; Proxenus pupil of, **4**, 52; invents rhyme, **4**, 599.
Gorgon's Head, legend of, **1**, 214.
Gorgopas, Spartan vice-admiral; besieges Ægina (388 B.C.), **4**, 121.
Gorgus (fifth century B.C.), despot of Salamis in Cyprus, **3**, 332.
Gorgus, Persian armourer; presents Alexander with golden crown (324 B.C.), **4**, 384.
Gorillæ, African savage tribe, **2**, 358.
Goring, George (ca. 1583–1663), earl of Norwich, English royalist; in an army plot, **19**, 589; leads insurrection in Kent (1648), **20**, 64; tried for treason, **20**, 92.
Gorkum, town in Holland; siege of (1813), **15**, 318.
Gorm the Old (flourished ca. 860–935 A.D.), first king of united Denmark; destroys Hamburg, **7**, 597; surrenders to Henry I of Germany, **7**, 607; conquest of, and death (941 A.D.), **16**, 43 seq.
Gormflaith, mistress or wife of Brian Boruma; story of, **21**, 352.
Gorni Dubinak, Turkish stronghold; taken by Russians (1877), **17**, 604.
Goronodek, place in Russia; Swedes defeated at (1709), **17**, 279.
Gorst, Sir Eldon, British colonial official; reforms local administration in Egypt (1894–1895), **24**, 465; succeeds Cromer, **21**, 674.
Gortchakov, Prince Alexander Mikhailovitch (1798–1883), Russian statesman; refuses allies' terms of peace, **17**, 579; ambassador to Austria, **17**, 584; upholds policy of Alexander II in Poland, **17**, 598; Oriental policy of, **15**, 48.
Gortchakov, Prince Mikhail (1795–1861), Russian soldier; evacuates Sebastopol, **17**, 583–585.
Gortho, see Corinth.
Gorton, Samuel (ca. 1600–1677), religious agitator in Massachusetts; imprisoned, **23**, 113.
Görtz, Georg Heinrich von (1668–1719), Swedish statesman; projects of, **16**, 391; intrigues of, at Tenningen, **17**, 286; attempts alliance of Charles XII and Peter the Great, **17**, 288; scheme of, for invasion of England by Sweden, **20**, 518; death of, **16**, 396.
Görtz, Johann Eustach (1737–1821), Prussian

statesman; ambassador to Holland, **15**, 266.
Gorzkowski, Austrian general; saves Mantua to Austria (1848), **14**, 642.
Goschen, George J., Viscount (1831–), English statesman and financier; chancellor of exchequer in Salisbury ministry, **21**, 648.
Goshen, land of lower Egypt, **2**, 69.
Gosnold, Bartholomew (d. 1607), English navigator and colonist; voyage of, to Massachusetts, **19**, 489; **22**, 564; death of, **22**, 572.
Gospatrick or Cospatrick, earl of Northumberland (1067); in power under William the Conqueror, **18**, 182.
Gosport Navy Yard, seized by Virginia militia in American Civil War (1861), **23**, 420.
Gosvinda, see Galeswintha.
Gotama (Gautama, family name of Buddha), father of Buddha, **2**, 543.
Gotarzes, king of Parthia; see Arsaces XX.
Gotha, a city in the German duchy Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; siege of (1567), **14**, 320.
Gothic Architecture, see Architecture.
Goths (Ostrogoths and Visigoths), Teutonic race; origin and early invasions of Roman Empire, **6**, 413; at war with Decius, **6**, 413–414; at war with Gallus, **6**, 414; ravage Greece (258–262 A.D.), **6**, 416; defeated by Claudius (269, 270 A.D.), **6**, 420–421; defeated by Constantine (332 A.D.), **6**, 463; wars with Valens (367–369 A.D.), **6**, 520–521; (378), **6**, 523–525; location of Visigoths and Ostrogoths, **6**, 521; **7**, 467; defeated by Huns (375 A.D.), **6**, 522; invade Italy, **6**, 545–546, 550 seq.; power and decline in Italy (476–566 A.D.), **7**, 376–425; conquest of Spanish peninsula, **6**, 604; **10**, 15–18, 427; at battle of Châlons (451 A.D.), **7**, 465; decline in Spain (711 A.D.), **7**, 493–494; loss of national characteristics, **6**, 57.
Gottenburg, city in Sweden; English-American negotiations at (1815), **23**, 340.
Gottfried, duke of Lorraine 1004–1036; besieges Dordrecht (1018), **13**, 287, 288.
Gottfried "the Bearded" (d. 1069), duke of Lorraine 1044–1069; rebels against Henry III (1044), **7**, 643–645; allied with Dirk III of Holland, **13**, 288.
Gottfried "the Humpbacked," duke of Lorraine 1069–1075; founds city of Delft, **13**, 289.
Gottolengo, town, Italy; Milanese defeat Carmagnola at (1427), **9**, 279.
Göttrik (Gudod, Godefrid), king of Jutland, see Godefrid.
Gough, Hugh, Viscount Gough (1779–1869), British soldier; wins battle of Chilianwala, **22**, 157.
Goujon, Jean de (1520?–1572), French sculptor; patronised by Francis I of France, **11**, 329.
Gould, Jay (1836–1892), American stock speculator and financier; participates in gold speculation (Black Friday) (1869), **23**, 473.
Gould, Thomas, American colonial clergyman; organises Baptist Church in Boston (1664), **23**, 143.
Gourgues, Dominique de (1530–1593), French soldier; expedition of, to Florida, **22**, 551.
Goutshov, N. I., Russian statesman, **17**, 630.
Gourko, General, see Gurko.
Gouvion-Saint-Cyr, Laurent, Marquis of (1764–1830), French soldier; campaign in Catalonia, **10**, 348; under Moreau, **12**, 505, 506; commands Bavarian auxiliaries, **12**, 584; resigns from ministry, **13**, 14; minister of war, **13**, 22.
Government and Constitutional Development:
American: charter of first colony of Virginia (1609), **22**, 568; second charter of first colony of Virginia, **22**, 577; supplementary charter of first colony of Virginia, **22**, 579; popular liberty established in Virginia, **22**, 596; universal suffrage established in Virginia, **22**, 598; popular liberty established in Maryland, **22**, 608; charter of Plymouth Company, **22**, 610; great patent of New England, **22**, 614; patent of 1630 for Plymouth colony, **22**, 634; patent of Massachusetts grant (1628), **22**, 640; charter of Massachusetts Bay Company (1629), **22**, 641; charter of feudal liberties in New Netherlands, **23**, 7; democratic reforms demanded at New Amsterdam, **23**, 10; appeals for burgher government in New Netherlands, **23**, 16–17; attempts at popular liberty in New Amsterdam (1652), **23**, 21; liberal charter granted to New Jersey (1665), **23**, 26; charter of West New Jersey, **23**, 31; Pennsylvania under Penn, **23**, 32, 34, 40, 41; Penn's later changes, **23**, 43–45; Locke's grand model of Carolina, **23**, 49; struggles for popular government in North Carolina, **23**, 51 seq.; grand model of South Carolina abrogated, **23**, 58; theocracy in Massachusetts, **23**, 91 seq., 94; the "Fundamental Orders" of Connecticut, **23**, 107; United Colonies of England organised, **23**, 114; third revision of Virginia statutes strengthens position of aristocracy, **23**, 124 seq.; "Bacon's laws" (Acts) give democratic reforms to Virginia, **23**, 129, 132; the Massachusetts Declaration of Rights of 1661, **23**, 140; democratic charters of Connecticut and Rhode Island, **23**, 142; loss of liberty in New England under Andros, **23**, 156 seq.; restoration of democratic government in New England and fall of Andros, **23**, 160; first Colonial Congress, called by Leisler for defence against French (1690), **23**, 163; New York under Governor Sloughter, **23**, 164; the provincial charter of Massachusetts Bay, **23**, 170; struggles in colonies to preserve charters, **23**, 195; plan of general government for colonies (1754), **23**, 202; Declaration of Rights and Grievances of

American colonies, **23**, 233; charter of Massachusetts Bay abrogated, **23**, 239; early Louisiana under the French, **23**, 84; spirit of disunion after Revolutionary War, **23**, 285 seq.; anarchy after Revolution, **23**, 287–289; preliminary steps toward federal constitution, **23**, 290; the constitutional convention, **23**, 290–294; development of government during administration of John Adams, **23**, 314; Nullification Act of South Carolina, **23**, 357–359; constitution of Southern Confederacy, **23**, 411; Civil Rights Bill, **23**, 462; Freedmen's Bureau Bill, **23**, 462; Tenure of Office Act, **23**, 463, 465, 481; Reconstruction Act of March 2nd, 1867, **23**, 463; acts for readmission of southern states into Union, **23**, 464; slaughter-house cases, **23**, 469; Civil Service Reform Act, **23**, 472, 479; naturalization laws amended, **23**, 474; Presidential Succession Act passed, **23**, 481.

Australia: constitution in Queensland, **22**, 250; South Australia adopts a new constitution (1853), **22**, 246; Commonwealth Act, provisions of, **22**, 258.

Austria-Hungary: constitution at end of eighteenth century, **14**, 499; constitution of Hungary, **14**, 549; Hungarian constitution defended by Hungarian diet, **14**, 611; new constitution granted to Hungary, **14**, 628; Fundamental Law of Empire of 1848, **14**, 638–639; Czech constitution, **14**, 639; Austrian constitution, abolished by Prince Schwarzenberg, **15**, 2; centralisation in Austria (1849–1850), **15**, 3; Austrian constitution of March 4th, 1849, abolished, **15**, 9; the October diploma (1860), **15**, 18; the February patent (1861), **15**, 19; enumeration of constitutions from 1848 to 1865, **15**, 31.

Babylonia: influence of old Sumerian laws, **1**, 494–495; code of Khammurabi, **1**, 498–514.

Brazil: constitution granted (1824), **23**, 657; change from empire to republic, **23**, 663; imperfections of Brazilian constitution, **23**, 667.

Canada: the Quebec Act (1774), **22**, 326–327; Constitution of 1792, **22**, 329–330; struggle for constitutional government (1815–1840), **22**, 331–338; the Union Act of 1840, **22**, 339–341; British North America Act (1867), **22**, 342.

Cape Colony: free representative government established, **22**, 268.

China: regulation of life by laws, **24**, 531.

Denmark: church and state in the twelfth century, **16**, 144–145.

Egypt: reforms of Abbas Pasha, **24**, 456; reforms under Tewfik Pasha, **24**, 464.

England: tribal government in Celtic Britain, **18**, 4; Roman government in, **18**, 16, 17, 24; the Bretwalda or overking in Anglo-Saxon times, **18**, 41, 41 note; the laws of Æthelberht, **18**, 45; growth of the West Saxon kingship, **18**, 81; the government of Alfred, **18**, 82, 83–84; the laws of Alfred, **18**, 85; under Canute, **18**, 121; local government under the Anglo-Saxons, **18**, 160; the power of the Witenagemot, **18**, 161–162; after the Norman conquest, **18**, 208–210; beginnings of parliamentary representation under Richard I, **18**, 328; meeting of Model Parliament (1258), **18**, 377; confirmation of charters by Edward I, **18**, 416; proceedings of parliament against Edward II, **18**, 443 seq.; development of English constitution during fourteenth century, **18**, 508–510 seq.; development and strengthening of royal prerogative during fourteenth century, **18**, 512; general powers of English parliament in fourteenth century, **18**, 513 seq.; deliberations of parliament against Richard II, **18**, 516; influence of parliament during minority of Henry VI, **18**, 546; relations of Henry VII with parliament, **19**, 15 seq.; institution of star chamber under Henry VII, **19**, 24; change in parliament under Henry VII, **19**, 30 seq.; changes in English constitution under Henry VII, **19**, 46; "Act of Treasons" under Henry VIII, **19**, 144; Acts of Succession and Supremacy under Henry VIII, **19**, 146 seq.; increase in power of house of commons in England, **19**, 417; contest of James I with house of commons, **19**, 485 seq.; imposition of customs duties under James I, **19**, 487–488; forced benevolences under James I, **19**, 499; review of English constitution under James I, **19**, 526; Charles I's struggle with his first parliament, **19**, 536; struggle of Charles I and his second parliament, **19**, 538 seq., 542, 548; Charles I and the Petition of Right (1628), **19**, 551 seq.; Charles I and his third parliament, **19**, 553 seq.; attempt of Charles I to secure arbitrary power, **19**, 566 seq.; decisions in ship money cases under Charles I, establishing absolute monarchy (1630), **19**, 570; Pym and Strafford, **19**, 586 seq.; execution of Strafford, **19**, 592 seq.; Long Parliament demands liberties in the Grand Remonstrance, **19**, 610 seq.; demands of Long Parliament for greater share in administration, **19**, 619 seq.; Long Parliament decides to pass laws without consent of Charles I, **19**, 623 seq.; parliament signs Solemn League and Covenant, **20**, 17; "Mongrel" Parliament at Oxford, **20**, 21; struggle between Independent and Presbyterian parties, **20**, 47; the army versus parliament, **20**, 48 seq.; "The Heads of the Proposals," **20**, 56; Presbyterian majority in parliament expelled by Colonel Pride, **20**, 70; parliament appoints high court to try Charles I, **20**, 71; parliament votes against king, **20**, 71; house of lords abolished, **20**, 79; organisation of English Republic, **20**, 88 seq.; officers of Cromwell petition parliament, **20**, 97; Cromwell against parliament, **20**, 113 seq.; the Long Parliament dissolved by Cromwell, **20**, 130 seq.; the Long Parliament, review of, **20**, 132 seq.; acts of oppression of the Long Parliament, **20**, 134; Little Parliament, **20**, 137; "Barebone's" Parliament, **20**, 137; fall of "Barebone's" Parliament, **20**, 141; the Instrument of Government, **20**, 142; the first protectorate, **20**, 151; Cromwell overawes parliament, **20**, 153; Cromwell defends his treatment of the Long Parliament, **20**, 154; majority of parliament submit to Cromwell's demands, **20**, 156; parliament dissolved by Cromwell (1655), **20**, 157; second parliament of protectorate, **20**, 162; members excluded by Cromwell, **20**, 163; parliament of Richard Cromwell, **20**, 195 seq.; recall of the Long Parliament, **20**, 199 seq.; the Rump Parliament, **20**, 199 seq.; formation of Convention Parliament (1660), **20**, 234; revenue for the crown provided by Convention Parliament, **20**, 234; dissolution of Convention Parliament, **20**, 238; formation of Cavalier Parliament (1661), **20**, 239; parliament re-establishes rites of the Church of England, **20**, 239; restores bishops to their seats, **20**, 239; parliament requires oath from non-conforming ministers (1665), **20**, 252; the Country Party, **20**, 281, 281 note; corruption of members of parliament (1676), **20**, 283; Roman Catholic lords excluded from parliament (1678), **20**, 289; the Exclusion Bill, **20**, 294; parliament rejects Exclusion Bill, **20**, 298; the Oxford Parliament (1681), **20**, 299 seq.; Convention Parliament (1689), 20, 412; parliament passes first Mutiny Bill, **20**, 424; Bill of Indemnity, **20**, 428; reforms in parliament, **20**, 442; corruption of parliament, **20**, 448 seq.; parliament forces reduction of the army, **20**, 456; bill to check growth of popery, **20**, 458; Act of Resumption, **20**, 458; Act of Settlement, **20**, 459; Bill for Union of Kingdoms, **20**, 478; The Whig Parliament (1715), **20**, 508; Septennial Act, **20**, 512 seq.; Triennial Act repealed, **20**, 514; Septennial Act repealed, **20**, 546; Militia Bill, **20**, 583; Stamp Act, **20**, 603; Regency Bill (1765), **20**, 604; Stamp Act repealed, **20**, 606; Declaratory Act, **20**, 608; publication of parliamentary debates, **20**, 618; Boston Port Bill, **20**, 621; Mutiny Bill passed, **20**, 644; Parish Councils Act (1893), **21**, 650–651; Education Act, (1902), **21**, 663; Education Bill (1906), **21**, 663; Trade Disputes Act (1906), **21**, 663; Plural Voting Bill (1906), **21**, 663; reform of House of Lords, **21**, 675.

France: growth of royal power under Philip IV, **11**, 87–88; summoning of states-general (1302), **11**, 88–89; the states-general (1355), **11**, 129; financial power of states-general, **11**, 133; the dauphin repeals the grand ordinance, **11**, 134; political system of Étienne Marcel, **11**, 137–138; states-general neglected by Charles VII, **11**, 246; progress of monarchy under Louis XI, **11**, 273–275; states-general of 1484, **11**, 281–284; states-general of 1614, **11**, 436–438; struggle between church and state over taxation, **11**, 475–478; conflict between court and parliament, **11**, 498–515; triumph of absolutism under Louis XIV, **11**, 541–544; the new constitution drawn up by the national assembly (1789), **12**, 213 seq.; new constitution proposed at end of Terror, **12**, 392; constitution of the year III (1795), **12**, 410–412; the constitution attacked by Napoleon, **12**, 486; constitution changed by Napoleon, **12**, 488; constitution of the year VIII, **12**, 493 seq.; constitution interpreted to suit Napoleon, **12**, 523; constitution modified by Napoleon, **12**, 527; the Law of Conscription, **12**, 568; France after the fall of Napoleon (1814), **12**, 616, 619; first elections by universal suffrage, **13**, 96; the Republic of 1848, **13**, 103 seq.; the constitution of 1852, **13**, 125.

Germany: constitution of the empire under the Hohenstaufens (1125–1273), **14**, 132–140; the authority of the sovereign, **14**, 134; conditions in middle of fifteenth century, **14**, 230 seq.; effect of Josephinian governmental reforms, **14**, 449–451; German constitution remodelled (1814), **15**, 363 seq.; Bavarian constitution established (1818), **15**, 367; North German constitution, **15**, 368 seq.; constitution of Hanover (1837), **15**, 404 seq.; birth of Prussian constitution, **15**, 460; industrial legislation under William II, **15**, 553.

Greece: the Athenian constitution, **1**, 514; **3**, 238, 243, 244, 455, 456; the Spartan system, **3**, 128–140.

Guatemala: formation of republic, **23**, 649.

Iceland: political organisation, **16**, 123, 125; laws of Ulfljot, **16**, 125.

India: act for better government (1858), **22**, 202.

Ireland: Charles I grants Charter of Graces, **19**, 606; Ireland under Strafford, **19**, 606–607; Ireland demands reforms, **19**, 607 seq.; Long Parliament puts down Irish liberty (1641), **19**, 610.

Italy: democratic changes in Florence (1339), **9**, 328; attempt of Salvestro de' Medici to restrict power of nobles in Florence, **9**, 335 seq.; democratic reforms in Florence, **9**, 339 seq.; changes in favour of upper classes in Florence, **9**, 343; government of Florence reformed in aristocratic sense (1381), **9**, 346; changes in Florentine government under Cosmo de' Medici

(1458), **9**, 358; reforms of Savonarola (1495), **9**, 422; gonfalonier appointed for life in Florence (1502), **9**, 430; constitution of Genoa in seventeenth century, **9**, 509; administrative reforms in Lombardy under Maria Theresa (1755), **9**, 543 seq.; reforms in Tuscany under Leopold I, **9**, 545 seq.; changes in Venetian constitution in thirteenth century, **9**, 269 seq.; oligarchical government in Venice after 1454, **9**, 297; Napoleon abolishes old constitution of Venice (1797), **9**, 554; constitution of the Cisalpine Republic, **9**, 555; constitution of Naples (1799), **9**, 560; constitution of the Italian Republic, **9**, 567; first Italian parliament meets (1860), **9**, 607; liberal reforms in Italian constitution, **9**, 614; Italian law of guarantees passed (1871), **9**, 623.

Japan: constitution of Prince Shotoku, **24**, 667 seq.; Japanese constitution, **24**, 671 seq.

Mexico: constitution of 1824, **23**, 624; constitution of 1857, **23**, 629.

Natal: constitution act of 1893 becomes law, **22**, 319.

Netherlands: civilisation of feudal times, **13**, 279, 282; charter of Gertruydenberg (1213), note on, **13**, 292; charter of Middelburg (1224), **13**, 292; constitution of Holland, **13**, 294 seq.; the nobility in the Middle Ages, **13**, 296 seq.; the estates in the Middle Ages, **13**, 298; the Statute of Common Weal, **13**, 309; the "Joyous Entrance" (La Joyeuse Entrée) (1356), **13**, 310; constitution of Liège, note on, **13**, 310; the Great Privilege, **13**, 362, 494; the Union of Utrecht, **13**, 565; weakness of constitution under William IV, **14**, 4 seq.; constitution of Holland annihilated, **14**, 20; constitution of Holland revised by Thorbecke, **14**, 61, 61 note.

Newfoundland: establishment of representative government in, **22**, 347.

Norway: constitution of 1814, **16**, 432 seq.

Orange Free State: constitution revised, **22**, 281.

Persia: civil and military administration, **2**, 599.

Peru: constitutional development, **23**, 609.

Poland: under Casimir III, **24**, 34; the *Pacta Conventa*, **24**, 38; under Augustus III, **24**, 79, 82; the diet of 1788, **24**, 87 seq.; the diet of Grodno, **24**, 88; charter of Poland (1815), **24**, 108 seq.; infractions of Polish charter of 1815, **24**, 111 seq.

Portugal: nobility repressed under marquis of Pombal, **10**, 531–532; the constitution of 1822, **10**, 544; the constitution of 1826, **10**, 550.

Rome: changes in constitution, **5**, 107–111, 129; powers of senate, **5**, 122, 131, 139–140, 332–334; senate reorganised by Augustus, **6**, 88; Tacitus attempts to restore vigour to the senate, **6**, 428; end of the senate, **7**, 421; rights of Latium in Spain, **10**, 10; Roman administration in Spain, **10**, 10–11.

Rumania: conditions in Wallachia (1560), **24**, 138; the *règlement organique* (1834), **24**, 148.

Russia: village communities in, **17**, 92–93; reforms under Iaroslav, **17**, 109, 115; policy of Russian grand princes, **17**, 167; growth of autocracy in fifteenth century, **17**, 171–172; autocracy at war with oligarchy, **17**, 193–194; administration of Peter the Great, **17**, 304–305; reforms of Alexander I, **17**, 443–444; reversion to autocracy in Russia, **17**, 611–613; Zemstvos petition for reforms, **17**, 625; Duma (1906), **17**, 650.

Scotland: Scotch gain concessions from Charles I, **19**, 603 seq.; Law of Tanistry established, **21**, 15; reforms of Malcolm III, **21**, 34; introduction of charter, **21**, 41; Alexander II of Scotland aids English barons to obtain Magna Charta, **21**, 50; Scotland in the ninth century, **21**, 57; Scotland in the ninth to thirteenth centuries, **21**, 59; laws of James I, **21**, 172–173; James II strengthens monarchy, **21**, 187.

Spain: the *Forum Judicum*, **10**, 18; Charles III of Spain, **10**, 305.

Sweden: Union of Kalmar, **16**, 201 seq., 400; establishment of Swedish house of barons, **16**, 317; rule of officials, **16**, 319, 320; change in constitution of Sweden, **16**, 396 seq.; new Swedish constitution, **16**, 406 seq., 455 seq.; constitutional struggle between Sweden and Norway, **16**, 482–485.

Switzerland: aristocracy and oligarchy triumph in many cantons (1641), **16**, 656; democratic movement in Geneva, **17**, 4; the Unitaire, **17**, 23; constitution oath of allegiance, **20**, 25; changes of constitution, **17**, 26 seq.; Act of Mediation, **17**, 30–31.

Transvaal: Pretoria convention of 1881, **22**, 292.

Turkey: Kanun-nameh of Muhammed II, **24**, 333.

Governor Dudley's War, see **Queen Anne's War**.

Gower, John (ca. 1325–1408), English poet; position of, in English literature, **18**, 496.

Gowrie Conspiracy, plot against James VI of Scotland (1600 A.D.), **21**, 286–289.

Grabe, Russian soldier; expedition of, in Caucasus (1839), **17**, 554.

Gracchus, Caius Sempronius (d. 121 B.C.), Roman politician; birth and early work of, **5**, 360, 363, 365–368; suspected of murdering Scipio, **5**, 370; reforms of, **5**, 373–380; Mirabeau on, **5**, 401; as a road- and bridge-builder, **5**, 651.

Gracchus, Tiberius Sempronius (b. 210 B.C.), Roman consul-general in second Punic War, **5**, 260–262, 266.

Gracchus, Tiberius Sempronius (168–133 B.C.), Roman politician; in Spain, **5**, 318, 319; as tribune, reforms of, **5**, 360–366.

Gradiska, a town in Austria-Hungary; taken by Louis of Baden (1687), **24**, 395.

Græci, tribe, Epirus, **3**, 199.

Græcia, Magna, see **Magna Græcia**.

Græco-Bactrian Kingdom, Bactria under the successors of Alexander the Great; see **Bactria**.

Grafenried, Swiss general; opposes French attack on Berne (1798), **17**, 23.

Graffan, French assassin; in the White Terror (1815), **13**, 13.

Grafton, Augustus Henry Fitzroy, 3rd Duke of (1735–1811), British statesman; becomes one of secretaries of state in first Rockingham ministry (1765), **20**, 605; becomes first lord of the treasury and nominal premier in the Grafton-Pitt ministry (1766), **20**, 609; assumes actual lead in ministry on Pitt's illness (1768), **20**, 611; administration of, attacked by Junius letters, **20**, 612; policy attacked by Chatham in house of lords (1770), **20**, 613–614; pleads with Granby not to leave ministry, **20**, 615; resigns (1770), **20**, 615.

Grafton, Henry Fitzroy, 1st Duke of (1663–1690), natural son of Charles II; deserts cause of James II (1688), **20**, 409.

Grafton, Richard (d. ca. 1572), an English chronicler; with Coverdale publishes the English Bible, **19**, 180.

Graham, James, see **Montrose**.

Graham, John of Claverhouse, see **Dundee**.

Graham, Sir James Robert George (1792–1861), English statesman; as home secretary furthers labour legislation, **21**, 610.

Graham, Sir Richard (1648–1695), English nobleman; accompanies Prince Charles to Spain, **19**, 509.

Graham, Sir Robert (d. 1437), Scotch nobleman; James I banishes, **21**, 176; kills James I, **21**, 177; defense of, **21**, 177, 216.

Graham, William A. (1804–1875), Whig candidate for vice-president in 1852, **23**, 389.

Grahovo, battle of (1858), **24**, 210.

Graians, Greek tribe, **3**, 32.

Grail (Graal), Holy, in mediæval legend a cup used by Christ at the Last Supper; legend of, **14**, 146.

Grailly, Jean de (d. 1436), count de Foix; subjects Languedoc to Charles VII of France, **11**, 188–189.

Grammont, Antoine III, Duke de (1604–1678), French soldier; in campaigns of 1644–1648, **11**, 494, 495.

Grammont, Louis, Duke de (d. 1745), French soldier; loses the battle of Dettingen, **12**, 38; death of, **12**, 41.

Gramont, Antoine Agénor Alfred, Duke de (1819–1880), French statesman; insolent bearing toward Prussia, **15**, 515, 516, 517, 518; issues official memorial, **15**, 518.

Grampians (*Mons Grampius*) (Scottish hills), battle of the (84 A. D.), **6**, 257; **18**, 16; **21**, 4.

Gran, a fortified city in Hungary; siege of, (1595), **24**, 140; taken by Austrians (1686), **24**, 391.

Granada, Spanish province; occupied by Phœnicians, **2**, 316; **10**, 5; last point left to Moors in Spain, **8**, 465.

Granada, Edict of (1492), **10**, 157.

Granada, Treaty of, between Ferdinand the Catholic and Louis XII of France (1500), **9**, 427.

Granada, War of (1482–1492), **8**, 257; **10**, 145–153; result of war, **10**, 155.

Granada, New, see **Colombia, Republic of**.

Granby, Marquis of, see **Manners, John**.

Grand Alliance, an alliance against France and Spain (1701), **13**, 645.

Grand Council, the governing body of Venice; formed, **9**, 35; early form of, **9**, 269; after 1454, **9**, 297–298.

Grand Gulf, a locality in Mississippi; Confederates evacuate, **23**, 441.

Grand Model, name applied to the constitution prepared by John Locke in 1669 for the Carolinas, **23**, 49, 58.

Grand Remonstrance, The, Long Parliament presents to Charles I (1641), **19**, 610.

Grande Ordonnance, in French history a charter providing for reforms in finance and justice; granted by Charles of Valois (1357); repudiated (1358), **11**, 134.

Grandt, John, Danish prelate; elected archbishop of Lund (1289), **16**, 176; conflict with the king, **16**, 176–177; death, **16**, 178.

Granger, Gordon (1821–1876), American soldier; captures Forts Gaines and Morgan (1864), **23**, 445.

Granicus, a river in Asia Minor; battle of (334 B.C.), **4**, 284–289.

Granius, Silvanus, Roman tribune; in Catiline conspiracy (65 A.D.), **6**, 203.

Gransee, battle of (1316), **14**, 168.

Granson, village in the Vaud, Switzerland; captured by Charles the Bold, **16**, 599; battle of (1476), **16**, 600–601; **11**, 267.

Grant, James (1720–1806), British soldier; defeated by French and Indians near Fort Duquesne (1758), **23**, 216; commands expedition against Cherokees (1761), **23**, 222–223.

Grant, Ulysses Simpson (1822–1885), American soldier and statesman; eighteenth president of the United States; wins battle of Belmont (1861), **23**, 425; takes Fort Henry, **23**, 425; captures Fort Donelson (1862), **23**, 425–426; wins battle of Shiloh, **23**, 428 seq.; appointed to command all Union armies west of the Alleghanies (1863), **23**, 442; in battle of Chattanooga, **23**, 442 seq.; commander-in-chief of armies of the Union (1864), **23**, 443; his plans of campaign in 1864, **23**, 443; in Wilderness campaign (1864), **23**, 446 seq.; military capacity of, **23**, 447–448; at Petersburg and Appomattox (1864), **23**, 450; as secretary of war *ad interim* (1867), **23**, 465; elected president (1868), **23**, 466; first administration (1869–1873), **23**,

467–469; re-elected president (1872), **23**, 469; second administration (1873–1877), **23**, 469–474; during the Hayes-Tilden controversy, **23**, 475; in the Republican Convention of 1880, **23**, 478.
Grantham, Lord, English statesman; in Shelbourne ministry (1783), **20**, 641.
Granvella, Antoine Perrenot de, bishop of Arras (1517–1586), Spanish cardinal and statesman; addresses assembly at Ghent (1559), **13**, 383; in the state council, **13**, 388; influence of, in regency, **13**, 389–392; suggests "Ban" against William (1580), **13**, 483.
Granville, John Carteret, Earl of (1690–1763), British statesman; in Sweden, **17**, 303; made lord-lieutenant of Ireland, **20**, 532; and the Drapier letters, **20**, 534; secretary of state, **20**, 561; dismissed from office, **20**, 561; fails to form ministry, **20**, 567; president of the council (1761), **20**, 597.
Granville, George Leveson-Gower, Earl of (1815–1891), English statesman; attempts to form a cabinet, **21**, 623; protest against proposed repudiation of Black Sea Neutrality Treaty, **21**, 637.
Graspan, battle of; English checked by Boers (1899), **22**, 275.
Grasse, François Joseph Paul de, marquis de Grasse-Tilly (1723–1788), French naval commander; coöperates with Washington in the capture of Cornwallis (1781), **23**, 279.
Gratian (Funarius), Count (fourth century), father of Valentinian, military commander of Africa and Britain, **6**, 516.
Gratianus (Gratian) (359–388 A.D.), emperor of Western Empire 367–388 A.D.; accession of, **6**, 520; appoints Theodosius emperor of the East (379 A.D.), **6**, 525 death of, **6**, 526.
Gratidianus, M. Marius, Roman prætor (86 B.C.); murder of, by Catiline, **5**, 438, 481.
Grattan, Henry (1746–1820), Irish statesman and orator; influence of, in Ireland, **21**, 438; speaks against union (1801), **21**, 444; member of parliament (1805), **21**, 445.
Gratz, Treaty of (1617), **14**, 328.
Gravelines, fortified town of France; battle of (1558), **13**, 382.
Gravelotte, village in Lorraine; battle of (1870), **13**, 155.
Gravenreuth, Karl, Baron (1858–1891), German traveller in Africa; in Arab revolt against Germany, **15**, 556.
Gravesend, place on Long Island; Indians attack settlement at, **23**, 12.
Gray, French town; siege of (1668), **11**, 570.
Gray, Robert (1757–1806), American sailor and discoverer; discovers Columbia River (1792), **23**, xviii, 371.
Great Assembly of the Netherlands, meeting of (1651), **13**, 612 note.
Great Bashaba, Indian chief in Massachusetts; killed in aboriginal war (1619), **22**, 613.
Great Britain, see England, Ireland, and Scotland.
Great Captain, see Gonsalvo de Cordova.
Great Company, The, Italian freebooters (formed 1343), under Fra Moriale, **9**, 228; under Werner, **9**, 242.
Great Count, title of rulers of Sicily; origin of, **9**, 73.
Great Elector, see Frederick William.
Great Four Days' Battle, English fleet defeated by De Ruyter (1666), **13**, 625 seq.
Great Meadows, place in Pennsylvania; Washington erects Fort Necessity at (1754), **23**, 201.
Great Privilege (Grood Privilegie), Magna Charta of Holland (1477), **13**, 362–364, 494.
Great Schism, a division in the Catholic Church when two popes were elected after death of Gregory XI; beginning of (1378), **14**, 193; effect on administrative system of church, **14**, 196; end of, **14**, 202.
Great Swamp Fight, The, in King Philip's War (1675), **23**, 148.
Greco-Turkish War, a war due to the boundary question and precipitated by disturbances in Crete (1897), **24**, 237–238.
Greece, main treatment (ancient), **3**, **4**; (mediæval and modern), **24**, 221–238; essay on the *Scope and Development of Greek History*, **3**, 1–13; chronology, 13–26; Chapter I, Land and People, 26–40; Chapter II, The Mycenæan Age (ca. 1600–1000 B.C.), 40–66; Chapter III, The Heroic Age (1400–1200 B.C.), 66–99; Chapter IV, The Transition to Secure History (ca. 1200–800 B.C.), 99–109; Chapter V, The Dorians (ca. 1100–1000 B.C.), 109–128; Chapter VI, Sparta and Lycurgus (ca. 885 B.C.), 128–143; Chapter VII, The Messenian Wars of Sparta (ca. 764–580 B.C.), 143–152; Chapter VIII, The Ionians (ca. 650–630 B.C.), 152–167; Chapter IX, Some Characteristic Institutions (884–590 B.C.), 167–181; Chapter X, The Smaller Cities and States, 181–194; Chapter XI, Crete and the Colonies, 194–207; Chapter XII, Solon the Lawgiver (ca. 638–558 B.C.), 207–222; Chapter XIII, Pisistratus the Tyrant (550–527 B.C.), 222–231; Chapter XIV, Democracy Established at Athens (514–490 B.C.), 231–261; Chapter XV, The First Foreign Invasion (506–490 B.C.), 261–280; Chapter XVI, Miltiades and the Alleged Fickleness of Republics (489 B.C.), 280–285; Chapter XVII, The Plans of Xerxes (485–480 B.C.), 285–305; Chapter XVIII, Proceedings in Greece from Marathon to Thermopylæ (489–480 B.C.), 305–320; Chapter XIX, Thermopylæ (480 B.C.), 320–330; Chapter XX, The Battles of Artemisium and Salamis (480 B.C.), 330–353; Chapter XXI, From Salamis to Mycale (479 B.C.), 353–382; Chapter XXII, The Aftermath of the War (478–468 B.C.), 382–402; Chapter XXIII, The Growth of the Athenian Empire (479–462 B.C.), 402–416; Chapter XXIV, The Rise of Pericles (462–440 B.C.), 416–438; Chapter XXV, Athens at War (440–432 B.C.), 438–448; Chapter XXVI, Imperial Athens under Pericles (460–430 B.C.), 448–465; Chapter XXVII, Manners and Customs of the Age of Pericles (460–410 B.C.), 465–477; Chapter XXVIII, Art of the Periclean Age (460–410 B.C.), 477–492; Chapter XXIX, Greek Literature, 492–508; Chapter XXX, The Outbreak of the Peloponnesian War (432–431 B.C.), 508–535; Chapter XXXI, The Plague, and the Death of Pericles (431–429 B.C.), 535–554; Chapter XXXII, The Second and the Third Years of the Peloponnesian War (429–428 B.C.), 554–566; Chapter XXXIII, The Fourth to the Tenth Years—and Peace (428–421 B.C.), 566–584; Chapter XXXIV, The Rise of Alcibiades (450–416 B.C.), 584–591; Chapter XXXV, The Sicilian Expedition (415–413 B.C.), 591–617; Chapter XXXVI, Close of the Peloponnesian War (412–404 B.C.), 617–647; An essay on *The Evolution of Greek Philosophy*, **4**, xiii–xxviii; Chapter XXXVII, The Reign of Terror in Athens (404–403 B.C.), 1–16; Chapter XXXVIII, The Democracy Restored (403–400 B.C.), 16–33; Chapter XXXIX, Socrates and the Sophists (ca. 425–399 B.C.), 33–49; Chapter XL, The Retreat of the Ten Thousand (404–399 B.C.), 49–66; Chapter XLI, The Spartan Supremacy (480–240 B.C.), 66–82; Chapter XLII, Sparta in Asia (400–394 B.C.), 82–104; Chapter XLIII, The Corinthian War (394–387 B.C.), 104–126; Chapter XLIV, The Rise of Thebes (387–371 B.C.), 126–154; Chapter XLV, The Day of Epaminondas (371–367 B.C.), 154–185; Chapter XLVI, When Thebes was Supreme (368–360 B.C.), 185–202; Chapter XLVII, The Tyrants in Sicily (410–337 B.C.), 202–208; Chapter XLVIII, The Rise of Macedonia (490–357 B.C.), 208–222; Chapter XLIX, The Triumphs of Philip (359–336 B.C.), 222–256; Chapter L, Alexander the Great (336–335 B.C.), 256–274; Chapter LI, Alexander invades Asia (334 B.C.), 274–290; Chapter LII, Issus and Tyre (334–332 B.C.), 290–312; Chapter LIII, From Gaza to Arbela (332–331 B.C.), 312–329; Chapter LIV, The Fall of Persia (331–327 B.C.), 329–355; Chapter LV, The Conquest of India (327–324 B.C.), 355–375; Chapter LVI, The End of Alexander (324–323 B.C.), 375–393; Chapter LVII, Various Estimates of Alexander, 393–410; Chapter LVIII, Greece During the Life of Alexander (333–323 B.C.), 410–420; Chapter LIX, The Successors of Alexander (323–232 B.C.), 420–463; Chapter LX, Affairs in Greece Proper after Alexander's Death (323–318 B.C.), 463–486; Chapter LXI, The Failure of Grecian Freedom (318–279 B.C.), 486–502; Chapter LXII, The Exploits of Pyrrhus (ca. 360–372 B.C.), 502–516; Chapter LXIII, The Leagues and Their Wars (249–167 B.C.), 516–540; Chapter LXIV, The Final Disasters (156 B.C.–540 A.D.), 540–552; Chapter LXV, The Kingdom of the Seleucidæ (323–65 B.C.), 552–562; Chapter LXVI, The Kingdom of the Ptolemies (323–30 B.C.), 562–578; Chapter LXVII, Sicilian Affairs (317–216 B.C.), 578–585; essay upon *The Development of the Hellenic Spirit*, 587–614; General Bibliography, 617–639; **24**, 239.
Greek Church:
Bulgarian: missionising of Bulgaria, **24**, 161–162; assailed by Bogomiles, **24**, 165–166; conflict with Slavonic Church, **24**, 176–177; relations with Rome (1202), **24**, 169, 177; recognition by Greeks, **24**, 173.
Byzantine: defended by Chrysostom (398–404 A.D.), **7**, 36, 39–41; Slav invaders of Greece converted, **24**, 222; Santa Sophia built (532–538), **7**, 79–81; Heraclius and the Latin Church (610–641), **7**, 178; separation from Latin Church (1042–1043), **7**, 171, 178, 250, 251; relations with Latin Church, **7**, 183, 189, 191, 206, 207, 210, 218, 315, 316, 337–338, 341; **8**, 569; reunions with Latin church (1204, 1430), **7**, 286, 287, 337; Turks gain by Greek schism, **24**, 322–324; under Turkish rule, **24**, 329; insurrection of Greek Church against Turks, **24**, 229, 231.
Russian: origin of (862), **17**, 96; extension of, **17**, 105–106, 115–116, 163–165; type of religion, **17**, 73; relations with Byzantium, **17**, 73; independence of, **17**, 120, 159–160; alliance of church and state (1462), **17**, 162, 172; dealings with Latin church (1467–1472), **17**, 170; relation with aristocracy, **17**, 309–310; spread of learning in (1533), **17**, 190; affronted by Peter III (1762), **17**, 362–363; importance of orthodoxy, **17**, 613; see also Religion, Monasticism, and Roman Catholic Church.
Greek Empire, see Eastern Empire.
Greek Fire, first used at siege of Constantinople (672 A.D.), **7**, 188.
Greek Insurrection of 1821; effect on Germany, **15**, 383 seq.
Greeley, Horace (1811–1872), American journalist; open letter of ("Prayer of Twenty Millions"), **23**, 435; opposes renomination of Lincoln, **23**, 450; named for president by liberal republicans and endorsed by democrats (1872), **23**, 469; death, **23**, 469.
Green, Thomas (seventeenth century), English colonial official in America; named by Leonard Calvert as his successor in governorship of Maryland (1637–1638), **22**, 606.
Green Bay, city, Wisconsin; French mission established at (1669), **23**, 70.
Green Faction, a faction of the Roman circus, **7**, 70.
Greenback Party, in United States, **23**, 478.

Greene, Nathanael (1742–1786), American soldier; joined by Washington at Fort Lee (1776), **23**, 259; succeeds Gates in command in the South (1780), **23**, 277; genius of, **23**, 277; at battle of Guilford, **23**, 278; at Hobkirks' Hill, **23**, 278; at Eutaw Springs, **23**, 278.
Greene, Robert (1560–1592), English lyric poet, **19**, 467.
Greenway, Oswald, Jesuit priest; connection of, with Gunpowder Plot (1605), **19**, 479.
Greenwood, John, English Pilgrim, a teacher at Scrooby; imprisoned (ca. 1600), **22**, 616.
Grégoire, Abbé Henri (1750–1831), French revolutionist and ecclesiastic; demands abolition of royalty, **12**, 282; elected senator in place of Napoleon's candidate, **12**, 522; irregular election to the ministry under the Restoration, **13**, 24.
Gregorian Calendar, see Julian Calendar.
Gregory, Saint, "The Great" (ca. 540–604 A.D.), pope 590–604; preaches Christianity in Great Britain (ca. 575), **8**, 525; **18**, 42; pontificate of, **7**, 153, 444–445; **8**, 531–534; sends missionaries to Great Britain, **8**, 532; **18**, 43; death of, **8**, 533; epoch of, **8**, 534.
Gregory II, Saint, pope 715?–731; pontificate of, **8**, 543–544; opposes Leo the Isaurian (715–731), **7**, 205–206, **8**, 526, 547; relations of, with Liutprand; **7**, 450–452.
Gregory III, Saint, pope 731–741; accession of, **7**, 452; negotiations of, with Charles Martel, **7**, 206, 453, 499–501; **8**, 544, 555; death of, **7**, 454; summary of pontificate of, **8**, 544.
Gregory IV, pope 827–844; relations of, with quarrel between Lothaire and Louis le Débonnaire, **7**, 559, 563; **8**, 566.
Gregory V, pope 996–999; pontificate of, **7**, 624–625; **8**, 589.
Gregory VI (d. 1047), pope 1044–1046; buys pontificate from Benedict IX, **8**, 590–591.
Gregory VII, Saint (Hildebrand) (1015–1085), pope 1073–1085; humble origin of, **8**, 494; awards England to William the Conqueror, **11**, 28; accession of (1073), **11**, 29; forces Spain to adopt Roman ritual, **8**, 464; negotiates with Iziaslav, grand prince of Russia, **17**, 123; places edict on Poland, **24**, 19; relations of, with Robert Guiscard, **7**, 260; **9**, 73; synod of, at Rome (1074), **8**, 597; founds universal monarchy of popes, **11**, 29; projects scheme of first crusade, **8**, 314, 329; **11**, 29; struggles of, with Henry IV, **7**, 648–654; **8**, 599; **9**, 75; death of (1085), **8**, 601; characterisation of, **8**, 595, 598.
Gregory VIII (Albert de Mora), pope, Oct. 25th–Dec. 17th, 1187; issues bull for crusade, **8**, 380; pontificate of, passed away from Rome, **8**, 607.
Gregory VIII (Maurice Bourdin), anti-pope raised by Emperor Henry (1118), **8**, 602.
Gregory IX (Ugolino, count of Segni), pope 1227–1241; hostility of, toward Frederick II of Germany, **8**, 428 seq., 615; **9**, 91–94; **14**, 116; builds church in honour of shipwrecked children crusaders, **8**, 422; object of, in preaching crusade, **8**, 431; death of, **8**, 615.
Gregory X (Teobaldo of Piacenza) (d. 1276), pope 1271–1276; accession of (1271), **9**, 111; attempts to establish peaceful relations between Guelfs and Ghibellines in Italy, **9**, 111; Edward I of England visits (1273), **18**, 392; summons council of Lyons (1274), **7**, 316; **8**, 452, 616–617; death of, **9**, 111.
Gregory XI (Pierre Roger de Beaufort) (1336–1378), pope 1370–1378; intrigues against Florence, **9**, 248; legate of, attacks Florence, **9**, 333; transfers papal court to Rome, **8**, 629; **11**, 153; dies at Rome, **9**, 249.
Gregory XII (Angelo Corario or Carraro) (1326–1417), pope 1406–1409; pontificate of, **8**, 631; resigns pontificate (1409), **8**, 635.
Gregory XIII (Ugo Buoncompagno (1502–1585), pope 1572–1585; Italy during pontificate of, **9**, 477–478; declares Elizabeth to have forfeited crown of Ireland (1576), **21**, 410; reforms calendar (1582), **5**, 575; **16**, 642; 668.
Gregory XIV (Niccolo Sfondrato), pope 1590–1591; pontificate of, **9**, 481.
Gregory XV (Alessandro Ludovisio) (1554–1623), pope 1621–1623; pontificate of, **9**, 492.
Gregory XVI (Bartolommeo Alberto Cappellari) (1765–1846), pope 1831–1846; accession of, **9**, 586; **13**, 59; death, **9**, 591.
Gregory, Saint, of Nazianzus, surnamed Theologus (ca. 329 A.D.–ca. 390 A.D.), one of the four great fathers of the Eastern Church; made patriarch of Constantinople (380 A.D.), **6**, 526.
Gregory V (1739–1821), Greek patriarch of Constantinople; murder of (1821), **24**, 231.
Gregory, apostolic nuncio to Denmark (1222); introduces celibacy of clergy in Denmark, **16**, 145.
Gregr (1828–), leader of Young Czechs, **15**, 54.
Greifensee, place in Switzerland; castle taken by storm (1444), **16**, 591.
Greiner, Austrian vice-chancellor; favours reform (1781), **14**, 467.
Grellet de Mabillier, Étienne de (1773–1855), Quaker philanthropist, **17**, 506 note; propaganda of, **17**, 506–507; on reception of Quakers by Alexander I of Russia, **17**, 508; on Alexander's analysis of himself, **17**, 509–510.
Grenier, Eustace de, viceroy of kingdom of Jerusalem (1123), **2**, 304.
Grenville, George, "The Gentle Shepherd" (1712–1770), English statesman; dismissed from office by Newcastle (1755), **20**, 578; succeeds Bute as premier, **20**, 601; administration, **20**, 601; introduces Stamp Act, **20**, 603; opposes its repeal, **20**, 606–608.
Grenville, George Temple Nugent, (1753–1813), Earl Temple and marquis of Buckingham, English politician; lord-lieutenant of Ireland (1783), **20**, 642; opposes Pitt's plan for dissolution of parliament, **20**, 643.
Grenville, Sir John, earl of Bath (1628–1701), cousin of General Monk; intermediary between Monk and Charles II of England (1660), and Charles and the parliament, **20**, 209, 210.
Grenville, Sir Richard (1541–1591), English sailor, cousin of Sir Walter Raleigh; commands Raleigh's fleet, **22**, 558; hunts for lost colony of Roanoke, **22**, 560.
Grenville, Richard Temple, Earl Temple (1711–1779), English politician, brother-in-law of Pitt; moves amendment in house of lords (1755), **20**, 578; lord of the admiralty (1756), **20**, 582; relations with king and resignation (1757), **20**, 587; resigns with Pitt (1761), **20**, 597; persuades Pitt against pruning new ministry (1765), **20**, 605; disinclination to enter cabinet (1766), **20**, 609; reconciliation with Pitt, **20**, 613.
Grenville, William Wyndham, Baron Grenville (1759–1834); in "All-the-Talents" ministry (1806–1807), **21**, 470; replies of, to Napoleon, **12**, 496.
Gresham, Sir Thomas (1519?–1579), British banker and financier; founds the Royal Exchange (1569), **19**, 456.
Gretch, Nicholas Ivanovitch de (b. 1787), Russian publicist; edits *Son of the Soil* (1818), **17**, 516.
Grétry, André Ernest Modeste (1741–1813), Belgian composer; music of, **12**, 119.
Greville or Grevile, Sir Fulke, Lord Brooke (1554–1628), English poet and politician; purchases chancellorship of the exchequer (1615), **19**, 499.
Grévy, Jules (1807–1891), French statesman; elected president of France (1879), **13**, 192; re-elected president (1885), **13**, 193; resignation (1887), **13**, 194.
Grey, Catherine (sister to Lady Jane Grey); marriages of; death of, **19**, 293.
Grey, Charles, second Earl Grey, Viscount Howick and Baron Grey (1764–1845), English statesman; opposes suspension of habeas corpus, **21**, 507; forms ministry, **21**, 549; parliamentary reform, **21**, 550; speech on reform bill (1831), **21**, 555; reply to Lord Lyndhurst, **21**, 561; resigns and returns to office, **21**, 562; Coercion Bill, **21**, 567; retires from government, **21**, 569; eulogy on William IV, **21**, 581; refuses to join new cabinet (1845), **21**, 604.
Grey, Sir Edward, British statesman; secy. of state for foreign affairs (1905), **21**, 663.
Grey, Sir George (1812–1898), British colonial statesman; governor of South Australia, **22**, 246; premier of New Zealand, **22**, 261; governor of Cape, **22**, 277.
Grey, Henry, duke of Suffolk and marquis of Dorset (d. 1554), English nobleman; committed to the Tower, **19**, 237.
Grey, Henry, see Stamford.
Grey, Lady Jane (1537–1554), right of, to the throne after Edward VI, **19**, 227; acquirements and character of, **19**, 229; reluctance of, to take crown, **19**, 229; proclamation of, as queen (1553), **19**, 230; indifference of public as to, **19**, 230; resigns throne, **19**, 231; attainder of, **19**, 236; character of, **19**, 239, 240; execution of, **19**, 239, 240.
Grey, Lord Leonard (d. 1541), Viscount Crane in the Irish peerage, English statesman; subdues rebellion in Ireland (1535), **21**, 399; made lord-deputy of Ireland, **21**, 399; executed, **21**, 400.
Grey, Ralph (d. 1464), Yorkist; becomes Lancastrian, **18**, 582; capture and death of, **18**, 583.
Grey, Lord Richard (d. 1483), half-brother of Edward V; sent to Wales, **18**, 606; Richard, duke of Gloucester, arrests, **18**, 607; death, **18**, 609.
Grey de Ruthyn, Lord, see Ruthyn, Lord Grey de.
Grey, Sir Thomas (d. 1415), English nobleman; executed for conspiracy against Henry V, **18**, 530.
Grey de Wilton, Lord, see Wilton, Lord Grey de.
Gridley, Richard (1711–1796), American soldier; commands artillery at siege of Louisburg (1745), **23**, 197.
Grieg, Samuel (1735–1788), Russian admiral of Scottish birth; commands Russian fleet in war with Sweden, **17**, 401.
Griffin, first vessel on the Great Lakes; built and launched by La Salle (1679), **23**, 76.
Grifo, son of Charles Martel; conspires against Pepin (ca. 740 A.D.), **7**, 502, 505–506, 509.
Grijalva, Juan de (ca. 1489–1527), a Spanish soldier; explorations of, **22**, 474.
Grillparzer, Franz (1791–1872), Austrian poet; apostle of soldier worship, **14**, 640.
Grimaldi, a great family of Genoa in the Middle Ages; Guelf partisans, **9**, 129.
Grimaldi, Antonio (fourteenth century), Genoese admiral; defeated off Cagliari by Venetians (1353), **9**, 266.
Grimani, Antonio (1436–1523), Venetian naval commander, defeated by the Turks, **9**, 431.
Grimm, Jacob (1785–1863), German philologist and writer; as professor at Göttingen protests against abolition of constitution, **15**, 406.
Grimm, William (1786–1859), German philologist, collector of the fairy tales known by his name; protests with his brother against abolition of the constitution, **15**, 406.
Grimwald, king of Lombards 662–671 A.D., **7**, 445–446, 448.
Grimwald, king of Bavaria 724 A.D., **7**, 447–448.
Grimwald, son of Pepin, mayor of Austrasia, (654 A.D.), **7**, 480–481, 485–487.
Grindal, Edmund (1519–1583), archbishop of Canterbury; relations of, to Puritanism, **19**, 451; death of, **19**, 452.

Gripenberg, Swedish soldier; defeated in West Bothnia (1809), **17**, 458.
Gripenwald, Swedish soldier; in dethronement of Gustav IV, **16**, 454–455.
Griqualand, West, a part of Cape Colony, South Africa; annexation of, to British crown (1867), **22**, 269; incorporation of, as a portion of Cape Colony, **22**, 270.
Griquas, South African tribe of half-breeds, the offspring of Boers and native women, **22**, 286.
Grisons, the largest and easternmost canton of Switzerland; contracts perpetual alliance with Swiss cantons (1497), **16**, 589; attack Germans, **16**, 612; Fontana commands, **16**, 613; Italian possessions, **16**, 617; disorders in the, **16**, 643 seq.; Venice makes treaty with, **16**, 644; massacres, **16**, 645; evacuate the Valtellina, **16**, 645; oppressed, **16**, 647; recover independence, **16**, 647; famine in, **16**, 648; Spain makes perpetual peace with, **16**, 648; Austrian jurisdiction over, ceases, **16**, 649; abuses in, **17**, 12; Napoleon's offer to, **17**, 19; Napoleon confiscates property of, **17**, 19.
Gritti, Aloysio, envoy of Turks to Moldavia (1530), **24**, 137.
Grivitza, Turkish stronghold; taken by Rumanians (1877), **24**, 152.
Grochow, village in Poland; battle of (1831), **24**, 116.
Grodno, a city of western Russia; siege of (1707), **17**, 276; (1793), confederation at, **17**, 417; **24**, 88.
Groenevald, Reinier, son of the Dutch statesman Barneveld; plot against Prince Maurice (1623), **13**, 571–572.
Grolman, Carl Wilhelm Georg von (1777–1843), Prussian soldier; part in regeneration of Prussia, **15**, 302; resignation of (1819), **15**, 373.
Groningen, seaport of Holland; siege raised, **13**, 482; taken by Maurice of Nassau (1594), **13**, 529.
Groot, Huig de, see Grotius.
Groseilliers, Medard Chouart, Sieur de (b. 1621), French explorer and fur trader; explores Wisconsin and the Lake Superior region (1658–1659), **23**, 66.
Grosmont, place in Monmouthshire, England; battle of (1405), **18**, 524.
Gross-Aspern, battle of, see Essling.
Grossbeeren, village in Prussia; battle of (1813), French defeated at, by Prussians, **14**, 575.
Grossenhain, town in Prussia; battle of (1312), **14**, 168.
Grossgörschen, battle of, see Lützen, battle of.
Gross-Jägerndorf, village in Prussia; battle of (1757), **15**, 201.
Gross-Scheuren, battle of (1849), **14**, 657.
Grotius, Hugo (latinized from Huig de Groot) (1583–1645), celebrated Dutch jurist, theologian, statesman, and poet, the founder of the science of international law; sent as emissary to Utrecht, his arrest (1618), **13**, 561; condemned to perpetual imprisonment, **13**, 568; the escape of, **13**, 569–570; opinion on antiquity of Batavian republic, **13**, 282; ambassador to Sweden, **14**, 367.
Grouchy, Marquis Emmanuel de (1766–1847), a French marshal under Napoleon; at Bantry Bay, **21**, 458; with Moreau in Germany, **12**, 505; at Hohenlinden, **12**, 507; battles of Quatre Bras and Ligny, **12**, 625; victory after Waterloo, **12**, 641–642; at Paris, **12**, 642–643.
Groveton, place in Virginia; battle of (1862), **23**, 432.
Grüber, Jesuit priest; passes through Tibet (1661), **24**, 504.
Gruffydd (eleventh century), Welsh king, **18**, 140.
Grumbach, William von (1503–1566), German adventurer; seizes Würzburg, **14**, 319.
Gruner, Justus von (1777–1820), Prussian statesman; at Congress of Paris (1815), **15**, 331.
Gruner, Doctor, German coloniser; leads expedition in West Africa (1894), **15**, 558–559.
Grunewald, place in Poland; battle of (1410), **24**, 42.
Grünne, Prince von, Austrian soldier; at battle of Hennersdorf (1745), **15**, 180, 181.
Gruthuyse, Louis of Bruges, Lord of, stadholder of the Netherlands; rescues Edward IV of England from the Easterlings (1470), **18**, 592.
Gryllus, son of Xenophon, killed at Mantinea (362 B.C.), **4**, 64, 193.
Grypus, see Antiochus VIII.
Guadalupe-Hidalgo, a town in Mexico; treaty of (1849), **23**, 626.
Guadeloupe, an island of the West Indies; lost by France and restored, **12**, 79.
Guadet, Marguerite Élie (1758–1794), French Girondist; corresponds with king, **12**, 258; capture of, **12**, 391.
Guadiana, region in Spain; Celtic settlements in, **10**, 3.
Guam, or Guahan, or San Juan, an island in the Pacific; ceded to United States by Spain (1898), **23**, 489.
Guanacanagari, prince of Haiti; receives Columbus (1492), **22**, 440.
Guatemala, a republic of Central America; extent of, **23**, 639; discovery of, **23**, 641 seq.; early history of, **23**, 644; conquest of, **23**, 645; formation of republican constitution in, **23**, 650.
Guatemotzin or Guatemoc (ca. 1497–1525), last Aztec ruler of Mexico; ascends throne, **23**, 523; surrenders to Cortes, **23**, 530; executed, **23**, 535.
Gudala, Moslem tribe of North Africa, **8**, 241.
Gudin, Charles Étienne César (1768–1812), French soldier; at battle of Zürich (1799), **12**, 475, 476.
Gudea (ca. 3000 B.C.), patesi of Shirpurla; acts of, **1**, 325, 362–363; inscription of, **1**, 342, 566.
Gudeoc, king of the Lombards 490 A.D., **7**, 427, 429.

Gudlangson, Gudleif, merchant of Iceland; finds Asbrandson (1029), **22**, 402.
Gudrod, king of Skåne; murders Halfdan III of Denmark (324 A.D.), **16**, 35.
Gudrod (son of Eric Blodæxe), ravages Viken (995), **16**, 65.
Gudovitch, Russian general; defeats seraskier of Erzerum (1807), **17**, 461.
Gudsö, battle of (1849), **15**, 449.
Guelf (Guelph), powerful German family; rivalry with Hohenstaufens, **14**, 90.
Guelfs (Welfs), papal party in Italy; league formed at Florence, **9**, 42; **14**, 90–91; origin of the name, **9**, 43; **14**, 91; unite with Ghibellines against Frederick (I) Barbarossa, **9**, 55; relation of Italian nobles to, **9**, 62; name first applied to party of church, **9**, 86; and Ghibellines in Florence, **9**, 87 seq.; struggle against Frederick II, **9**, 92 seq.; expelled from Florence, **9**, 97; exiles recalled to Florence, **9**, 102; Ghibellines defeat, at Montaperti (1260), **9**, 103; ascendency of, restored by victories of Charles of Anjou, **9**, 110; Ugolino conspires with, against Pisa, **9**, 117; uprising against Henry VII of Germany in Lombardy, **9**, 128, 131; aid Florence against Castruccio Castracani, **9**, 145, 150; form league against John of Bohemia, **9**, 157; Rienzi forbids use of the name, **9**, 220; Robert of Naples assumes leadership of, **9**, 231; renewal of strife with Ghibellines, **9**, 256; in Genoa, **9**, 261; regain power in Florence (1381), **9**, 329, 331, 346; relations of, to Borgias, **8**, 644.
Guérande, Peace of (1365), **11**, 147.
Guercheville, Marchioness de, protects missions in North America (1600), **22**, 555.
Guérin, bishop of Senlis, at battle of Bouvines (1214), **11**, 54.
Guerra, Cristobal, Spanish merchant; voyage of, to South America (1499), **22**, 467.
Guerrero, Vicente (1782–1831), Mexican soldier; displaces Pedraza as president (1828), **23**, 624; overthrown and executed, **23**, 624.
Guerrière, English frigate defeated by the American frigate *Constitution* (1812), **23**, 335.
Guesclin, Bertrand du (ca. 1320–1380), French soldier; aids Henry of Trastamara (1369), **10**, 90; captures Pedro I of Castile (1369), **10**, 91; exploits of, **11**, 144 seq.; at battle of Auray, **11**, 146; leads Free Companies, **11**, 147; constable of France, **11**, 150; at battle of Pont-Valain, **11**, 151; Le Fevre's estimate of, **11**, 153; further exploits of, **18**, 482; relieves St. Malo, **18**, 486.
Gueux (Beggars), league of Flemish nobles organised in 1566 to resist the Inquisition in the Low Countries, **13**, 397–400, 445 note.
Gugler War, Switzerland (1375), **16**, 575.
Guglielmo, Fra, of Pisa (ca. 1238–ca. 1313); Italian sculptor, **9**, 206.
Guhasena (ca. 534 A.D.), East Indian king, **2**, 500.
Guiana, British, a British colony in South America; boundary question with Venezuela, **23**, 598.
Guibert or Wibert (1020–1100), archbishop of Ravenna; made antipope as Clement III by Henry IV of Germany (1080), **8**, 601; **9**, 75.
Guido Guerra of Modigliana, Ghibelline chief; fights against Florence (1144), **9**, 41 seq.
Guido de Montefeltro, member of Ghibelline party, made leader of Pisans (1290); victorious over Florentines (1792), **9**, 118.
Guido of Burgundy, see Calixtus III.
Guilford, Lord, see North, Francis.
Guilford Court House, a place in North Carolina, near Greensborough; battle of (1781), **23**, 278.
Guilds, of Holland; constitution of the (1350), **13**, 295–296; fall of (1382), **13**, 329–330.
Guillaume Bras de Fer (d. 1046), Norman leader in Italy, **9**, 69.
Guillaume de Grimvard, see Urban V.
Guillaume de Nogaret, lawyer of Philip the Fair; suit of, against Boniface VIII (1303), **8**, 619, 624.
Guillemenot, Charles (1774–1840), French general; negotiates truce between Turks and Russians (1807), **17**, 461.
Guilleragues, Lavergne de (d. 1684), French ambassador; appeases sultan, **11**, 598.
Guinegate, a village in northern France, near Thérouanne; 1st battle of (1479), **11**, 271, 272; **13**, 364; **14**, 222; 2nd battle of (1513), see Thérouanne.
Guines, a town in France; ceded to England, **11**, 141; truce of (1395), **11**, 164.
Guiomar III (eleventh century), prince of Salerno; invites Normans to Italy, **9**, 68.
Guion, Francis (Balthasar Gérard), murders William the Silent (1584), **13**, 498–501.
Guiscard, Robert, see Robert Guiscard.
Guise, cardinals and dukes of, see Lorraine.
Guise, Mary of, see Mary of Lorraine.
Guiteau, Charles Jules, assassinates President Garfield (1881), **23**, 479.
Gujrat, battle of (1849), **22**, 158.
Gulab Singh, Rajah, prime minister at court of Lahore; power of, **22**, 155; concludes peace with British at Kussoor (1846), **22**, 155.
Guldberg, Otto (1731–1808), Danish statesman; conspires against Struensee, **16**, 418.
Gulistan, Treaty of (1813), **24**, 494.
Gulussa (second century B.C.), Numidian ally of Carthage, **5**, 305, 308, 383.
Gundemar, king of the Goths (610 A.D.), **10**, 24.
Gundebold (eighth century), last king of Friesland, **13**, 285.
Gunderic, king of the Vandals; invades Spain (409 A.D.), **10**, 15; plunders Seville, **10**, 16; death, **6**, 598.
Gundicar, see Gunther.
Gundimar, last king of Burgundy 524–534 A.D., **13**, 350.
Gundobald or Gundebald (d. 514 A.D.), Bur-

gundian prince; declares Glycerius emperor (473 A.D.), **6**, 614–615; **7**, 472; **13**, 350.
Gunhilda, daughter of Canute the Great; marriage of (1026), **16**, 48.
Gunhilda, wife of Eric Blodæxe (950 A.D.), **16**, 54 seq., 127 seq.
Gunib, siege of (1864), **17**, 599.
Gunnbjörn (tenth century), Norse discoverer, **22**, 404.
Gunpowder, influence of invention of, **8**, 497.
Gunpowder Plot, The, in England; inception of, **19**, 476; discovery of (1605), **19**, 479.
Güns, town of Hungary; siege of, by Turks (1532), **14**, 271; **24**, 350.
Gunther or Gundicar, ruler of Burgundy; leads migration of Burgundians (406 A.D.), **13**, 350.
Günther, count of Schwarzburg; see Gontram.
Guntram, see Gontram.
Guptas, Hindu kings, dynasty of Oudh; overthrow Sah kings, **2**, 498–499; rule of, **2**, 499, 501, 504–505, 506.
Gurræans, Hindu tribe; conquered by Alexander, **4**, 356.
Gurck, Cardinal, furthers the cause of Charles VIII of France in Rome (1494), **9**, 415.
Gurkhas, see Ghurkas.
Gurko or Gourko, Ossip Vladimirovitch (1828–), Russian general; takes Turkish strongholds near Plevna (1877), **17**, 604.
Gurney, Sir Richard (1577–1647), mayor of London; takes part of Charles I, **19**, 612; arrested, **19**, 628.
Gurth (eleventh century), Saxon prince, brother of Harold, **18**, 152.
Gustasp, legendary king of Iran, **2**, 636.
Gustav Trolle, bishop of Roeskilde (1534), **16**, 229, 258 seq., 265.
Gustavus I (Gustavus Vasa) (1496–1560), king of Sweden 1523–1560; at battle of Brennkirk (1518), **16**, 229; carried prisoner to Denmark (1518), **16**, 229; escape of, **16**, 237; heads revolt of the Dalecarlians (1520), **16**, 238–239; ascends throne (1523), **16**, 245, 271; favours the Reformation, **16**, 273 seq.; concludes commercial treaty with Margaret of the Netherlands (1526), **16**, 289; at the Diet of Vesterås (1527), **16**, 277–283; holds a general Church Conference at Örebro (1529), **16**, 283; revolt of Vestergötlanders under (1529), **16**, 284–286; defeats Christian II, **16**, 287; Dalecarlians rise against, **16**, 288; establishes Act of Hereditary Settlement (1544), **16**, 290; wages war against Czar Ivan Vasilievitsch II (1555–1557), **16**, 291; death of (1560), **16**, 293; characterisation of, **16**, 236–237, 293–297.
Gustavus (II) Adolphus (1594–1632), king of Sweden 1611–1632; in the Kalmar War (1611), **16**, 309, 310; destroys Christianopel (1611), **16**, 310; accession of (1611), **14**, 346; **16**, 311; attitude of, to nobility (1613), **16**, 316–320; settles dispute with Russia, **16**, 312; in Polish War (1617–1629), **16**, 313–314; **24**, 53; seeks alliance with Brandenburg, **15**, 110–111; in Thirty Years' War, **11**, 466 seq.; **14**, 330 seq.; **15**, 116 seq.; **16**, 322–325; aids Stralsund against Wallenstein (1628), **14**, 342; declares war on Emperor Ferdinand II (1630), **14**, 346; plans to form a Protestant league (1630), **14**, 347; at battle of Leipsic (1631), **14**, 353 seq.; **16**, 325; at battle of Lützen (1632), **14**, 357; **16**, 326; death of (1632), **14**, 358; **16**, 326; characterisation of, **16**, 326–328; method of warfare of, **14**, 347.
Gustavus III (1746–1792), king of Sweden 1771–1792, **16**, 404–409; at war with Russia, **16**, 408; **17**, 400 seq.; diverts his attention from Russia to French émigrés, **17**, 404; signs Treaty of Varela, **17**, 404.
Gustavus (IV) Adolphus (1778–1837), king of Sweden 1792–1809, **16**, 409 seq.; relations with Denmark and Norway, **16**, 425 seq.; character of, **16**, 451, 452 seq.; deposition of, **16**, 454 seq.
Gutenberg, Johannes (ca. 1400–1468), the inventor of the process of printing from movable types, **14**, 330; **18**, 620.
Guthrum, king of Norway 1204–1205, **16**, 114.
Guthrum (d. 890 A.D.), king of East Anglia; accession, **18**, 72; surrenders Exeter to Alfred (876 A.D.), **18**, 57; captures Chippenham, **18**, 78; defeated by Alfred at Ethandune (878 A.D.), **18**, 79; concludes treaty at Chippenham with Alfred, **18**, 80–81.
Guy, brother of John of Avennes; procures the election to the see of Utrecht (1301), **13**, 332.
Guy, commander of Templars in Normandy; condemned to death (1313), **8**, 625–626.
Guy, count of Flanders; grants large re-inforcements for invasion of Walcheren (1302), **13**, 332; treachery of Edward I to, **18**, 417; death of, **18**, 418–419.
Guy, count of Namur; leads auxiliaries against Edinburgh (1335), **21**, 135.
Guy de Lusignan (d. 1194), king of Jerusalem, husband of Sybilla; at battle of Tiberias (1187), **8**, 373, 374; renounces kingship to Saladin, **8**, 377.
Guy of Thouars, made governor of Brittany (1202), **18**, 334.
Guyuk, (thirteenth century), a Mongol emperor, cousin of Batu; conduct of, on expedition in Europe, **24**, 287–288; coronation of, **24**, 289.
Guzerat (Kathiawar, Surashtra), Indian province, **2**, 480, 488, 497, 500; language of, **2**, 490.
Guzman, Alonzo de, see Medina Sidonia.
Guzman Blanco, Antonio (1828–1899), Venezuelan soldier; becomes president (1870), **23**, 598.
Guzman, Gasparo de, see Olivarez.
Guzman, Leonora de (d. 1351), mistress of Alfonso XI of Castile, **10**, 72; put to death by Pedro I, **10**, 74, 75.
Guzman, Nuño de (1485–1544), Spanish lawyer and soldier, seeks Land of the Seven Cities, **22**, 486.
Gwalior, a state in India; placed under protection of British government (1804), **22**, 149; Sindhia driven from, **22**, 198; Rao Sahib placed upon throne of, **22**, 198.
Gwyn, Nell (1650–1687), English actress; becomes mistress of Charles II, **20**, 232, 273.
Gwynedd, Owen, Welsh chief; attacks Henry II (1157), **18**, 261.
Gyges (d. 652 B.C.), king of Lydia; founds dynasty of Mermnadæ, **2**, 389; in wars with Cimmerians, **2**, 411; main treatment, **2**, 421, 430; allied with Asshurbanapal, **1**, 427, 432; **2**, 421; legend of, **2**, 447–448.
Gylippus, Spartan general; commands Spartan fleet in defense of Sicily (414 B.C.), **3**, 604–605; embezzles Spartan treasure, banished, **4**, 3.

Gylis (d.394 B.C.), Lacedæmonian polemarch; raises trophy at Coronea, **4**, 110; killed, **4**, 110.
Gyllenburg, Charles, Count (1679–1746), Swedish poet and statesman; as ambassador to London (1717), **16**, 391–392; leader of "hats" (1726), **16**, 401; intrigues of, against England, **20**, 518.
Gyllenstiern, governor of Aggershus; negotiations of, with Christian II of Denmark (1532), **16**, 248, 249.
Gyllenstierna, Christina, widow of Sten Sture; in siege of Stockholm (1520), **16**, 230 seq.
Gympie, Australia; gold discovered at, **22**, 250.
Gyulai, Ignace (1763–1831), Austrian soldier; in battle of Leipsic (1813), **12**, 605.
Gyulay, Franz (1799–1868), Austrian soldier; in Italian War of Independence, **9**, 604 seq.; **15**, 16.

H

Haakon, see Hakon.
Haarlem, city in North Holland; privileges granted to, by William II of Holland, **13**, 296; opposes Flemish rule in Holland, **13**, 332; siege of (1572–1573), **13**, 438.
Habeas Corpus (in America), Writ of, suspended during American Civil War, **23**, 420–421, 449.
Habeas Corpus Act (England), receives royal assent (1679), **20**, 294; suspended during Napoleonic Wars, **21**, 456.
Habelschwerdt, a town in Prussia; battle of (1745), **14**, 432, 460.
Habetinek, Karl (1830–), Austrian statesman; in Austrian cabinet, **15**, 38.
Hahib Ullah, amir of Afghanistan; accession of, to throne (1901), **24**, 504.
Habsburg or Hapsburg, House of, German princely family, including dukes of Swabia and present Austrian emperor; origin of, **14**, 544; acquires Austria (1273), **14**, 150; relations of, with Hungary (1278–1547), **14**, 550; acquires archduchy of Austria, **16**, 552; power of, decreases (1291), **16**, 552; loses Bohemia, **14**, 162; importance of, during thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, **14**, 148; rivalry of, with House of Wittelsbach, **14**, 169; renounces feudal rights within Swiss confederacy, **16**, 579; rivalry of Hohenzollerns begins (1437), **14**, 215; acquires Netherlands (1479), **14**, 222; acquires Spain (1496), **14**, 237; Stephen Bocksay rises against, **14**, 326; recognises Matthias as emperor, **14**, 327; deathblow of, plotted in Spain, **15**, 165; customary irresolution of, **14**, 517; importance of, in Austrian history, **14**, 544.
Habsburg, Rudolf of, see Rudolf.
Hachette, Joan or Jeanne (b. ca. 1454), French heroine; at siege of Beauvais, **11**, 40.
Hackensacks, North American Indian tribe; troubles of, with Dutch at New Amsterdam (1643), **23**, 11.
Hadad (Hadod), Babylonian divinity; identified with Adad, **1**, 313, 314.
Haddington, a town in Scotland; capture of, by English (1548), **19**, 221.
Haddon, Walter (1516–1572), English classical scholar; assists in preparation of code of ecclesiastical law in reign of Edward VI, **19**, 226.
Hadik von Futak, Andreas, Count (1710–1790), Austrian soldier; becomes president of council of war, **14**, 451.
Hadith, Arabian name for tradition; character and importance of, **8**, 301.
Hadji Beytasch (fourteenth century), Turkish dervish; gives name to janissaries, **24**, 316.
Hadramaut, kingdom of Yemen, **1**, 109, 315.
Hadrian (popes), see Adrian.
Hadrian (Publius Ælius Hadrianus) (76–138 A.D.), Roman emperor 117–138 A.D.; appointed governor of Syria, **6**, 276; wars of, in Judea, **2**, 201–202, 344; builds Pantheon at Athens, **3**, 480; beautifies Athens, **4**, 549; reign of, **6**, 280–289; tours of, **6**, 282–284; visits Britain (120 A.D.), **18**, 19; builds fortifications across Britain, **18**, 19; **21**, 4; as builder and administrative reformer, **6**, 284–286; as a financier, **6**, 285; death of, **6**, 288; characterisation of, **6**, 286–289.
Hadrianus, Marcus Fabius, Roman commander; defeats Mithridates (72 B.C.), **5**, 468.
Hadrianopolis (Adrianople), battle of (378 A.D.), **6**, 522–524.
Hadwisa (Johanna) (twelfth century A.D.), first wife of King John of England, **18**, 332.
Hæmon, a character in Greek legend, **3**, 474.
Hafidh (twelfth century), Fatimite caliph, **8**, 228.
Hafiz Pasha (seventeenth century), grand vizir under Murad IV, **24**, 375, 376.
Hafiz Pasha, Turkish commander; sent against Ibrahim Pasha (1839), **24**, 453.
Hafsa (seventh century A.D.), daughter of Omar, caliph of Medina, **8**, 118.
Hafsites, dynasty in North Africa, **24**, 469.
Hafurs Fjord (Stavanger Fjord), a seaport in Norway; battle of (875 A.D.), **16**, 50.
Haganon (tenth century A.D.), favourite of Charles the Simple, **11**, 15.
Hagar, wife of Abraham, **2**, 66, 129.
Hagen, Stephen van der, Dutch navigator; makes commercial treaty with king of Calicut (1603), **13**, 550–551.
Hagenau, a town in Alsace-Lorraine; religious conference at, **14**, 281; trial of Richard I at, **18**, 317.
Hagenbach, Peter von (d. 1474), Swiss favourite of Charles the Bold; governs part of Switzerland for Charles the Bold, **16**, 594; death, **16**, 596.
Hagerup, G. F., Norwegian statesman; premiership 1895–1898, **16**, 486–487.
Hagnon (fifth century B.C.), a colleague of Pericles of Athens, **3**, 543.
Hague, The, capital city of the Netherlands; conference of (1608), **13**, 545; Treaty of Partition at (1699), **11**, 611; grand league of (1701), **11**, 613; convention of (1718), **14**, 419; Peace of (1795), **14**, 22.

Hague, Peace Conference (1899), **17**, 644–650; **23**, 490; (1907), **21**, 676–678.
Hai-Cheng, a place in China; battle of (1904), **24**, 658.
Haider, shah of Persia 1576, **24**, 371.
Haiduks, Servian rebels at end of eighteenth century, **24**, 198.
Haiduti, outlaws in Bulgaria, **24**, 176.
Haik, founder of Armenia, **2**, 420.
Hainault, merged into Flanders, **13**, 311.
Haines Bluff, near Vicksburg, Mississippi, U. S. A.; battle of (1862), **23**, 440.
Haiti or Hayti or Santo Domingo, formerly called Hispaniola, an island of the Greater Antilles; discovered by Columbus (1493), **22**, 439; later visits of Columbus to, **22**, 446–450.
Haiti, Republic of, buys independence from France (1825), **13**, 71.
Haji Girai, see Girai.
Haj Mukhtar, grand vizir of Morocco; imprisoned (1901), **24**, 475.
Hajjaj ben Yusuf (seventh century), Arab general; leads expedition against Mecca, **8**, 180 seq.; confirmed by Caliph Walid as governor of Irak, **8**, 184; family of, persecuted by Caliph Suleiman, **8**, 185.
Hake, General von, German soldier; invades Holstein in Schleswig-Holstein War of 1864, **15**, 484.
Haker, king of Egypt 393–380 B.C., king of twenty-ninth dynasty, **1**, 194; obtains mercenaries in Greece in struggle with Artaxerxes, **2**, 621–622.
Hakhamani, see Achæmenes.
Ha-kha-Ptah, see Memphis.
Hakim, Fatimite caliph of Egypt 996–1020; reign of, **8**, 222; enormities of, **8**, 222, 223; vacillating attitude of, towards Christians, **8**, 326.
Hakluyt, Richard (1552–1616), English geographer; interested in Raleigh's colonisation schemes, **22**, 562; encourages Bristol merchants to undertake voyages of exploration to America (1603), **22**, 565; one of the founders of the London Company (1607), **22**, 568.
Hakodate, Japanese port; opened to foreign trade (1858), **24**, 623.
Hakon I (Hako), "the Good" (ca. 920–ca. 961), king of Norway, illegitimate son of Harold Harfagr; education of, **16**, 51; called to throne and expels his brother Eric I, "Bloody Axe," **16**, 52; unsuccessful attempt to introduce Christianity into Norway, **16**, 52, 53; death, **16**, 54.
Hakon, Jarl (Earl), king of Norway 977–995; elected to earldom of Trondhjem; forced to submit to baptism, **16**, 55; victorious over Danes, **16**, 55; restores paganism in Norway, **16**, 56; excesses of, **16**, 56; Olaf Tryggvason and, **16**, 57, 58; assassination of, **16**, 57, 58.
Hakon III, king of Norway, son of Sigurd II; proclaimed king (1157), **16**, 109; defeats Inge I, **16**, 109; slain in battle with Magnus V (1162), **16**, 110.
Hakon IV, king of Norway 1202–1204; reign and death of, **16**, 114.
Hakon V, "the Old," king of Norway 1217–ca. 1263; suppresses civil war, **16**, 115; expedition of, against Scotland, **16**, 116, 117, **21**, 54; death of, **16**, 117; his favours to Hanseatic League, **16**, 119.
Hakon VI, king of Norway 1299–1319, son of Magnus VI; reign of, **16**, 119.
Hakon VII, king of Norway 1343–1380, son of Magnus VII; marries Margaret, daughter of Valdemar IV of Denmark, **16**, 120, 183, 184, 195; defeated by Albert of Mecklenburg, **16**, 195; excluded from Swedish succession, **16**, 184, 195; invades Sweden, **16**, 196.
Hakon VII, king of Norway (1905–), **16**, 493.
Halberstadt, battle of (1810); Westphalians defeated by Frederick William of Brunswick at, **15**, 307.
Haldimand, Sir Frederick (1718–1791), British general; administration as governor-general in Canada (1778–1784), **22**, 327.
Haldane, Richard B., British statesman; secretary of state for war (1905), **21**, 663; army reforms, **21**, 672.
Hale, John Parker (1806–1873), an American statesman; Free-soil candidate for presidency of the U. S. A. (1852), **23**, 389.
Hale, Nathan (1756–1776), American patriot; execution of (Sept. 22nd), **23**, 258.
Halen, Don Juan van, count of Peracampos (1790–1864), Spanish soldier of Belgian descent; commands Belgian forces in revolt against Holland (1830), **14**, 52.
Halerfeld, Henry "the Lion" victorious in battle of (1180), **14**, 105.
Hales, Sir Robert (d. 1381), lord treasurer of England; killed by followers of Wat Tyler, **18**, 492.
Half-breeds, faction of Republican party in United States, **23**, 479.
Half Moon or Crescent, ship of Henry Hudson; sails for the "Northwest Passage" (1609), **22**, 499 and note.
Halfdan I (d. 324 A.D.), an ancient king of Denmark; subdues Sweden, **16**, 38.
Halfdan, Danish leader (ninth century), devastates Northumberland and Galloway, **21**, 15.
Halfdan Svart (d. 863 A.D.), ancient king of Norway, **16**, 50.
Halfred Ottarson, Scandinavian skald, **16**, 62 seq.
Halidon Hill, near Berwick, England; Edward III defeats Scots at (1333), **18**, 454 seq.; **21**, 132.
Halifax, Earl of, see Montague, Charles.
Halifax, Marquis of, see Savile, George.
Halizonians, most ancient people known to history, probably identified with Chaldeans, **3**, 87.
Hall, Floris Adrian van (1791–1866), Dutch statesman; ministry of (1860–1861), **14**, 62.
Halleck, Henry Wager (1815–1872), American soldier; commands Union armies (1861), **23**, 425; made commander-in-chief of United States land forces, **23**, 432; urges McClellan to advance after

Antietam, **23**, 434; occupies Corinth, **23**, 434.
Halley, Edmund (1656–1742), English astronomer; discoveries and observations of, **20**, 353.
Hals, Frans (1580–1666), Dutch painter; Fromentin's estimate of, **13**, 605 seq.
Halstan, king of Sweden 1066–1090; reign of, **16**, 188.
Hamadan, see Ecbatana.
Hamath, city and ancient kingdom of Syria; joins Ahab of Israel against Shalmaneser II, **1**, 387; revolts against Sargon II, **1**, 398; subjugation of, by Asshur-dan III of Assyria (ca. 750 B.C.), **1**, 390; Tiglathpileser adds to Assyrian Empire (738 B.C.), **1**, 393; Neku II of Egypt penetrates into, **1**, 449.
Hamathites, people of kingdom of Hamath closely related to Hittites; inscriptions of, **2**, 397, 398.
Hambach Festival (1832), granting of constitution to Bavaria celebrated by, **15**, 403, 404.
Hamburg, city of Germany; erected into free imperial city, **16**, 350; raided by French (1813), **15**, 311; attempt of Danes to seize, **14**, 394.
Hamburg, Treaty of (1638), **14**, 373 seq.
Hamdan, Mussulman warrior; founds principality in Jezira (930), **8**, 219.
Hamilcar (d. 480 B.C.), Carthaginian commander; slain during brilliant expedition into Sicily, **3**, 352, 591.
Hamilcar Barca (d. ca. 229 B.C.), Carthaginian soldier, father of Hannibal; influence of his hatred of Rome in Punic wars, **5**, 216; commands in Sicily during First Punic War, **5**, 218, 231–233; suppresses revolt of Carthaginian mercenaries, **2**, 324; operations of, in interim between First and Second Punic Wars, **5**, 233–234; power of, in Spain, **5**, 237, 238; **10**, 5–6; builds Barcelona, **10**, 5; slain in battle with Spanish tribes, **5**, 238; **10**, 6.
Hamilton, Alexander (1757–1804), American statesman; conceives plan for constitutional convention, **23**, 290; member of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, **23**, 291; chief author of *The Federalist*, **23**, 293; secretary of the treasury (1789–1795), **23**, 300; plans for funding the national debt, **23**, 300, 301–302; enmity of, to Jefferson, **23**, 302; duel of, with Aaron Burr, **23**, 319; death of, **23**, 319; characterisation of, **23**, 301, 354.
Hamilton, Bruce Meade, British officer; campaign of, in the eastern Transvaal (1901), **22**, 316.
Hamilton, Lord George Francis (1845–), English politician; retires as secretary of state for India (1903), **21**, 661B.
Hamilton, Ian Standish Monteith (1853–), British soldier; commands division in Roberts' advance on Pretoria, **22**, 313.
Hamilton, James (ca. 1477–ca. 1529), second Lord Hamilton and first earl of Arran, Scottish politician; commands fleet sent to aid France, **21**, 213; feud of, with earl of Angus, **21**, 228.
Hamilton, James (d. 1575), second earl of Arran and duke of Châtellerault, Scottish statesman; chosen regent for Mary Queen of Scots, **21**, 241; suitor of Elizabeth, **19**, 295; assumes government in Scotland, **19**, 341.
Hamilton, James, 1st duke of Hamilton (1606–1649), Scottish politician; leader of parliamentary party, **21**, 294; made prisoner at battle of Preston, **20**, 65–67; execution of, **21**, 295.
Hamilton, Sir James, of Cadzow (fifteenth century), Scottish chieftain; deserts the earl of Douglas, **21**, 185; gains favour of James II of Scotland, **21**, 186.
Hamilton, James (1786–1857), American politician, governor of South Carolina; president of the South Carolina Nullification Convention (1832), **23**, 357.
Hamilton, Patrick (1504–1528), Scottish reformer; execution of, **21**, 236.
Hamilton, Richard (seventeenth century), English soldier, son of James, earl of Abercorn; sent to Ireland by William and deserts to James, **20**, 424; at battle of the Boyne (1690), **20**, 426; **21**, 429–431.
Hamilton, Sir William (1730–1803), British diplomat; arrives at Naples, **9**, 563.
Hamilton, William Gerard (1729–1796), English politician; acquires sobriquet of "Single-Speech" Hamilton, **20**, 578.
Hamlet or Amleth, prince of Denmark in legendary history; story of, as told by Saxo-Grammaticus, **16**, 29–31.
Hamlin, Hannibal (1809–1891), American statesman; elected vice-president (1861), **23**, 407–408.
Hammelburg, town in Bavaria; battle of (1866), **15**, 491.
Hammond, John Hays (1855–), American mining engineer; implicated in Jameson raid in the Transvaal, **22**, 298.
Hammond, Robert (1621–1654), English officer; receives Charles I in the Isle of Wight, **20**, 60.
Hammurabi, see Khammurabi.
Hampden, Lord, see Brand, Henry Robert.
Hampden, John (1594–1643), English statesman; resists payment of ship-money, **19**, 569; attempted arrest of, for treason, **19**, 614; at battle of Brentford, **20**, 9; urges Essex to attack Oxford, **20**, 11; attacks Prince Rupert at Chalgrove Hill, **20**, 12; death of, **20**, 12; Macaulay's estimate of, **20**, 12–13.
Hampton Court Conference, ecclesiastical conference at Hampton Court (1604), **19**, 474–476.
Hampton, Wade (1755–1835), American soldier; in war of 1812, **23**, 333.
Hampton, Wade (1818–1902), American soldier and politician; opposes Sherman in South Carolina (1865), **23**, 446.
Hampton Roads, Virginia; battle of, between *Monitor* and *Merrimac* (1862), **23**, 427.
Hamstede, Witte van, natural son of Floris V, count of Holland; initiates revolt against Flemish rule in Holland (1304), **13**, 332–333.

Hamuda, bey of Tunis 1782–1814; reign of, **24**, 485.
Hamza Mirza, Persian prince; defeats Turks in Persian War (1584), **24**, 372.
Han, Chinese dynasty (202 B.C.–220 A.D.); rule of, **24**, 263, 543.
Hanau, town in Prussia; battle of (1813), **14**, 576; **15**, 318; resistance of, to the elector Frederick William IV (1848), **15**, 438–439.
Hancock, John (1737–1793), American statesman; connection of, with repeal of the Stamp Act, **23**, 235; British attempt to capture (1775), **23**, 241.
Hancock, Winfield Scott (1824–1886), American general; at battle of Gettysburg, **23**, 438; in the Wilderness campaign, **23**, 446; at battle of Spottsylvania, **23**, 447; democratic presidential nominee (1880), **23**, 478.
Handzabek, town in Hungary; battle of (1684), **14**, 398.
Hanging Gardens of Babylon, description of, **1**, 479.
Hangmatana, see Ecbatana.
Hankow (Han-kau), river port in China; France and Russia obtain concessions at (1895), **24**, 559.
Hannibal, grandson of Hamilcar; campaign of, in Sicily (409 B.C.), **4**, 202.
Hannibal (247–183 B.C.), Carthaginian general; conquests of, in Spain, **2**, 324; **5**, 238–240; **10**, 6; takes Saguntum, **5**, 238; in Second Punic War, **5**, 241–295; at battle of Zama, **5**, 288–292; relations of, with Philip V of Macedon, **4**, 528; **5**, 296; at war with Antiochus III, **4**, 532; **5**, 297–299; death of, **5**, 300.
Hanno (eighth century B.C.), king of Gaza; flees from the Assyrians (732 B.C.), **1**, 393; supports uprising in Syria, **1**, 397.
Hanno (fifth century B.C.), Carthaginian navigator; voyage of, beyond the Pillars of Hercules, **2**, 277, 356–358.
Hanno (d. 310 B.C.), Carthaginian general; in war against Agathocles, **4**, 580.
Hanno, Carthaginian commander; defeated at Messana (264 B.C.), **5**, 218; execution of, **5**, 219.
Hanno (third century B.C.), Carthaginian naval commander; at battle of Ægates (241 B.C.), **5**, 232.
Hanno (third century B.C.), son of Bomilcar and one of Hannibal's generals; campaign of, against Gauls, **5**, 243; at battle of Cannæ (216 B.C.), **5**, 262–263; defeat of, in Italy, **5**, 266.
Hanno, surnamed the Great (third century B.C.), jealousy of, towards Barca family, **5**, 234, 239, 258.
Hanno, Saint (d. 1075), archbishop of Cologne 1056–1075; assumes government of the empire, **7**, 646.
Hannu, Egyptian voyager; in voyage to Punt, **1**, 108.
Hanover, province of Prussia; abandoned to the French (1757), **12**, 73; occupied by the French (1803), **12**, 531; revolt of (1831), **15**, 403; constitutional crisis in (1837), **15**, 404–406.
Hanover, Treaty of; a treaty between Holland and the emperor Charles VI (1726), **14**, 1.
Hans (Hensius) (d. 1271) called king of Sardinia; commands the Lombard Ghibellines, **9**, 96; at battle of Fossalta, **9**, 98; imprisonment of, **9**, 98.
Hans, see John.
Hansa, see Hanseatic League.
Hanse Towns, see Hanseatic League.
Hanseatic League (Hanse or Hansa), a confederation of cities of northern Germany in the thirteenth century; foundation of (1241), **8**, 473, 496; **14**, 138; **16**, 166–168; affiliation of Paris with, **11**, 95; in war with Valdemar IV of Denmark, **14**, 187; **16**, 185; declares war against Eric of Pomerania, **16**, 206; begins struggle to control Baltic (1564), **14**, 519; quarrel of, with Queen Elizabeth of England, **13**, 549; joins the imperial party, **14**, 340; meeting of, held in Lübeck, **14**, 387; fate of, on dissolution of German Empire, **14**, 539; cities of, annexed to France, **14**, 568; loan forced from, by French, **15**, 283; treaties of (1363), **16**, 185, 202; (1441), **13**, 354.
Hansford, Thomas (d. 1676), Virginian colonist; executed after Bacon's rebellion, **23**, 131.
Hapi, Egyptian deity, adopted by Phœnicia, **2**, 353.
Hapsburg, see Habsburg.
Harald, see Harold.
Harbin or Kharbin, town in Manchuria; becomes Russian, **17**, 622.
Harcourt, François, 2nd Duke of (1689–1750), French soldier; in war against Austria, **14**, 431.
Harcourt, Henri, 1st Duke of (d. 1718); envoy to Spain, **11**, 611; **14**, 405.
Harcourt (Henri de Lorraine) (1601–1666), Count d', takes Balaguer, and defeats Spaniards (1646), **11**, 495.
Harcourt, Sir Simon, 1st Viscount Harcourt (ca. 1661–1727), English statesman; attorney-general, **20**, 482; becomes keeper of the great seal (1710), **20**, 484.
Harcourt, Sir William George Granville Venables Vernon (1827–1904), English statesman; relations with Lord Rosebery, **21**, 650; chancellor of exchequer in Gladstone and Rosebery ministries (1892–1895), **21**, 651.
Hardee, William J. (1815–1873), American soldier in Confederate service; at battle of Murfreesboro, **23**, 434; evacuates Savannah (1864), **23**, 445.
Harde-Knud (d. 850 A.D.), king of Denmark, **16**, 41–43.
Hardenberg, Karl August von (1750–1822), Prussian statesman; negotiates Treaty of Bâle, **14**, 509; **15**, 279; negotiates treaty between Russia and Prussia, **17**, 453; plans of, for united Germany, **14**,

583; **15**, 286, 378; becomes chancellor, **15**, 305; opposes Karlsbad Decrees, **15**, 372; death of, **15**, 394.
Hardicanute, king of England, see Harthacnut.
Hardinge, Sir Henry (1785–1856), English soldier; governor-general of India, **22**, 149.
Hardwicke, Philip Yorke, 1st Earl (1690–1764), English statesman; introduces Marriage Act-Bill, **20**, 572; resignation of, **20**, 582.
Harek of Thiotto, Scandinavian viking (ca. 995 A.D.), **16**, 58 seq.
Haren, Willem van (1626–1708), Dutch diplomatist; negotiates Treaty of Nimeguen, **11**, 589.
Harfleur, sea-port of northern France; siege of (1415), **11**, 169, 174, 232; **18**, 531; recapture of, by the French, **18**, 557; recapture of, by the English, **18**, 557.
Hargraves, Edward Hammond (b. 1816), English farmer, discovers gold in Australia, **22**, 238.
Harith of Kinda (early sixth century A.D.), prince of Hira; rival of Mundhir, **8**, 87 seq.
Harlaw, a place in Scotland; battle of (1411), **21**, 165.
Harley, Robert (1661–1724), first earl of Oxford; as secretary, **20**, 480–482; chancellor of the exchequer, **20**, 484; decline of influence, **20**, 490 seq.; impeachment of, **20**, 508.
Harmensen, Jacob van, see Arminius.
Harmodius (sixth century B. C.), Athenian; slays the tyrant Hipparchus (514 B.C.), **3**, 231–232.
Haro, Don Luis de, marquis of Carpio (1599–1661), Spanish statesman; prime minister of Philip IV, **10**, 269; **11**, 517.
Harald, king of Norway, see Harold.
Harold Hildetand (d. 735), king of Denmark; reign of, **16**, 36, 38.
Harold Bluetooth, king of Denmark 941–991 A.D.; reign of, **16**, 44 seq.
Harold, king of Denmark 1014–1018, brother of Canute the Great; reign of, **16**, 47.
Harold, king of Denmark 1076–1080, son of Svend II; reign of, **16**, 138.
Harold, prince of Denmark, brother of Eric II; deserts Eric (1135), **16**, 147.
Harold I, surnamed Harefoot, king of England 1037–1040; reign of, **16**, 133; **18**, 123–126; death of, **18**, 126.
Harold II (ca. 1022–1066), last Saxon king of England, Jan. 5th–Oct. 14th, 1066; succeeds to power of Godwin, **18**, 138 seq.; characterisation of, **18**, 146; defeats Harold Hardrada and Tostig at Stamford Bridge (1066), **18**, 150; defeated by William the Norman at Hastings, (1066), **11**, 28; **18**, 152 seq.; after Hastings, **18**, 156 seq.
Harold (I) Harfagr, "The Fairhaired" (ca. 850–933 A.D.), king of Norway 860–ca. 930; legends of, **16**, 18, 35; reign of, **16**, 50–51; leads expedition against the vikings, **21**, 14.
Harold (II) "Graafeld" (930–977), king of Norway ca. 963–977; reign of, **16**, 54 seq.
Harold (III) Hardrada, "the Stern" (ca. 1015–1066), king of Norway 1047–1066; leads armament against Harold of England, **16**, 103; **18**, 149; romantic exploits of, **16**, 135; death of (1066), **16**, 104; **18**, 150.
Harold (IV) Gilchrist, king of Norway 1130–1136; reign of, **16**, 107 seq.
Harold Klak (ninth century), king of Schleswig; converted to Christianity (826 A.D.), **16**, 41, 42.
Harpagus (sixth century B.C.), Persian general; in Lycia, **2**, 418; in Lydia, **2**, 459; saves life of Cyrus the Great, **2**, 576–579.
Harpalus (d. 324 B.C.), kinsman of Alexander the Great; at court of Philip of Macedon, **4**, 218; made satrap of Babylon, **4**, 373; death of, **4**, 374, 416–419.
Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, John Brown seizes arsenal of (1859), **23**, 404; captured by Confederates (1862), **23**, 433.
Harrach, Aloys, Count von (1669–1742), Austrian diplomatist; at Madrid, **14**, 405.
Harrach, Ferdinand, Count von (1637–1706), minister of Emperor Leopold I of Germany; at court of Madrid, **11**, 610 seq.
Harrach, Ferdinand, Count von (1708–1778), Austrian diplomatist, ambassador of Maria Theresa; negotiates Peace of Dresden, **15**, 182.
Harris, Lord George (1746–1829), English soldier; enters Mysore territory (1799), **22**, 114.
Harris, James (1746–1820), 1st earl of Malmesbury, English diplomatist; attempts to negotiate a peace with France (1796–1797), **12**, 440, 447.
Harris, Townsend (1804–1878), American diplomatist; negotiates commercial treaty with Japan, **24**, 621, 670.
Harrison, Benjamin (1833–1901), the twenty-third president of the United States; administration of, **23**, 481.
Harrison, William Henry (1773–1841), American soldier and ninth president of the United States; victorious at Tippecanoe, **23**, 326; at Fort Meigs, **23**, 330; elected president (1840), **23**, 367.
Harsha Vikramaditya, traditional Indian king, **2**, 500 seq.
Harshavardhara, traditional Indian king, **2**, 506.
Hart, Sir Robert (1835–), British financier and administrator, superintendent of Chinese customs service; in siege of Pekin (1900), **20**, 570.
Hartford Convention, an assembly of delegates from New England states which met at Hartford, Conn., 1814–1815, to protest the war with England and the administration's war policy, **23**, 338.
Harthacnut (Hardicanute) (1019–1042), king of Denmark and of England; claims crown of Norway, **16**, 103; succeeds to throne of Denmark (1035), **16**, 133; reign of, in England, **18**, 123–127.

Hartmann, bishop of Coire, Switzerland; furthers League of Caddea in the Grisons (1396), **16**, 587.
Hartmann, son of Rudolf of Habsburg (thirteenth century); fate of, **11**, 156.
Hartog, Dirk, Dutch navigator; discoveries in Australia (1616), **22**, 234.
Harun ar-Rashid (766–809 A.D.), caliph of Bagdad 786–809; reign of, **8**, 210; wars of, with Byzantium, **8**, 212; exchanges gifts with Charlemagne, **8**, 213, 215, 325.
Harvard, John (1607–1638), a Puritan minister of Massachusetts; bequest of, to Harvard College (1638), **22**, 648.
Harvard College, founded 1638 at Cambridge, Massachusetts, **22**, 648.
Harvey, Sir John, colonial governor of Virginia; succeeds Governor Yearsley (1629), **22**, 590; removed from office (1635), **22**, 591; visits Maryland, **22**, 600.
Harvey, Sir John (1778–1852), British soldier; at Badajoz, **10**, 364; governor of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, **22**, 341.
Harvey, Reuben, Irish merchant; receives thanks of American congress (1783), **23**, 281.
Harvey, William (1578–1657), eminent English physician; discovers circulation of the blood, **20**, 219, 220.
Hasbain, place in the Netherlands; battle of (1408), **11**, 166.
Hasdrubal (Asdrubal), Carthaginian soldier in the First Punic War; defeated at Panormus in Sicily (250 B.C.), **5**, 224, 225–228.
Hasdrubal (d. 221 B.C.), a Carthaginian soldier in Spain; succeeds his father-in-law Hamilcar Barca in command in Spain, **10**, 6; marches against Saguntum, **10**, 6; death of, **2**, 324; **5**, 238; **10**, 6.
Hasdrubal (d. 207 B.C.), Carthaginian soldier, brother of Hannibal; defeats the Romans under the two Scipios (212 B.C.), **5**, 268; prosecutes conquests in Spain, **5**, 279; defeated at Bæcula (209 B.C.), **5**, 281; enters Gaul, **5**, 273; enters Italy, **5**, 274–275; defeated and slain at the Metaurus, **5**, 276.
Hasdrubal, Carthaginian cavalry officer under Hannibal; decides the victory of Cannæ (216 B.C.), **5**, 255–256.
Hasdrubal, son of Gisco (d. about 200 B.C.), Carthaginian soldier; commands in Spain, **5**, 279; defeated by Romans at Silpia (206 B.C.), **5**, 281; campaign of, in Africa, against Scipio (204–203 B.C.), **5**, 284–286.
Hasdrubal, Carthaginian soldier; in war with Masinissa, **5**, 305; condemned to death, **5**, 305; chosen commander outside Carthage in Third Punic War (149 B.C.), **5**, 306; obtains command within the city, **5**, 308; defends Carthage against Scipio, **5**, 309–312; story of his wife's heroism, **5**, 312.
Hasdrubal, grandson of Masinissa, Carthaginian soldier; chosen to command in city of Carthage in Third Punic War (149 B.C.), **5**, 306; slain by senators, **5**, 308.
Haselrig, see Haslerig.
Hasenbühl, battle at, see Göllheim.
Hashim, influential house of Arabia; Mohammed a member of, **7**, 492; **8**, 112.
Haslerig (Haselrig), Sir Arthur (d. 1661), English politician; supports "the Root and Branch Bill"; bill for abolition of bishops, **19**, 600; Charles I attempts to arrest for treason, **19**, 614; refuses support to Cromwell, **20**, 156; leads opposition in Cromwell's fourth parliament, **20**, 171.
Haspinger, Capuchin monk; Tyrolese leader in insurrection against French (1809), **14**, 562, 564.
Hassan (d. 669 A.D.), fifth caliph, son of Ali and Fatima; chosen to the caliphate, **8**, 173; abdicates, **8**, 174; murder of, **8**, 176; regarded as iman in Persia, **24**, 490.
Hassan, Arab governor of Egypt; conquers North Africa (697–698 A.D.), **2**, 327–328; **8**, 181–182.
Hassan (ca. 1535), bey of Tunis, **8**, 251–252; **14**, 273–274; **24**, 485.
Hassan Bey (Pasha or Gazi Hassan), Turkish admiral; raises siege of Lemnos (1771), **24**, 418; in war against Russia (1787–1792), **24**, 420.
Hassan Pasha, Turkish general, defeated at Grahovo (1858), **24**, 210.
Hassan Sabba (The Old Man of the Mountain) (end of eleventh century), founds sect of Assassins, **8**, 230, 365, 370; reputed connection with the children's crusade, **8**, 420–422.
Hassan, son of Omar, leader in Arab revolt against Germany in East Africa (1895), **15**, 558.
Hassanians, the ruling line in Morocco, **24**, 469, 473.
Hasselt, town in Belgium; battle of (1831), **14**, 54.
Hassenpflug, Hans Daniel Ludwig Friedrich (1794–1862), German politician; unpopularity of, **15**, 412; starts reaction against the "March ministers," **15**, 439.
Hassib Pasha (ca. 1850), Turkish minister of finance; mismanagement of, **24**, 429–430.
Hastenbeck, village in Prussia; battle of (1757), **15**, 200.
Hasting (Hastings), chief of pirate Northmen; ravages coast of France (843–850), **11**, 4; invades England (893–897), **18**, 85–89.
Hastings, battle of (1066), **11**, 28; **18**, 152 seq.; results of, **18**, 156.
Hastings, Sir Edward, English politician; assists Mary against Lady Jane Grey (1553), **19**, 230.
Hastings, Francis Rawdon, earl of Moira and marquis of Hastings (1754–1826), English soldier, son of Warren Hastings; defeats Greene at Hobkirk's Hill (1781), **23**, 278; governor-general of India (1813–1823), **22**, 126–127.
Hastings, Warren (1732–1818), English statesman; appointed governor-general of

India, **22**, 79; administration of, **22** 82–109; acts of, in Bengal, **22**, 83; campaign against the Rohillas, **22**, 85–87; resignation of, tendered by his agent and refused, **22**, 88–89; dealings of, with the Mahrattas, **22**, 92–93; duel of, with Sir Philip Francis, **22**, 94–95; dissensions of, with the supreme court, **22**, 95–96; acts of, during revolt of Hyder Ali, **22**, 97–98; exactions of, **22**, 99 note; oppresses rajah of Benares, **22**, 99; oppresses begums of Oudh, **22**, 99; impeachment, **22**, 102–103; Macaulay's picture of the trial, **22**, 104–107; acquittal of, **22**, 107; Macaulay's estimate of, **22**, 107; Sir A. Lyall on, **22**, 109.

Hastings, William, Lord (ca. 1430–1483), personal friend of Edward IV, **18**, 605; death of, by command of Richard, duke of Gloucester, **18**, 609.

Hately Field, battle of, see **Shrewsbury.**

Hatfield (Heathfelth) Chase, tract of fernland in Yorkshire, England; battle of (633 A.D.), **18**, 50.

Hathor, Egyptian deity, **1**, 108.

Hathuey (d. 1512), a Haitian Indian chief; persecuted by the Spaniards, **22**, 543; comment of, on Spanish heaven, **22**, 544.

Hats and Caps, opposing political parties in Sweden; origin of, **16**, 401–402; strife between, **16**, 404–405; overthrow of, **16**, 405–406.

Hatshepsu (Hatshepsitu, Khnem Amen, Maatka-Ra) (sixteenth century B.C.), queen of Egypt; expeditions of, **1**, 72, 133–136, 259.

Hatsuse, Japanese battleship; sinking of (1904), **24**, 658.

Hatto, archbishop of Mainz 891–913 A.D.; legend of, **7**, 593–594.

Hatton, Sir Christopher (1540–1591), lord chancellor of England; influence of, upon Mary Queen of Scots, **19**, 364; made scapegoat for execution of Mary, **19**, 376; favourite of Elizabeth, **19**, 387; generosity of Elizabeth to, **19**, 388; death of, **19**, 411.

Hatunta, place in Ecuador; battle of (1475), **23**, 539.

Hatzfeldt, François Louis (1756–1827), Austrian statesman; pardoned by Napoleon at the intercession of his wife, **12**, 553.

Haugwitz, Christian August Heinrich Kurt, Count von (1752–1831), Prussian statesman; confirms Prussia's alliance with France, **14**, 537; negotiates Treaty of Presburg, **12**, 548; **15**, 292; political plans of, **15**, 288.

Hauk, a native of Halogaland; voyage of (tenth century), **16**, 58–59.

Haura, town in Arabia; crusaders defeated near (1182), **8**, 372.

Hausen, town in Austria, battle of (1809), **14**, 553.

Hausschein, see **Œcolampadius.**

Hautain (William de Zoete), admiral of Zealand; defeats Spanish off Dover (1605), **13**, 541; surprised by Spaniards, **13**, 542.

Hautefort, Marie de (1616–1691), wins favour of Louis XIII, **11**, 470.

Havana, the capital of Cuba, situated on the northern coast; taken by the English 1762, **23**, 223; **20**, 600; destruction of the *Maine* in harbour of, **23**, 487.

Havelock, Sir Henry (1759–1857), an English soldier; regains Cawnpore in the Indian Mutiny, **22**, 183, 184; leads expedition for relief of Lucknow, **22**, 184–186, 191; crosses the Ganges, **22**, 191; death of, **22**, 194.

Haverhill, a city in Massachusetts; Indian raid on (1697), **23**, 189; attacked by French and Indians (1708), **23**, 192.

Havre, Le, formerly **Havre-de-Grâce**, a seaport of France situated at the mouth of the Seine; made over to the English (1562), **19**, 330; retaken by the French (1563), **19**, 333.

Hawaii or Hawaiian Islands, a group of islands in the North Pacific Ocean; becomes a republic (1894), **23**, 483; annexed to the United States (1898), **23**, 484.

Hawazin, tribe of Mustareb Arabs, **8**, 107; lead alliance against Islam (630 A.D.), **8**, 128–129.

Hawke, Sir Edward, first Baron Hawke (1705–1781), an English admiral; defeats French fleet off Belle Ile (1747), **12**, 46; **20**, 568; captures French merchantmen in the channel (1755), **20**, 577; supersedes Byng, **20**, 580; expedition of, against Rochefort, **20**, 588; defeats French fleet under Conflans (1759), **12**, 77–78; **20**, 590–591.

Hawkhill, Scotland; battle of (1560), **21**, 255.

Hawkins, Sir John (1532–1595), an English naval hero; aids French colonists, **22**, 548; opens the slave trade, **19**, 383; defeated by the Spaniards, **19**, 384; encounters the Armada, **19**, 393; last expedition and death of, **19**, 413, 414.

Hawkwood, Sir John (ca. 1320–1394), English adventurer in the service of Pisa, **9**, 245; sent against Florence, **9**, 248; extricates Florentine force in Lombardy, **9**, 253.

Hawse, Sir Richard, put to death by Ratcliffe (1483), **18**, 609.

Hawthorne, Nathaniel (1804–1864), American author; writes campaign life of Franklin Pierce, **23**, 389.

Hay, John (1838–1905), American statesman and diplomat, **23**, 490; Chinese policy of, **23**, xxvi; negotiations relative to construction of Isthmian canal, **23**, 490, 605; death, **23**, 502.

Hayashi, Viscount Tadasu, Japanese statesman, **24**, 664.

Hayden, Count de, Russian naval officer; at battle of Navarino (1827), **21**, 536.

Haydn, Joseph (1732–1809), an Austrian musical composer, **15**, 361.

Hayes, Rutherford Birchard (1822–1893), the nineteenth president of the United States; administration of, **23**, 474–478.

Hay-Herran Treaty, between Colombia and

United States, concluded in 1903; terms of, **23**, 605.

Haynau, Julius Jakob, Baron von (1786–1853), an Austrian soldier; recalled from Italy, **14**, 656; storms Brescia, **14**, 660; military head in Hungary, **15**, 4; taxes the Jews as war-penalty, **15**, 5; feud with Bach, **15**, 5; discharged from post in Hungary, **15**, 6.

Hayne, Robert Young (1791–1840), American politician; debates with Webster, **23**, 357.

Haynes, John (d. 1654), American colonial statesman and governor of Connecticut; part in creating Fundamental Orders, **23**, 107.

Hay-Pauncefote Treaty (1901), a treaty between the United States and Great Britain to facilitate the construction of a Panama canal, **23**, 490.

Hayti, see **Haiti.**

Hazael (Khazailu), king of Damascus ca. 886–842 B.C.; wars with Assyria, **1**, 388, 415, 616; **2**, 111–112, 284; petitions Esarhaddon, **1**, 423.

Hazat, town in Arabia; battle of (500 A.D.), **8**, 107, 108.

Heath, Nicholas (ca. 1501–1579), English prelate and jurist; attempts to make accession of Elizabeth peaceful, **19**, 267.

Heath, Sir Robert (1575–1649), English jurist; Charles I grants Carolina to, **23**, 47; Georgia included in patent of, **23**, 60.

Heath, William (1737–1814), American soldier; appointed to command of minutemen (1774), **23**, 241.

Heathfelth, see **Hatfield.**

Heavens Field, battle of, see **Hexham.**

Hebenstreit, Franz von (d. 1795), Viennese conspirator, **14**, 510.

Heber Find, see **Eber Find.**

Hébert, Jacques René (1755–1794), French revolutionist; elected president of tribunal (1792), **12**, 271; accuses Marie Antoinette (1793), **12**, 320; opposes religious worship, **12**, 331; recants, **12**, 334; arrest and execution of (1794), **12**, 335–336.

Hébertists, The, French revolutionary party, followers of Jacques René Hébert; fall of, **12**, 332–336.

Hebrews, members of that branch of the Semitic family descended through Heber; religion and poetry of, affected by Egypt, **1**, 61, 151; pervert Egyptian chronology, **1**, 67; descend into Egypt, **1**, 71; wars of, with Egypt, **1**, 74, 123, 177, 183, 449; writings of, concerning Egypt, **1**, 142, 173, 208, 263; exodus of, **1**, 165; divided in two kingdoms, **1**, 173; "Jew" offensive sobriquet of, **1**, 309; a world influence, **1**, 316; scriptures of, **1**, 317, 320; captivity, **1**, 319, 451, 459; wars of, with Assyria, **1**, 332–333, 336, 390, 393, 395, 403, 405, 407–410; origin and characteristics of, **1**, 345–347; related to Assyrians and Babylonians, **1**, 461; forbidden to cut certain trees, **1**, 465; treatment of captives by, **1**, 468; accounts of Babylonia by, **1**, 485; see also **Jews.**

Hebrides, islands of the western coast of Scotland; lords of, annoy coasts of Scotland, **21**, 45–46.

Hecatæus (fourth century B.C.), officer of Alexander the Great, **4**, 268.

Hector, legendary Greek hero; combat with Ajax, **3**, 93, 94; corpse of, mutilated, **3**, 95.

Hedin, Sven Anders (1865–), Scandinavian explorer; in Tibet, **24**, 505.

Hedwig (Jadwiga) (1371–1399), queen of Poland 1382–1386; reign of, **24**, 40–41; unites Poland and Lithuania through marriage with Jagello, **24**, 41.

Heerah, Arabian kingdom, see **Hira.**

Hegelochus, soldier of Alexander the Great, ordered to equip fleet, **4**, 295; defeats Persians in Ægean Sea, **4**, 316–317.

Hegesilaus, officer of Athenian cavalry, **4**, 193.

Hegesistratus, a Greek, governor of Sigeum (540 B.C.), **3**, 225, 233.

Hegesistratus, ambassador from Samos (479 B.C.), **3**, 375.

Hegesistratus, a Greek soothsayer, **3**, 364–365.

Hegira (Hejira), the flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina, beginning the Mohammedan era (622 A.D.), **2**, 327; **8**, 117–120.

Heidelberg, a city in Germany; union of, formed, **14**, 192; fall of, **14**, 368; castle of, destroyed by the French, **14**, 402.

Heijn, Pieter Pietersen, or Piet Heijn (1578–1629), Dutch admiral; exploits of, **13**, 577–578.

Heilbronn, a town in Würtemberg, Germany; walls of, blown up by the French, **11**, 603; sells itself to France, **14**, 367.

Heilbronn, Treaty of (1633), **14**, 362.

Heiligerlee, a place in Friesland; battle of (1568), **13**, 422, 424.

Heilsberg, a town in Prussia; battle of (1807), **17**, 454.

Heine, Heinrich (1797–1856), German poet and critic; as a reformer, **15**, 357–358.

Heinsius, Antonius (1641–1720), Dutch statesman; makes complaint at Paris, **11**, 597; league with Marlborough and Prince Eugene against Louis XIV, **11**, 614, 615; **13**, 650, 653.

Heintzelman, Samuel Peter (1805–1880), Union general; at battle of Bull Run, **23**, 423; at battle of Fair Oaks, **23**, 431; at second battle of Bull Run, **23**, 432.

Heister, Leopold Philip de (1707–1777), Hessian soldier in American war of revolution; at battle of Long Island, **23**, 256.

Hejira, see **Hegira.**

Helding, Michael (sixteenth century), grand vicar of Mainz; plan of, for uniting Catholics and Protestants, **14**, 305.

Helen (d. 1513), daughter of Ivan the Great; marriage of, to grand prince of Lithuania (1495), **17**, 179–180; death, **17**, 186.

Helen of Mecklenburg (1814–1858), German

princess; marries duke of Orleans (1837), **13**, 70.
Helen of Troy, in Greek legend, the wife of Menelaus, celebrated for her beauty, **3**, 79 seq.
Helena (tenth century), wife of Constantine VII, reveals conspiracy to assassinate Constantine (944 A.D.), **7**, 230.
Helena, princess of Montenegro; marriage to Victor Emmanuel III of Italy (1896), **9**, 633.
Helena, Flavia Julia (d. 328 A.D.), mother of Constantine the Great; influence of, on church, **6**, 440; **8**, 552; pilgrimage of, to Jerusalem, **8**, 323.
Helena (thirteenth century), daughter of Michael of Ætolia and Cyprus; marries Manfred, king of Sicily, **14**, 125; death of, **14**, 126.
Helena Palæologa (fifteenth century), Servian princess; offers Servia as fief to sec of Rome, **24**, 195.
Helfenstein, Ludwig of (d. 1525), German count; death of, in the Peasants' Revolt, **14**, 262.
Helge (fifth century A.D.), king of Scandinavia; acquires Danish provinces in Northumberland, **16**, 38.
Helgebrook, a place in Skåne; battle of (1027), **16**, 49.
Helgoland, an island in the North Sea; Charles II at, **20**, 95.
Helgoland, Treaty of, **20**, 95.
Heliodorus, servant of Seleucus IV; attempts to plunder temple, **2**, 139; poisons Seleucus, **4**, 559; seizes crown of Syria, **4**, 559.
Heliogabalus, see Elagabalus.
Heliopolis, a city in Egypt; Napoleon's army defeats Turks at (1800), **24**, 448; Kléber's tactics at, compared with Alexander's at Arbela, **4**, 325 note.
Helius (d. 68 A.D.), Roman court favourite; governor of Italy under Nero, **6**, 218, 221.
Hellas, Hellenes, see Greece.
Helle, the daughter of Athamas and Nephele; tomb of, **3**, 301.
Hellebicus, Roman general at Antioch (387 A.D.), **6**, 530, 531.
Hellenotamiæ, officers of the Athenian treasury, **3**, 449; **4**, 22.
Helmichis, paramour of Rosamund, kills Alboin, **7**, 438–439.
Héloise (1101–1164), French abbess; as mistress of Abélard, **11**, 43–44.
Helots, a class of inhabitants of Sparta; social position of, **3**, 128; ambuscaded, **3**, 139; revolt of, **3**, 413; **4**, 69; compared with Penestæ, **4**, 162.
Helvetia, portion of Gaul corresponding in the main with boundaries of modern Switzerland; Christianity spreads throughout, **16**, 533; under Clotaire and Dagobert, **16**, 535; under Charlemagne, **16**, 536; German and Burgundian, **16**, 536–538; Austrian influence lost in, **16**, 579.
Helvetians, Celtic tribe inhabiting Helvetia; origin of, **16**, 529; relations of, with Cæsar, **16**, 530; manners and customs of, **16**, 533.
Hely-Hutchinson, John (1757–1832), British soldier; in command in Egypt, **12**, 513.
Hely-Hutchinson, Sir Walter Francis (1849–), British colonial official; appointed governor of Natal (1893), **22**, 319.
Henderson, Alexander (1583–1646), Scottish divine and covenanter; draws up renewal of the covenant (1638), **19**, 575; urges Charles to accept the covenant, **21**, 294.
Hendrick (d. 1755), Mohawk Indian chief; leads Indian allies of English at battle of Lake George, **23**, 211; killed, **23**, 212.
Hendricks, Thomas Andrews (1819–1885), American statesman; democratic nominee for vice-president (1876), **23**, 474; elected vice-president (1884), **23**, 479.
Hengist (d. 488 A.D.), early Saxon leader; invades England, **18**, 30; aids Vortigern, **18**, 35; defeats Ambrosius Aurelianus at Wippdesfleet (465 A.D.), **18**, 36; conquers Kent, **18**, 36; death of, **18**, 36; traditions of, **18**, 36.
Henka, Egyptian architect, **1**, 98.
Henley, Joseph Warner (1794–1884), English politician and legislator; resigns from Derby ministry (1859) because of opposition to ministerial reform policy, **21**, 622.
Henneberg, Hermann von (thirteenth century), covets crown of Germany, **14**, 127.
Hennebon, siege of (1342), **11**, 108 seq.; **18**, 458.
Hennepin, Louis, Franciscan missionary and traveler (ca. 1640–ca. 1701); explorations of, **23**, 75 seq.; claims precedence of La Salle in exploration, **23**, 80.
Hennersdorf, battle of (1745), **14**, 432; **15**, 180.
Henrietta Anna (1644–1670), daughter of Charles I of England; marriage of, **11**, 550; death of, **11**, 572, 573.
Henrietta Maria (1609–1669), sister of Louis XIII of France; marries Charles I of England, **19**, 535; attempts to leave England, **19**, 598; tries to make peace between Charles and parliament, **19**, 625; letter of, to Charles, **20**, 10; impeachment of, **20**, 13; flight of, to France (1644), **20**, 25.
Henry (twelfth century), king of the Abodriti, grandson of Svend II of Denmark; war of, with Danes, **16**, 146.
Henry I, king of Castile 1214–1217; youth and early death of, **10**, 63.
Henry II (1333–1379), king of Castile 1369–1379, known also as count of Trastamara; reign of, **10**, 84–91, 114–116; seeks aid from French, **11**, 147–149; death of, **10**, 116.
Henry III, the "Sickly," or the "Infirm" (1379–1406), king of Castile 1390–1406; succeeds Juan I, **10**, 119; subdues his nobles, **10**, 120; death of, **10**, 121.
Henry IV, the "Impotent" (1425–1474), king of Castile 1454–1474; reign of, **10**, 128 seq.
Henry, Latin emperor of Constantinople 1206–1216, count of Flanders and Hainault; reign of, **7**, 296–298; marries Bulgarian princess, **24**, 171.

Henry II, king of Cyprus; makes treaty with sultan of Egypt (ca. 1289), **8**, 453; at siege of Acre (1291), **8**, 454.
Henry I, "Beauclerc" (1068–1135), king of England 1100–1135; main treatment, **18**, 228–240; publishes charter of liberties, **18**, 228–229; defeats Louis the Fat at Brenneville, **11**, 31–32; marries Maud (Matilda), daughter of Malcom Canmore, **18**, 229–230; **21**, 35; conquers Normandy (battle of Tinchebray), **11**, 30; **18**, 232–233; quarrel of, with Anselm, **18**, 234–235; death of son and question of succession, **18**, 237–240; character and death of, **18**, 239–240.
Henry II, Plantagenet (1133–1189), king of England 1154–1189; main treatment, **18**, 257–304; birth, **18**, 240; before accession, **18**, 253–255; relations with Adrian IV, **21**, 366; marries Eleanor of Aquitaine, **11**, 34; **18**, 258; reforms of, **18**, 259–261, 287; campaign of, against Welsh, **18**, 261; conquests of, in Brittany, **18**, 202; concludes peace with France, **18**, 263; Becket and, **18**, 263–270, 271–277, 284; quells revolts in Wales and Brittany, **18**, 270–271; Dermot MacMurrough and, **21**, 367, 372; state of Ireland during reign of, **18**, 277–279; invasion of Ireland by, **18**, 279–283; **21**, 374–376; policy towards Ireland, **21**, 376–378; makes son, John, lord of Ireland, **18**, 283–284; revolt of sons of, **18**, 284–287; humbles himself before tomb of Becket, **18**, 286; third crusade and, **8**, 379, 380, 381; **18**, 288; his sons Richard and John rebel against, **11**, 47; **18**, 288; children of, **18**, 289; last years and death of, **18**, 287–289; characterisations of, **18**, 290–294; legislation of, **18**, 294–296.
Henry (III) of Winchester (1207–1272), king of England 1216–1272; main treatment, **18**, 356–389; coronation of, **18**, 363; under regency of William Marshal, earl of Pembroke (battles of Lincoln and Dover), **18**, 363–368; under regency of Hubert de Burgh, **18**, 368–372; order of, respecting church offices in Ireland, **21**, 381; marries Eleanor of Provence, **18**, 372; quarrels with barons and is forced to grant Provisions of Oxford, **18**, 373–378; repudiates Provisions of Oxford, **18**, 379–380; assemblies under, **18**, 426; defeated by barons at Lewes, **18**, 380–381; **21**, 55; in captivity, **18**, 381; rescued by his son Edward at battle of Evesham, **18**, 383; restoration of, **18**, 387; attitude of, towards crusade, **8**, 450 seq.; death of, **18**, 386; character of, **18**, 389.
Henry (IV) of Lancaster (1367–1413), king of England; main treatment, **18**, 515–526; joins Gloucester in revolt against Richard II (1387), **18**, 500; power of, under Richard II, **18**, 501; banishment of, **18**, 504–505; returns to England and overthrows Richard II, **18**, 505–508; claim of, to throne, **18**, 508–509, 515; Welsh revolt against, **18**, 517–518; religious persecution under, **18**, 520–521; invades Scotland, **18**, 521–522; **21**, 162; James I of Scotland and, **21**, 171; ally of d'Armagnac and of John the Fearless, **11**, 167; relations of, with son (Henry V), **18**, 526; death of, **18**, 526; death of, interrupts plan for crusade, **8**, 455; Ireland under, **21**, 390.
Henry (V) of Monmouth (1387–1422), king of England 1413–1422; main treatment, **18**, 527–544; operations of, against Welsh insurgents, **18**, 518, 524; dissolute youth of, **18**, 526; accession of, **18**, 527; conspiracy against, **18**, 530; early relations of, with France, **18**, 528–529; invasion of France and battle of Agincourt, **11**, 169–174; **18**, 530–536; master of Caen, **11**, 174; second expedition against France (siege of Rouen), **11**, 176–177; concludes Treaty of Troyes, **11**, 179; marriage of, **11**, 179; struggle with the dauphin, **11**, 180–181; Ireland under, **21**, 390; death of, **11**, 182; **18**, 542–543; character of, **18**, 543–544.
Henry (VI) of Windsor (1421–1471), king of England 1422–1461; main treatment, **18**, 545–579; birth of, **11**, 182; proclaimed king of France, **11**, 182; minority of, **11**, 187; **18**, 545; legitimacy of claim to France, **11**, 193; coronation of, at Paris, **11**, 220; **18**, 557; marriage of, **11**, 235; **18**, 558; siege of Orleans, **18**, 550–555; burning of Joan of Arc, **18**, 555–557; loses possessions in France, **11**, 238 seq., 241; **18**, 557–558; Jack Cade's rebellion, **18**, 566–569; insanity of, **18**, 571; loses crown in war with Yorkists, **18**, 571–583; character of, **18**, 549, 561; restoration of, **18**, 591–592; cause of, finally lost at battles of Barnet and Tewkesbury, **18**, 594–597; death of, **18**, 598.
Henry (VII) Tudor (1457–1509), king of England 1485–1509; main treatment of, **19**, 13–53; early life of, **18**, 622; **19**, 13; wins battle of Bosworth Field, **18**, 623–625; marriage of, **19**, 19; quells rebellion of Lambert Simnel, **19**, 21–24; parliament and, **19**, 15–18, 24, 30; makes treaty with Hans of Denmark (1489), **16**, 228; forest districts and, **16**, 560–562; interest of, in exploration, **22**, 454–455; war with France, **11**, 286–287; **19**, 25–28; quells rebellion of Perkin Warbeck, **19**, 28–31; Ireland under, **21**, 392–394; death of, **19**, 42; character of, **19**, 43–46; reviews of reign, **19**, 46–53.
Henry VIII (1491–1547), king of England 1509–1547; main treatment, **19**, 54–205; marriage with Catherine of Aragon, **19**, 39, 55–56; joins "Holy League" against France, **11**, 304 seq.; **19**, 59; Cardinal Wolsey and, **19**, 54–95; war with France (battle of the Spurs), **19**, 60–64; war with Scotland (Flodden Field), **19**, 59, 65–70; **21**, 238 seq.; alliance with Francis I of France, **11**, 308; **19**, 71–74; seeks imperial crown, **19**, 78–79; Field of the

Cloth of Gold, **19**, 79–81; execution of Buckingham, **19**, 81–83; rivalry with Francis I, **19**, 83–86; early resistance to Reformation, **19**, 97–98; given title of "Defender of the Faith," **19**, 98–100; tires of and divorces Catherine, **19**, 100–105, 106–113, 125–129, 134, 137–138; visit of, to France, **19**, 133; becomes "Supreme Head of the Church" (1531), **11**, 332; **19**, 130; early relations with Anne Boleyn, **19**, 71, 95, 102, 107; secret marriage of, to Anne Boleyn, **19**, 134; coronation of Anne Boleyn, **19**, 138–142; birth of Elizabeth, **19**, 142; separation of, from Rome, **19**, 144–145; Acts of Succession and Supremacy, **19**, 146–148; religious persecution under (death of Fisher and More), **19**, 148–156; appoints Cromwell vicar-general, **19**, 158; dissolution of the monasteries, **19**, 159–162; disgrace and death of Anne Boleyn, **19**, 163–177; marries Jane Seymour, **19**, 164–165, 176; northern insurrection and "Pilgrimage of Grace," **19**, 178–179; birth of Edward and death of Jane Seymour, **19**, 179–182; the Six Articles, **19**, 184–186; marriage of, to Anne of Cleves, **19**, 187–188; fall and execution of Cromwell, **19**, 189–190; marriage of, to Catherine Howard, **19**, 190–192; execution of Catherine Howard, **19**, 192–194; marriage of, to Catherine Parr, **19**, 194; war with Scotland and France, **19**, 194–197; negotiations of, with Charles V, **11**, 314, 334; **19**, 196; declared head of Irish Church, **21**, 400; last years and death of, **19**, 199–201; review of reign, **19**, 202–205; characterisation of, **19**, 55, 57, 61, 62, 96, 121, 156, 174, 176, 180, 186, 201 seq.; **22**, 491; estimate of reign, **19**, 202, 206 seq.

Henry I (ca. 1011–1060), king of France 1031–1060; establishes title by family war, **11**, 24; expeditions of, into Normandy, **11**, 25; transfers Burgundy to Robert the Old, **13**, 351; death of, **11**, 25.

Henry II (1519–1559), king of France 1547–1559; main treatment, **11**, 337–350; religious persecutions of, **11**, 339–341; war of, with Charles V, **11**, 342–346; in war of Parma (1551), **9**, 464 seq.; conquers bishoprics of Metz, Toul and Verdun, **11**, 342; at siege of Metz (1552), **11**, 343–346; retakes Calais from England, **11**, 347–348; concludes Treaty of Câteau-Cambrésis (1559), **11**, 348–349; death of, **11**, 350; characterisation of, **11**, 338.

Henry III (1551–1589), king of France 1574–1589; main treatment of, **11**, 380–394; refuses crown of Poland, **24**, 49; becomes king of France, **11**, 380; relations of, to The Holy League, **11**, 383; concludes Treaty of Bergerac, **11**, 384; in War of the three Henrys, **11**, 384–386; at battle of Coutras, **11**, 386–387; accepts Treaty of Union, **11**, 388; at meeting of the states general, **11**, 389; prepares ambuscade for Henry, duke of Guise, **11**, 390; assassination of, **11**, 394; characterisation of, **11**, 380 seq., 394.

Henry IV (1553–1610), king of France 1589–1610; main treatment of, as king of France, **11**, 395–421; as king of Navarre, **11**, 367–394; marries Margaret of Valois, **11**, 367; becomes ally of Henry III of France, **11**, 393; at battle of Coutras, **11**, 386–387; becomes king of France, **11**, 395; at battle of Ivry, **11**, 397–399; relations of, to Italy, **9**, 480 seq.; besieges Paris, **11**, 400 seq.; adopts Catholicism, **11**, 401 seq.; **13**, 529; coronation of, **11**, 402; bestows ecclesiastical emoluments, **11**, 404 seq.; Jesuits attempt murder of, **11**, 405; makes war on Spain, **11**, 405; **13**, 529; signs Peace of Vervins, **11**, 405; signs Edict of Nantes (1598), **11**, 405–406; second marriage of, **11**, 409; policy of, towards Charles Emmanuel I of Savoy, **9**, 504; feud of, with nobles, **11**, 412; dealings of, with de Biron, **11**, 412 seq.; war of, with Savoy, **11**, 413; relations of, to Venice, **9**, 514; relations of, with Mlle. de Montmorency, **11**, 414 seq.; political schemes of, **11**, 415 seq.; assassination of, **11**, 416; **22**, 556; characterisation of, **11**, 395, 417–421.

Henry V, king of France, see **Chambord**.

Henry (I) the "Fowler" (876–936 A.D.), king of Germany 919–936 A.D.; main treatment of, **7**, 598–607; contest with Conrad I before accession, **7**, 596–597; unifies empire, **7**, 599–600; preparations of, to withstand Hungarians, **7**, 601–603; recognised king of Lorraine, **13**, 278; wars of, with Wends and Slavs, **7**, 603–605; victory of, over Hungarians, **7**, 605–606; war of, with Danes, **7**, 607; defeats Gorm, **16**, 44; meeting of, with kings of France and Burgundy, **7**, 607.

Henry (II) the Saint (972–1024), king of Germany 1002–1024, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1014–1024; main treatment of, **7**, 626–629; war of, with Poland, **7**, 626–627; **24**, 10; piety of, **7**, 628; relations of, to Italy, **7**, 628; makes Gelderland a county, feudatory to Germany, **13**, 283; grants territories in Netherlands to Baldwin IV, **13**, 287.

Henry (III) the "Black" (1017–1056), king of Germany 1039–1056, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1046–1056; main treatment of, **7**, 638–645; reforms of, **7**, 639–640; subordinates papacy, **7**, 640–644; last years of, **7**, 645; interferes in papal dispute, **8**, 591.

Henry IV (1050–1106), king of Germany 1056–1106, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1084–1106; main treatment of, **7**, 646–656; quarrel of, with Pope Gregory VII, **7**, 648–649; **8**, 600, 601; **16**, 538; struggle with pope at Canossa, **8**, 600; besieges Rome, **7**, 654; Robert Guiscard and, **9**, 75, 76; negotiates with Sviatoslav, prince of Tchernigov, **17**, 123; last days and death of, **7**, 655–656; **8**, 601.

Henry V (1081–1125), king of Germany 1106–1125, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1111–1125; main treatment of, **7**, 656–659; quarrel of, with pope, **7**, 657; **8**, 60; marriage of, **7**, 657; war of, with Boleslaw III of Poland, **24**, 15; death of, ends Franconian dynasty, **7**, 659.

Henry VI (1165–1197), king of Germany 1190–1197, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1191–1197; main treatment of, **14**, 110–112; Richard Cœur de Lion and, **8**, 406; **14**, 110–111; **18**, 316; marriage of, with Constanza of Sicily, **9**, 61; overruns Sicily, **9**, 81–83; **14**, 111–112; invades Holland, **13**, 289; divides Lorraine into two parts, **13**, 290 note; attitude of, towards fourth crusade, **8**, 411; death of, **8**, 413; **14**, 112; **18**, 323.

Henry (VII) the Luxemburger (ca. 1276–1313) king of Germany 1308–1313, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1312–1313; main treatment of, **14**, 165–167; character of, **14**, 166; crowned king of Germany, **9**, 126; receives ambassadors from Italy, **9**, 129; at Genoa, **9**, 128–129; crowned emperor, **9**, 130; **14**, 167; death of, **9**, 131; **14**, 167.

Henry I (1512–1580), king of Portugal 1578–1580; regency of, **10**, 495; reign of, **10**, 499.

Henry (1211–1242), king of the Romans, son of Frederick II of Germany; crowned king, **14**, 114 note; rebellion of, **14**, 115; death of, **14**, 124.

Henry the Minstrel, called "Blind Harry" (fifteenth century), Scottish poet, **21**, 222 seq.

Henry (d. 1444), infante of Aragon, brother of the king of Navarre; conflict of, with Juan II, **10**, 125.

Henry X, the "Proud" (d. 1139), duke of Bavaria; alliance of, with Lothair II, **14**, 90.

Henry the "Lion" (1129–1195), duke of Bavaria and Saxony; plots against Conrad III, **14**, 95; invades Denmark, **14**, 102; pilgrimage of, to Jerusalem, **14**, 103; treachery to Frederick Barbarossa, **14**, 103 seq.; overwhelmed and exiled, **14**, 105; alliance confirmed with Hohenstaufens, **14**, 111; aids Valdemar I at Arkona, **16**, 150.

Henry (I) the "Warrior," duke of Brabant 1190–1235, **13**, 309.

Henry (d. 1112), count of Burgundy; receives gift of Portugal (1095), **10**, 50, 428; receives gift of Terra Portucalensis (Porto Cale), **10**, 427; conquers Mohammedans, **10**, 429; death of, **10**, 429.

Henry (d. 1197), count of Champagne, king of Jerusalem; election of, **8**, 395; death of, **8**, 413.

Henry (d. ca. 1184), son of Henry II, king of England; revolts against father, **18**, 285, 286.

Henry, archbishop of Mainz; deposition of (1346), **14**, 177.

Henry (1876–), duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; marries Queen Wilhelmina of Holland (1901), **14**, 66.

Henry, son of Boleslaw III of Poland; rules Sandomir and Lublin (1139), **24**, 27.

Henry the "Navigator" (1394–1460), prince of Portugal; voyages of, **10**, 459 seq.; discoveries of, **10**, 470.

Henry, prince of Prussia (1726–1802), brother of Frederick the Great; in Seven Years' War, **15**, 195; interview with Frederick before battle of Kunersdorf, **15**, 214; made governor-general of Prussian army, **15**, 217; in campaign of 1761, **15**, 221.

Henry, duke of Saxony (d. 1198), soldier and crusader; leads united forces in Syria, **8**, 411; death at Joppa, **8**, 413.

Henry, count of Schwerin; enmity of, towards King Valdemar II of Denmark, **16**, 162 seq.; abducts Valdemar, **16**, 163; restores Valdemar (1225), **16**, 164.

Henry (d. 1152), son of David I, king of Scotland; death of, **21**, 38.

Henry (II) the "Pious," duke of Silesia and prince of Poland 1239–1241; checks advance of Mongolians at Liegnitz, **14**, 118.

Henry (d. 1612), prince of Wales, son of James I; character and death of, **19**, 495.

Henry, bishop of Winchester, brother of Stephen, English prelate; as papal legate opposes Stephen (1139), **18**, 247; negotiates peace between Stephen and Henry II, **18**, 254; flees to Cluny after Henry II's accession, **18**, 261.

Henry of Carinthia (d. 1335), king of Bohemia; deposed, **14**, 166.

Henry of Lorraine, duke of Guise, see **Lorraine**.

Henry of Navarre, see **Henry IV**, king of France.

Henry of Trastamara, see **Henry II**, king of Castile.

Henry Raspe (d. 1247), landgrave of Thuringia, rival of Frederick II to imperial throne; elected emperor (1246), **14**, 117.

Henry, Colonel (d. 1898), French soldier; forgeries of, in Dreyfus case, **13**, 196.

Henry, Patrick (1736–1799), American patriot and orator; speaks against Stamp Act (1765), **23**, 232; influences Virginia assembly to espouse cause of Massachusetts (1774), **23**, 239.

Henryson or Henderson, Robert (fifteenth century), Scottish poet, **21**, 223.

Hensius, see **Hans**.

Hentzi, Samuel (1701–1749), Swiss conspirator; opposes aristocratic faction in Berne, **17**, 1–2.

Hentzy, Henry (1785–1849), Austrian soldier; in Hungarian uprising (1849), **14**, 655.

Hepburn, James, see **Bothwell**.

Hephæstion (d. 325 B.C.), favourite of Alexander the Great; commands Macedonian cavalry, **4**, 346, 348; marries Drypetis, **4**, 377; death of, **4**, 385, 387–388, 405.

Hephæstus, Greek god of fire; identified with Ptah, **1**, 181; cast out of heaven, **3**, 89; shield of Achilles wrought by, **3**, 55, 89, 91.

Hera (Roman Juno), in Greek mythology, the queen of heaven; wife of Zeus, **3**, 75, 102, 120, 182, 200, 405, 560.
Heraclea, in Magna Græcia; battle of (280 B.C.), **5**, 204, 205.
Heracleonas, Byzantine emperor (641 A.D.), **7**, 182.
Heracles, Greek demi-god, see Hercules.
Heracles, son of Alexander the Great, **4**, 377, 437, 441, 493.
Heraclian, count of Africa 408–414 A.D., under Honorius, **6**, 559; rebels, **6**, 565–566.
Heraclianus, Roman governor in Britain (197 A.D.), **18**, 20.
Heraclidæ, descendants of Heracles (Hercules); (1) in Greek tradition, leaders of Dorian invasion of Peloponnesus, **3**, 101–102, 115–116, 118, 151; in Macedon, **4**, 210; (2) early dynasty of Lydia, **2**, 389, 398–399, 421, 429–430; legendary end of, **2**, 446 seq.
Heraclides, Syracusan general; defends Syracuse against expedition from Athens (415 B.C.), **3**, 603.
Heraclides, a captain of Alexander the Great, **4**, 324, 388.
Heraclitus (ca. 535–475 B.C.), Greek philosopher of Ephesus; system of, **4** (introduction), xvii, xx.
Heraclius (ca. 575–641 A.D.), Byzantine emperor 610–641 A.D.; reign of, **7**, 155–182; wars of, in the East, **7**, 160–169; **8**, 94, 126, 158, 324.
Heraclius, patriarch of Jerusalem; visits England (1185) to urge Henry II to crusade, **18**, 287–288.
Heraclius (fifth century A.D.), favourite eunuch of Valentinian, **6**, 595, 597.
Heræum, The, ancient city of Argolis; archæology of, **3**, 43, 45, 51, 120.
Herappidas (fourth century B.C.), Spartan soldier; in Asia with Agesilaus, **4**, 102; in Corinthian War, **4**, 119.
Herat, city in western Afghanistan; Baber's description of, **24**, 304; attacked by Persians (1837), **22**, 206; captured (1856), **22**, 207; captured by Dost Muhammed (1863), **24**, 503.
Hérault de Séchelles, Marie Jean (1760–1794), French revolutionist; presents new constitution to republic, **12**, 309; arrested, **12**, 336.
Herbeds, an order of the priestly Magian caste of Persia, **2**, 638.
Herbert, Arthur, see Torrington.
Herbert, Henry, English diplomatist; ambassador of Queen Elizabeth to France 1597, **19**, 418.
Herbert, Sir Edward, English jurist and attorney-general; brings accusations against the "Five Members" (1642), **19**, 614.
Herbert, Sir Edward (seventeenth century), chief justice of England; suggests James II's tampering with the bench, **20**, 383.
Herbert, Henry Howard Molyneux, see Carnarvon, 4th Earl of.
Herbert, William and Thomas, see Pembroke.
Herberstein, Sigismund von (1486–1566), Austrian statesman; imperial ambassador to Moscow, **17**, 187.
Herculaneum, ancient city of Southern Italy; destroyed by eruption of Mt. Vesuvius 79 A.D., **4**, 250–254; library discovered in, **4**, 346; **5**, 26.
Hercules, hero of Greek mythology; traditions of, in Egypt, **1**, 213, 282–284, 286; in Phœnicia, **2**, 264, 276; captures the amazon Hippolyta, **2**, 440, 445; in Greek tradition, **3**, 69–72, 75, 78, 82, 97, 107, 172.
Herculians, Roman guards, **6**, 470, 504.
Herder, Johann Gottfried (1744–1803), German poet, **15**, 338 seq.
Herdonius, Appius, Sabine warrior; captures Roman capitol ca. 460 B.C., **5**, 142, 150.
Heredia, Pedro de (ca. 1500–1554), Spanish soldier; conquests of, in South America, **23**, 562.
Hereditary Settlement Act, an act passed by the Swedish estates (1544), **16**, 290.
Hereford, Duke of, see Henry IV, of England.
Hereford, Earls of, see Fitzosbern.
Heremon, Irish hero, see Erimon.
Hereros, revolt of, **15**, 565.
Heretico Comburendo, Statute de, statute for the burning of heretics, **18**, 520–521.
Hereward (d. 1072), English chieftain; long resistance of, to William the Conqueror, **18**, 184–185.
Her-Hor, high priest of Amen, Thebes (1075 B.C.); rule in Egypt, **1**, 74, 157–158, 160, 171, 175.
Heribert (eleventh century), archbishop of Milan; introduces standard-bearing car (*carrocio*) in Milan, **9**, 22.
Héribert of Vermandois, see Vermandois.
Héricourt, battle of, see Belfort, battle of.
Herimmi, Aramæan tribe, **1**, 406.
Herjulfson, Bjarni, voyage of, to Greenland (ca. 986 A.D.), **22**, 405.
Herkimer, Nicholas (1715–1777), American soldier; killed at battle of Oriskany, **23**, 264.
Hermaion-Thyesson, temple of Hermes in Lydia, **2**, 428.
Hermann, see Arminius.
Hermann of Luxemburg (d. 1088), crowned emperor of Germany, **7**, 654.
Hermann von Salza (1170–1239), master of the Teutonic order; urges Frederick II of Germany to the fifth crusade, **8**, 428.
Hermannstadt (Nagy-Szeben), town in Hungary; battles of (1442), **24**, 321; (1849), **14**, 654.
Hermanric (d. 376 A.D.), king of the Ostrogoths, **6**, 521–522.
Hermanric (Hermeric), king of the Suevi; ravages Spain (409 A.D.), **6**, 576; **10**, 15.
Hermenfrid, Neustrian noble; assassinates Ebroin (681 A.D.), **7**, 483.
Hermensen, Jacob van, see Arminius.
Hermes (Roman, Mercury), in Greek mythology, messenger of Zeus, and god of language, **3**, 481.
Hermes Trismegistus (Thoth, Tehuti), Egyptian god of letters; prophecy of, **1**, 195.

Hermias (fourth century B.C.), a Greek tyrant of Atarneus; rebels against Persia, **2**, 629.
Herminius, Titus, Roman soldier (ca. 500 B.C.); at the bridge with Horatius, **5**, 90; at Lake Regillus, **5**, 93, 94.
Hermippus (fifth century B.C.), Athenian comic poet; indicts Aspasia, **3**, 463.
Hermocrates (d. ca. 407 B.C.), Syracusan statesman, orator, and naval commander; speeches against Athens, **4**, 75; political creed of, compared with "Monroe Doctrine," **3**, 594, 595; takes fleet to Miletus to join Spartans, **3**, 620; Alcibiades fails to corrupt, **3**, 621; burns Syracusan ships after defeat of allied fleet by Athenians, **3**, 630; **4**, 203; exiled and slain, **4**, 203.
Hernandez, Venezuelan soldier; in revolt against Crespo (1898), **23**, 600.
Hernicans or Hernici, old Italian people of Latium; relations with Rome, **5**, 83, 121, 129, 142, 176, 183.
Herod I, "the Great," king of Judea 40–4 B.C., son of Antipater; made governor of Galilee by Antipater, **2**, 163; flees to Rome, **2**, 164; obtains throne through favour of Antony and Octavius, **2**, 164, 165; consecrated king in Rome, **2**, 165; brings about death of Antigonus, **2**, 165; destroys Aristobulus, the high priest, **2**, 166; Cleopatra's enmity toward, **2**, 166; prosperity of Judea under, **2**, 166; beheads Hyrcanus, **2**, 166; rebuilds the Temple at Jerusalem, **2**, 167; orders execution of Mariamne, **2**, 167; acknowledges dependence upon Rome, **6**, 139; death of, **2**, 167.
Herod Agrippa, see Agrippa I and Agrippa II.
Herod Antipas (4 B.C.–38 A.D.), son of Herod the Great; tetrarch of Galilee, **6**, 29–30, 139; deprived of tetrarchy by Caligula, **2**, 171.
Herod Philip (d. ca. 34 A.D.), son of Herod the Great and Cleopatra; founds city of Philippi, **6**, 29.
Herodias (first century A.D.), sister of Herod Agrippa I, wife of Herod Antipas, **2**, 171; **6**, 30.
Heroic Age, period of Greek history, **3**, 38, 66–98.
Herran, Pedro Alcantara (1800–1872), a Colombian general and statesman; president of Colombia, **23**, 602.
Herrera, José Joaquin de (1792–1854), Mexican general and statesman; proclaimed president, **23**, 625.
Herrera y Obes, Julio (ca. 1846–), Uruguayan statesman; administration of, as president, **23**, 619.
Herrick, Robert (1591–1674), English lyric poet; supports royalist cause in Civil War, **20**, 4.
Herries, 4th Lord of (sixteenth century), assists Mary Queen of Scots in flight to Dundrennan abbey (1568), **19**, 316; negotiations with Elizabeth, **19**, 317; at trial of Mary Queen of Scots, **19**, 320.
Herries, John Charles (1780–1855), English statesman and financier; becomes chancellor of the exchequer (1827), **21**, 535; differences with Huskisson precipitate fall of Goderich ministry (1828), **21**, 537.
Herrings (near Rouvray, France), battle of the (1429), **11**, 191; **18**, 551.
Hertford, Earl of, see Seymour, Edward.
Hertha, Scandinavian goddess, wife of Woden, **6**, 59.
Hertzberg, Ewald Friedrich, Count von (1725–1795), Prussian statesman; policy of, **15**, 264; opposes union of Prussia with Austria, **15**, 269.
Heruli, or Eruli, or Æruli, Germanic tribe; description of, **7**, 386; invade Gaul, **6**, 547; relations of Lombards with, **7**, 429–430; devastate Catalonia, **10**, 17.
Hervey, Augustus John, earl of Bristol (1724–1779), British diplomat; ambassador at Madrid (1761), **20**, 598–599; recalled, **20**, 599.
Hervey, John, Baron Hervey of Ickworth (1696-1743), English statesman; a parliamentary supporter of Walpole, **20**, 541.
Herwegh, Georg (1817–1875), German political poet; turns against Frederick William IV of Germany, **15**, 415.
Herzegovina or Hersek, Austrian province, formerly under Turkish rule; physical features of, **24**, 215; inhabitants of, **24**, 215; united with Turkey (ca. 1483), **24**, 331; Austrian occupation of (1874), **15**, 48; advantage of, to Austria-Hungary, **15**, 51; at war with Turkey (1877–1878), **17**, 602 seq.
Hesep-ti (Usaphaides or Semti), king of Egypt 4266 B.C., **1**, 68, 90, 91.
Hesham, Ommiad rulers of Spain, see Hisham.
Hesiod, Greek poet (ca. 735 B.C.); works of, edited by Greek scholars, **3**, 228, 229, 473.
Hess, Heinrich, Baron von (1788–1870), Austrian general; in war with Italy (1848), **14**, 644.
Hesse, grand duchy of German empire; revolts of (1830), **15**, 403; (1850), **15**, 457; political agitations in (1848), **15**, 438 seq.
Hestia, Greek goddess, see Vesta.
Hetæria or Ethniké Hetæria, Greek secret patriotic society; formation of (1894), **24**, 237.
Heth, son of Canaan, Hittites traditional descendants from, **2**, 380, 391.
Hexham, town in Northumberland, England; battle of (635 A.D., known as "Heaven's Field"), **18**, 50–51; battle of (1464), **18**, 583.
Heydeck, John of (sixteenth century), German soldier; commands troops of duke of Würtemberg (1546), **14**, 293; ally of Maurice of Saxony, **14**, 309.
Hezekiah, king of Judah (ca. 727 B.C.), **1**, 75; revolts against Assyria, seeks aid of Egypt, **2**, 39, 40, 115; religious reforms of, **2**, 114–115, 116; relations with Sennacherib, **1**, 177, 405–408.
Hezekiah, brother of Ananias the high priest; slain by Zealots (ca. 65 A.D.), **2**, 178.

Hezekiah (first century B.C.), Galilean robber chief; put to death by Herod I, **2**, 163.
Hia, town in China, conquered by Jenghiz Khan (1209), **24**, 278; revolt in, put down by Jenghiz Khan (1216), **24**, 283; campaigns of the Niu-tchi against (1214), **24**, 279.
Hicetas (d. ca. 339 B.C.), Syracusan soldier, tyrant of Leontini; wars of, with Dionysius, **4**, 206; overthrown by Timoleon, **14**, 207; death, **14**, 207
Hicetas, tyrant of Syracuse 288–279 B.C.; chosen general of Syracuse, **4**, 583.
Hickford, secretary to the duke of Norfolk; implicates his master in Rudolfi Plot (1571), **19**, 347.
Hicks, Pasha (William Hicks) (1831–1883), British officer in service of Khedive; defeated by Mohammed Ahmed (1883), **24**, 461.
Hicks-Beach, Sir Michael Edward (1837–), English statesman; precipitates fall of second Gladstone ministry, **21**, 647; resigns office of chancellor of exchequer (1902), **21**, 660.
Hidalgo y Costilla, Miguel (1753–1811), leader in Mexican war of independence, **23**, 622.
Hideyoshi, Toyotomi (the Taiko) (sixteenth century); early Japanese leader, **24**, 584, 588–589.
Hiero I (d. 467 B.C.), tyrant of Syracuse ca. 478–467 B.C.; defeats Etruscans at Cyme, **3**, 592; patron of literature, **3**, 501, 592.
Hiero II (ca. 307–216 B.C.), king of Syracuse; made commander and king of Siceliotes, **2**, 320; **4**, 585; **5**, 218; and the Mamertines, **5**, 218; code of, **5**, 326, 338; alliance with Rome, **5**, 219, 263, 338; death of, **5**, 263.
Hieroglyphics, Egyptian, see Writing.
Hieronymus, king of Syracuse 216–215 B.C.; reign of, **5**, 263.
Higden or Higdon (d. ca. 1363), an English chronicler; author of the Polychronicon, **18**, 497.
Higginson, Francis (ca. 1587–1630), an English colonial clergyman; conducts immigrants to Massachusetts (1629), **22**, 642.
High Commission, Court of, an extraordinary tribunal established in England in 1559 to try ecclesiastical causes; Elizabeth authorised to name commissioners, **19**, 276; as an engine of religious persecution under Tudors and Stuarts, **19**, 531; extension of, under Charles I, **19**, 568; Scotch demand abolition of, **19**, 575; abolition of (1641), **19**, 599.
Hildburghausen, Joseph Friedrich Wilhelm, Prince of (1702–1787), Austrian general; commands German troops at battle of Rossbach (1757), **12**, 74; defeated in Servia (1737), **24**, 410.
Hildebald (Hildibald) (544 A.D.), Gothic king; murdered, **7**, 110, 410.
Hildebrand, see Gregory VII.
Hildegard, wife of Charlemagne, **7**, 530.
Hildegard, Saint (ca. 1098–1179), a celebrated German abbess; visions of, **14**, 92; aids in raising crusade, **14**, 94.
Hilderic, king of Vandals (523 A.D.), clemency toward Christian churches, **7**, 88; assassination of, **7**, 92.
Hildichis, claimant to Lombard throne (548 A.D.), **7**, 432–433.
Hilkiah, Jewish high priest under Josiah, **2**, 117.
Hill, Abigail, see Masham.
Hill, Ambrose Powell (1825–1865), American soldier in Confederate service; commands van of Confederate Army at battle of Gettysburg, **23**, 438.
Hill, Rowland, Viscount (1772–1842), British soldier; defeated at Pamplona, **10**, 369; at battle of Waterloo, **12**, 628–629.
Hill, Sir Rowland (1795–1879), promoter of penny postage in Great Britain, **21**, 597.
Hiller, Johann von (1754–1819), Austrian general; defeated by Massena at battle of Ebelsberg (1809), **12**, 572; guards Italian frontiers, **17**, 485.
Hillsborough, Wills Hill, Earl of (1718–1793); appointed secretary of the colonies, **20**, 615–616.
Hiltrud, daughter of Charlemagne, **7**, 531.
Himera, ancient town of Sicily; battle of (480 B.C.), **2**, 312; **3**, 352.
Himeræus (d. 322 B.C.), friend of Demosthenes; death of, **4**, 470–471.
Himilco (ca. 400 B.C.), Carthaginian soldier; leads colonising expedition, **2**, 358–359; campaign in Sicily, **4**, 202, 204.
Himilco Phamæus, Carthaginian officer, deserts to Romans (149 B.C.), **5**, 308.
Himiltrud, wife of Charlemagne, **7**, 532.
Himu (sixteenth century), Indian vizir; invades eastern India, **22**, 26.
Himyar, progenitor of Himyarites, **8**, 102.
Himyarites, become rulers in Yemen (700 B.C.), **8**, 102.
Hincmar (ca. 806–882), archbishop of Rheims; gives way before Pope Nicholas I, **8**, 570, 571, 574; regains independence, **8**, 575; crowns Louis II king of France, **11**, 7; claims authority over king, **11**, 13.
Hind (seventh century A.D.), an Arabian woman; arouses vengeance against Moslems, **8**, 121–122.
Hindi, Sanskrit language of India, **2**, 488–490.
Hindmarsh, Captain, English soldier; governor of South Australia (1836), **22**, 246.
Hindustan, province of India; described, **2**, 485–487; ancient condition, **2**, 493; laws concerning Sudras, **2**, 514; courts compared with Persian, **2**, 641; see also India, Ancient, and India, British.
Hindustani, chief language of India, **2**, 490.
Hiong-nu, name given to the Chinese progenitors of the Turks, **24**, 260.
Hipparchus (d. 514 B.C.), tyrant of Athens; succeeds Pisistratus, **3**, 230, 231; death of, **3**, 232; expels Onomacritus, **3**, 286.
Hipparchus (ca. 160–125 B.C.), a Greek astronomer; discovers precession of equinoxes, **1**, 569.

Hipparete (fifth century B.C.); wife of Alcibiades, **3**, 585.
Hipparinus, tyrant of Syracuse (356 B.C.); nephew of Dion, **4**, 206.
Hippasians, see Aspasians.
Hippasus, ancestor of Pythagoras, **3**, 119.
Hippias (d. ca. 490 B.C.), tyrant of Athens; succeeds Pisistratus, **3**, 230, 231, 232; intrigues with Persia, **3**, 233, 234; exiled, **3**, 235; asks reinstatement, **3**, 263; conducts Persians to Marathon, **3**, 270; dream of, **3**, 271.
Hippias (ninth century B.C.), Greek sophist, contemporary of Socrates, **3**, 137, 459, 472.
Hippocoön, king of Laconia; death of, **3**, 71.
Hippocrates, Athenian general; defeated at Delium (425 B.C.), **3**, 580.
Hippocrates (ca. 460–ca. 377 B.C.), Greek physician, **3**, 471.
Hippocrates, a Syracusan general; war with Rome (214–212 B.C.), **5**, 263–265.
Hippodamia, legendary Greek princess, **3**, 107.
Hippodamus (fifth century B.C.), Milesian architect; lays out Piræus, **3**, 453.
Hippolochus, one of the Thirty Tyrants in Athens, **4**, 2.
Hippolyte, in classical mythology; an Amazonian queen, **2**, 440.
Hippolytus, Greek legendary hero, son of Theseus and Hippolyte, **2**, 440.
Hippomachus (d. ca. 403 B.C.), one of the Thirty Tyrants in Athens, **4**, 2; death of, **4**, 12.
Hippomenes, Athenian archon (722 B.C.), **3**, 163–164.
Hira or Heerah, a kingdom of Arabia, **8**, 106; abolished (ca. 600), **8**, 13, 93, 152.
Hiram I, king of Tyre about 1000 B.C.; relations of, with Solomon, **2**, 210, 279; wars against Cypriotes, **2**, 281; buildings, temples, and religious changes under, **2**, 280–281, 283, 355.
Hiram II, king of Tyre (ca. 800 B.C.); pays tribute to Assyria, **2**, 284.
Hiram III, king of Tyre; conquered by the Persians (538 B.C.), **2**, 287.
Hirpinians, a Latin tribe of Italy, **5**, 179, 258, 417.
Hirtius, Aulus (d. 43 B.C.), friend of Julius Cæsar, **5**, 576, 602; nominated for consul, **5**, 578; books ascribed to, **5**, 591, 615, 644; death of, **5**, 616.
Hirzel, aids Greeks in insurrection against Turkey (1821), **15**, 383.
Hisham (or Hesham) I, Ommayad ruler of Spain 788–796; invades Eastern Empire, **7**, 204; state of country under, **8**, 187; caliphate of, **8**, 187, 202.
Hisham II (965–ca. 1012), Ommayad ruler of Spain; reign of, **8**, 233 seq.
Hisham III, Ommayad ruler of Spain 1026–1031; reign of, **8**, 238.
Hispaniola, see Haiti.
Histiæus (d. 494 B.C.), tyrant of Miletus; advises Darius, **3**, 265, 288.
Hittites (Kheta, Khatti), Canaanitish tribe; main treatment, **2**, 391–399; Egyptian campaigns against, **1**, 143, 150–153; relations with Israelites, **2**, 65, 71; war with Lydia, **2**, 398, 429–430; coins, **2**, 433; monuments, **2**, 394; **3**, 48–49.
Hi-tzong (ca. 1150), Manchu emperor of China; defeated by Mongols, **24**, 273.
Hiung-nu, Turkish people; conquer Yue-chi (167–161 B.C.), **8**, 60.
Hivites, Canaanite people; subjugated by Saul (ca. 1020 B.C.), **2**, 79, 85.
Hoang ti (third century B.C.), emperor of China; wars of, with Turks, **24**, 263.
Hoar, George Frisbie (1826–1904), American statesman; introduces Presidential Succession Act in Congress 1886, **23**, 480.
Hobal, ancient Arab idol, **8**, 112.
Hobart, Sir Henry, English jurist; arrested with Eliot and other members of parliament by Charles I (1629), **19**, 560.
Hobbema, Myndaert (1638–1709), Dutch painter, **13**, 608.
Hobbes, Thomas (1588–1679), English philosopher, **20**, 315–316.
Hobhouse, Sir John Cam, Lord Broughton (1786–1869), English politician and writer; secretary for Ireland, **21**, 567.
Hobkirk's Hill, near Camden, South Carolina; British victory at (1781), **23**, 278.
Hoboken, town in New Jersey, opposite New York City; Dutch settlements at (1630), **23**, 7.
Hoby, Sir Philip; part of, in fall of Protector Somerset (1549–1550), **19**, 217.
Hoche, Lazare (1768–1797), French soldier; conducts defense of Dunkirk against English, **12**, 364; in command of the army of the Moselle, **12**, 366; in Brittany, **12**, 404; defeats émigrés near Quiberon, **12**, 405; attacks Vendean insurgents, **12**, 407; supersedes Pichegru in command on lower Rhine, **12**, 440; attempts to aid Barras in *coup d'état*, **12**, 446; death of, **12**, 449–451.
Hochkirch, village of Saxony; battle of (1758), **15**, 208–210.
Höchst, town of Hesse-Nassau, near Frankfort-on-the-Main; battle of (1622), **14** 337; (1795), **15**, 280.
Höchstädt, see Blenheim.
Hocquincourt, Charles de Monchy, Marshal de (1599–1658), French soldier; in first insurrection of the Fronde, **11**, 502.
Hodaibiya, place near Mecca; Peace of, between Mohammed and the Koreish (629 A.D.), **8**, 125.
Hodgkin, John, suffragan bishop of Bedford; in confirmation of Archbishop Parker of Canterbury (1559), **19**, 279.
Hodgson, General, British soldier, takes part in capture of Belle Île (1761), **20**, 597.
Hodierna, widow of Raymond I of Tripolis in Syria; assumes guardianship of son (ca. 1152), **8**, 364.
Hodson, Lieutenant, English soldier in India; kills sons of king of Delhi (1857), **22**, 187.
Hoecke, Jan van den (1611–1651), Flemish painter, **13**, 599.

Hoei Shin, Chinese priest, subject of a legend connecting him with discovery of America about 499 A.D., **22**, 401–402.
Hofer, Andreas (1767–1810), Tyrolese patriot; leads insurrection against France (1809), **14**, 562–564; defeats French under Lefebvre, **12**, 575; execution of, **14**, 564.
Hoffmann, August Heinrich (1798–1874), German poet; his patriotic lyrics, **15**, 415.
Hofmeyr, Jan Hendrik (1845–), South African statesman; head of Afrikander Bond in Cape Colony, **22**, 271.
Hogarth, William (1697–1764), English painter; satirises opposition to change in calendar in England **20**, 571.
Högfors, place in Sweden, on the Baltic; battle of (1789), **17**, 403.
Hogland, an island of Finland; battle of (1788), **17**, 401.
Hogue or Hague, La, French cape projecting into English Channel; battle of (1692), **11**, 602; **14**, 402; **20**, 433, 438.
Hohenfriedberg, village of Silesia, Prussia; battle of (1745), **14**, 432; **15**, 178–179.
Hohenlinden, village of Bavaria, east of Munich; battle of (1800), **12**, 507–508, **14**, 533.
Hohenlohe, Count of, Dutch leader in the war of emancipation against Spain; defeated at Hardenberg Heath (1580), **13**, 482; in the defence of Antwerp (1585), **13**, 513; hostile to earl of Leicester (1587), **13**, 523.
Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen, Prince Frederick Louis of (1746–1818), Prussian soldier; defeated at Jena, **12**, 551; **15**, 294.
Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, Chlodwig Karl Victor, Prince von (1819–1901), German statesman; succeeds Caprivi as chancellor of the empire (1894), **15**, 551; retires (1900), **15**, 565.
Hohenstaufen, a princely house of Swabia, in Germany, which held the German imperial throne 1138–1208 and 1215–1254, and that of Sicily and Naples 1194–1266; main treatment, **14**, 90–147; rise to fame, **7**, 653; **16**, 539; extinction of the line, **9**, 110; **14**, 128–129.
Hohenstaufen, political party, see Ghibellines.
Hohenwart, Karl Sigismund (1824–), Austrian statesman; resignation of, **15**, 40; influence of (1893), **15**, 57, 58.
Hohenzollern, the present royal house of Prussia and imperial line of Germany; main treatment, **15**, 108–565; origin of, **14**, 544; investiture of, with Brandenburg (1415), **14**, 214; rivalry with Habsburgs begins, **14**, 215; ability as rulers, **14**, 231.
Hojo, family of military rulers in Japan; supremacy of "old" Hojo line (1225–1333 A.D.), **24**, 588; fall of the "later" Hojo (1590), **24**, 589.
Holberg, Ludvig von (1684–1754), founder of Danish drama, **16**, 413–414.
Holderness, Robert d'Arcy, Earl of, English statesman; removed from ministry to make room for Bute (1761), **20**, 595.
Holger Danske (Ogier le Danois), legendary hero of the Danes, **16**, 41–42, 320.
Holkar, Jeswunt Rao (d. 1811), a chief of the Mahrattas in India; in war with British, **22**, 121.
Holkar, Mulhar Rao (d. 1833), a chief of the Mahrattas, son of the preceding; overthrown by British (1817–1818), **22**, 128.
Hollabrunn, town of Austria, northeast of Vienna; battle of (1805), **17**, 448–449.
Holland, see Netherlands.
Holland, Sir John, English soldier, half-brother of Richard II of England; in Scottish campaign (1385), **18**, 498.
Holles or Hollis, Denzil, Baron Holles (1599–1679), English politician; opposes Charles I in parliament (1629), **19**, 559–560; consulted by Charles I in regard to fate of Strafford (1641), **19**, 590; one of the Five Members charged by Charles I with treason (1642), **19**, 614.
Hollins, George Nichols (1799–1878), an American naval officer; enters the Confederate service, **23**, 417.
Hollis, John, see Newcastle.
Holmes, Obadiah, Baptist enthusiast; causes commotion in Massachusetts (1651), **23**, 117.
Holmes, Sir Robert, English naval officer; takes Dutch possessions in Africa (1663–1664), **20**, 245; trial of, **20**, 246; fails to capture Smyrna fleet (1672), **20**, 275.
Holmes, Admiral, British naval commander; at attack on Quebec (1759), **23**, 217, 218.
Holstein, the southern part of the province of Schleswig-Holstein (*q. v.*), Prussia.
Holstein, La Fayette Villaume (1763–1839), German soldier on the staff of Bolivar; his estimate of Bolivar, **23**, 591.
Holstein-Gottorp, Charles Frederick, Duke of (1702–1739); marries Anna Petrovna of Russia (1726), **17**, 328.
Holt, Sir John (1642–1709), English jurist; appointed chief justice (1689), **20**, 423.
Holt, Joseph (1807–1894), American jurist; becomes secretary of war, **23**, 412.
Holy Alliance, The, league formed by the sovereigns of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, and later joined by other rulers; establishment of (1815), **14**, 585; **15**, 326–327; supports Turkey in the Greek insurrection of 1821, **15**, 383; intervenes in Spain, **10**, 389.
Holy Grail, see Grail.
Holy Land, see Palestine.
Holy League, (1) a league formed (1511) to expel Louis XII of France from Italy, **19**, 58; (2) a league formed (1576) to annihilate the Huguenot party and place the Guises on the throne, **11**, 383–384, 401, 403, 405.
Holy Roman Empire, see Roman Empire, Later, and Germany.
Holy Roman Empire, Emperors of:
Charles the Great or Charlemagne 768–814 A.D., **7**, 520–556.
Louis the Pious 814–840 A.D., **7**, 557–565.
Lothair I 840–855 A.D., **7**, 565–573.

Ludwig the German 855–875 A.D., **7**, 574–582.
Charles (II) the Bald 875–881 A.D., **7**, 559–583.
Charles (III) the Fat 881–891 A.D., **7**, 587–589.
Guido 891–894 A.D., **7**, 591.
Lambert 894–896 A.D., **7**, 591–592.
Arnulf 896–899 A.D., **7**, 592–593.
Louis the Child (did not claim imperial title) 899–911 A.D., **7**, 593–595.
Conrad I (did not claim imperial title) 911–918 A.D., **7**, 596–597.
Henry (I) the Fowler (did not claim imperial title) 918–936 A.D., **7**, 598–607.
Otto (I) the Great 936–973 A.D. (crowned 962 A.D.), **7**, 608–621.
Otto II 973–983 A.D., **7**, 621–623.
Otto III 983–1002 A.D., **7**, 623–626.
Henry (II) the Saint 1002–1024 A.D., **7**, 626–629.
Conrad (II) the Salic 1024–1039 A.D., **7**, 630–638.
Henry (III) the Black 1039–1056 A.D., **7**, 638–645.
Henry IV 1056–1106 A.D., **7**, 646–656.
Henry V 1106–1125 A.D., **7**, 656–659.
Lothair II 1125–1137 A.D., **14**, 90.
Conrad III 1138–1152 A.D., **14**, 90–95.
Frederick (I) Barbarossa 1152–1190 A.D., **14**, 95–109.
Henry VI 1190–1197 A.D., **14**, 110–112.
Philip and Otto IV (rivals) 1197–1208 A.D., **14**, 112.
Otto IV 1208–1215 A.D., **14**, 112–113.
Frederick II 1215–1250 A. D., **14**, 113–118.
Henry Raspe, rival of Frederick II 1246 A.D., **14**, 117.
William of Holland, rival of Frederick II 1246–1247 A.D., **14**, 117.
Conrad IV 1250–1254 A.D., **14**, 124.
Interregnum 1254–1273 A.D., **14**, 124–131.
Rudolf of Habsburg 1273–1291 A.D., **14**, 148–158.
Adolphus of Nassau 1292–1298 A.D., **14**, 158–159.
Albert I of Habsburg 1298–1308 A.D., **14**, 160–165.
Henry VII of Luxemburg 1308–1313 A.D., **14**, 165–167.
Ludwig of Bavaria 1314–1347 A.D., **14**, 169–178.
Frederick the Handsome, rival of Ludwig the Bavarian 1314–1330 A.D., **14**, 169–173.
Charles IV of Luxemburg 1347–1378 A.D., **14**, 179–190.
Gontram or Günther of Schwarzburg, rival of Charles IV, 1349 A.D., **14**, 180.
Wenceslaus 1378–1400 A.D., **14**, 191–194.
Rupert of the Palatinate 1400–1410 A.D., **14**, 194–199.
Sigismund of Luxemburg 1410–1437 A.D., **14**, 199–215.
Jobst of Moravia, rival of Gontram, 1410–1411 A.D., **14**, 199.
Albert II of Habsburg 1438–1439 A.D., **14**, 216–218.
Frederick III 1440–1493 A.D., **14**, 218–237.
Maximilian I 1493–1519 A.D., **14**, 237–247.
Charles V 1519–1558 A.D., **14**, 248–315.
Ferdinand I 1558–1564 A.D., **14**, 318–316.
Maximilian II 1564–1576 A.D., **14**, 318–320.
Rudolf II 1576–1612 A.D., **14**, 320–327.
Matthias 1612–1619 A.D., **14**, 327–328.
Ferdinand II 1619–1637 A.D., **14**, 329–372.
Ferdinand III 1637–1657 A.D., **14**, 372–390.
Leopold I 1658–1705 A.D., **14**, 390–411.
Joseph I 1705–1711 A.D., **14**, 411–415.
Charles VI 1711–1740 A.D., **14**, 415–424.
Charles VII 1742–1745 A.D., **14**, 431.
Francis (I) Stephen 1745–1765 A.D., **14**, 432–447.
Joseph II 1765–1790 A.D., **14**, 447–490.
Leopold II 1790–1792 A.D., **14**, 491–505.
Francis II 1792–1806 A.D., **14**, 505–538.
Holy See, see Papacy.
Holywell Haugh, plain in Scotland; meeting of Scottish nobles at (1291), **18**, 402.
Holzapfel, Peter (Melander) (1585–1648) German soldier; becomes commander of imperial forces in Thirty Years' War, **14**, 381; death, **14**, 382.
Home Rule, in British politics designates movement to provide a separate legislature for Ireland; attitude of Gladstone to, **21**, 648; Salisbury's resistance to, **21**, 648; Gladstone introduces Home Rule Bill (1893), **21**, 650.
Homer (ca. 1000 B.C.?), a Greek poet, reputed author of Iliad and Odyssey; poems of, **3**, 76–77.
Homestead Act, a law passed by Congress of United States providing for the settlement of public lands (1862), **23**, 421.
Homildon (Humbledon) Hill, an elevation near Wooler, England; battle of (1402), **18**, 522; **21**, 163.
Homs, see Emesa.
Honain, valley in Arabia; battle of (630 A.D.), **8**, 128–129.
Hondschoote, town in France; battle of (1793), **12**, 364.
Hong-Kong, island off coast of China; ceded to England (1842), **24**, 546.
Honoria, Justa Grata (b. ca. 418 A.D.), a Roman princess; betrothed to Attila, **6**, 584; lands of, demanded by Attila, **6**, 591; Attila surrenders Italy for, **6**, 593–594.
Honorius, Flavius (384–423 A.D.), emperor of the West 395–423 A.D.; accession of, **6**, 535; under guardianship of Stilicho, **6**, 548; marriage of, **6**, 543; in war with Alaric, **6**, 550–571; hostility of, to Arcadius, **6**, 541, 572; intervention of, in election of Pope Boniface, **8**, 527; death of, **6** 572; **10**, 16; characterisation of, **6**, 543.
Honorius I (d. 638 A.D.), pope 625–638 A.D.; seeks to end monothelite controversy, **8**, 540.

Honorius II (Peter Cadalous) (d. 1073), pope 1061–1064; anti-pope to Alexander II, **8**, 592–593.
Honorius II (Lambert di Tagnano) (d. 1130), pope 1124–1130; contention of, with Count Roger of Sicily, **8**, 603.
Honorius III (Cencio Savelli) (d. 1227), pope 1216–1227; crowns Frederick II emperor, **9**, 90; relations of, with Frederick II, **8**, 428, 615; annuls prohibition against the holding of church offices by Irishmen, **21**, 381; takes part of Valdemar II of Denmark, **16**, 163–164.
Honorius IV (Giacomo Savelli) (1210–1287), pope 1285–1287; pontificate of, **8**, 617.
Hood, John Bell (1831–1879), American soldier in Confederate service; supersedes General Johnston in command of Confederate army in Georgia, **23**, 444; commands Confederate forces at Atlanta, **23**, 444; commands Confederate armies in Tennessee, **23**, 445; defeated by General Thomas at battle of Nashville, **23**, 446.
Hood, Samuel, 1st Viscount (1724–1816), English admiral; in the West Indies, **20**, 639; captures Toulon, **12**, 371.
Hooft, Pieter Cornelissen (1581–1647), Dutch writer; characterisation of, **13**, 594–595.
Hoogly (Hugli), a city of India; stormed by the English, **22**, 57.
Hooker, Joseph (1814–1879), American officer; at battle of Groveton and at second battle of Bull Run, **23**, 432; battle of Antietam; **23**, 433; succeeds Burnside in command of Army of the Potomac, **23**, 436; commands Union army at battle of Chancellorsville, **23**, 436–437; superseded in command of the Army of the Potomac by General Meade, **23**, 437; at battle of Chattanooga, **23**, 442–443; estimate of, as a military commander, **23**, 437.
Hooker, Richard (ca. 1553–1600), English clergyman; characterisation of his *Ecclesiastical Polity*, **19**, 453.
Hooker, Thomas (ca. 1586–1647), American colonial clergyman; arrives in Massachusetts, **22**, 647; leads colonists into Connecticut, **23**, 105.
Hooks and Cods, Wars of the, a series of wars between William IV of Holland and Margaret of Hainault (fourteenth century), **13**, 336–338.
Hooper, John (ca. 1495–1555), English Protestant bishop; refuses to submit to appointed forms of consecration, **19**, 448; trial and execution of, **19**, 246–247.
Hope, John Adrian Louis, seventh earl of Hopetoun (1860–), English colonial governor; becomes first governor-general of the Australian commonwealth, **22**, 258.
Hope, Sir John, British soldier; in Peninsular campaign (1814), **10**, 371.
Hopetoun, Lord, see **Hope, John Adrian Louis.**
Hophra, see **Uah-ab-Ra.**
Hopkins, Esek (1718–1802), American naval officer; British blockade squadron of, **23**, 259; captures New Providence, **23**, 272.
Hor (Horus), Egyptian sun-god; recognition of, **1**, 140; daily struggles of, with Set, **1**, 221; **2**, 353.
Horace (Quintus Horatius Flaccus) (65–8 B.C.), Roman poet; sketch of, **5**, 650–651; criticism of, **6**, 105–106.
Horatii, The Three, three brothers celebrated in the reign of Tullus Hostilius; combat of, with the Curiatii, **5**, 77–79.
Horatius, Marcus (sixth century B.C.), Roman magistrate; elected to office, **5**, 89–90.
Horatius, Publius (Cocles) (sixth century B.C.), Roman legendary hero; defends bridge against Etruscans, **5**, 90–92.
Hor-em-heb, Egyptian general; lessens the power of Thebes (ca. 1500 B.C.), **1**, 140–142.
Hormuzd (Ohrmazd) I, king of Persia 272–273 A.D.; reign of, **8**, 79.
Hormuzd II, king of Persia 303–309 A.D.; reign of, **8**, 80.
Hormuzd III, king of Persia 457–459 A.D.; disputes the succession, **8**, 85; death of, **8**, 85.
Hormuzd IV, king of Persia 578–590 A.D.; reign of, **7**, 144; **8**, 91–92.
Hormuzd V, king of Persia ca. 631 A.D.; made king by the army, **8**, 96.
Horn, Arvid Bernhard, Count (1664–1742), Swedish statesman; in Polish War, **16**, 377; as leader of "Caps," **16**, 401.
Horn, Charles, Swedish soldier; defends Narva (1590), **17**, 217.
Horn, Count Gustaf of (1592–1657), Swedish soldier; at battle of Breitenfeld, **14**, 353–354.
Horn, or Hoorn, Philippe de Montmorency-Nivelle, Count of (1522–1568), a Flemish admiral; in Low Countries, **10**, 241; **13**, 397; escorts Philip II to Spain, **13**, 383; falls into the hands of the Spanish, **13**, 416; tried by the "Blood Council," **13**, 421–422.
Horne, John, see **Tooke, Horne.**
Hornets' Nest, Union position in battle of Shiloh, **23**, 428.
Hornkranz, a fortified place in southwest Africa; siege of (1893), **15**, 562.
Hor-Pasebkhanu II, king of Egypt (1000 B.C.), **1**, 172–173.
Horsa (d. 455 A.D.), early Jute leader; accompanies Hengist in conquest of Britain, **18**, 30; death of, **18**, 35.
Hortensian Law, passed in Rome (ca. 286 B.C.), **5**, 198.
Hortensius, Quintus, Roman dictator 290 B.C.; puts an end to Samnite War, **5**, 198.
Hortensius, Quintus, (114–150 B.C.); Roman orator; defends Dolabella, **5**, 462; chosen consul, **5**, 463; opposes measure instituting imperator, **5**, 465; character of, **5**, 475; as friend of Cicero, **5**, 620; oratorical power of, **5**, 643.
Horuj, see **Arudj.**
Horus, see **Hor.**
Hosain ben Ali, bey of Tunis; establishes reigning dynasty (1705), **24**, 485.

Hosein or Husein (seventh century), son of Ali, Arabian ruler; fights against Syrians, **8**, 173–174; opposes Yazid, **8**, 177.
Hosein ben Numair (seventh century), Arabian soldier; besieges Mecca, **8**, 178.
Hoshea (eighth century B.C.), king of Israel; relations to Assyria, **1**, 395; reign, **2**, 114.
Hosier, Admiral (d. 1726), commands English squadron blockading Porto Bello, 535.
Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem, Knights Hospitaler, Knights of St. John, or Knights of Malta, Order of the; foundation of, **8**, 355, 460; capture Rhodes, **7**, 324; side with Richard I, **8**, 388; at Joppa (1192), **8**, 396; seek aid of Europe, **8**, 410; enmity of, toward Frederick II, **8**, 427, 430; make treaty with sultan of Egypt (1240), **8**, 432; rebuild walls of Jerusalem, **8**, 433; combats of, with Red Cross Knights, **8**, 448; defend fortress of Karak, **8**, 450; receive estates of Templars, **8**, 459; in England, **18**, 439, 440; provisions of Peace of Amiens, concerning, **21**, 461.
Hostilianus (third century A.D.), Roman prince, son of Decius; adopted by Gallus (251 A.D.), **6**, 414.
Hostilius, Hostus (d. 716 B.C.), Roman chief; in Sabine War, **5**, 65.
Hotham, Sir John, governor of Hull; refuses to admit Charles I (1642), **19**, 622.
Hotspur, see **Percy, Henry.**
Hottentots, South African race; reduced to slavery by Dutch, **22**, 266; emancipation of (1834), **22**, 267.
Houchard, Jean Nicolas (1740–1793), French soldier; at battles of Wattignies, **12**, 358; commander-in-chief at Dunkirk, **12**, 364; at battle of Hondschoote, **12**, 364; execution of, **12**, 365.
Houses of Parliament, British (old palace of Westminster); destroyed by fire (1834), **21**, 570.
Housecarls (Huscarles), body-guard of Canute and other Danish kings, **18**, 121, 126.
Houston, Samuel (1793–1863), American soldier and statesman; first president of Republic of Texas, **23**, 366; victory of, at San Jacinto (1836), **23**, 366; protests against secession of Texas, **23**, 409.
Houten, Van, Dutch politician; introduces bill governing franchise (passed 1896), **14**, 65.
Hovas, a tribe of Madagascar; difficulties of, with France, **13**, 198.
Howard, Lady Catherine (1520–1542), fifth wife of Henry VIII of England; marriage, **19**, 190; character, **19**, 191; accusations against, **19**, 191; imprisonment and trial, **19**, 192; execution, **19**, 193.
Howard, Charles, baron of Effingham (1536–1624), English naval commander; admiral of English fleet at Cadiz (1596), **10**, 507; **19**, 414; made earl of Nottingham, **19**, 415.
Howard, Edward, English naval commander of sixteenth century; ravages coast of Brittany, **19**, 60.
Howard, Frances, wife of Carr; complicity of, in murder of Sir Thomas Overbury (1613), **19**, 496.
Howard, Francis, baron of Effingham (ca. 1630–1694); a British governor in America, appointed by Charles II (1684), **23**, 133; concludes treaty with the Five Nations (1684), **23**, 156.
Howard, Henry, see **Northampton, Earl of.**
Howard, Henry (ca. 1517–1547), earl of Surrey, English poet; charges against, **19**, 200; execution, **19**, 201; works of, **19**, 200 note, 204 note.
Howard, Jacob M. (1805–1871), American lawyer and politician; proposes name for new republican party, **23**, 396.
Howard, John (d. 1485), 1st duke of Norfolk, English soldier; at coronation of Richard III (1483), **18**, 613; killed at Bosworth Field, **18**, 624.
Howard, Oliver O. (1830–), American soldier; commands corps at battle of Chancellorville, **23**, 437; commands corps in "March to the Sea," **23**, 445.
Howard, Thomas (1443–1524), earl of Surrey and 2nd duke of Norfolk, English soldier and politician; lord treasurer, **19**, 57; defeats Scotch at Flodden Field, **19**, 65–70.
Howard, Thomas (1473–1553), earl of Surrey and 3rd duke of Norfolk, English statesman and soldier; defeats Andrew Barton, **19**, 59; at Flodden Field (1513), **19**, 65; lord deputy of Ireland, **19**, 85; **21**, 398; commands expedition to France, **19**, 85–86; invades Scotland, **19**, 88; subdues popular uprising in Suffolk, **19**, 91; president of council, **19**, 121; recalled from France, **19**, 143; convicted of treason, **19**, 200, 201.
Howard, Thomas (1536–1572), 4th duke of Norfolk, English politician; plans to marry Mary Queen of Scots, **19**, 335; suspicions against, in Rudolfi plot, **19**, 346; trial and conviction of, **19**, 347; execution, **19**, 348.
Howard, Lord Thomas, English commander at capture of Cadiz (1596), **19**, 414.
Howard, William, see **Stafford, Viscount.**
Howe, George Augustus (1724–1758), Viscount Howe, English soldier; killed in expedition against Ticonderoga, **23**, 215.
Howe, Joseph (1804–1873), Canadian statesman; leader of liberal party in Nova Scotia, **22**, 341.
Howe, Richard (1726–1799), first earl Howe, British naval commander; in assault on New York, **23**, 255; victory over French at Ushant, **21**, 455.
Howe, William (1729–1814), Viscount Howe, English general; arrives in colonies, **23**, 246; succeeds General Gage in command of British troops at Boston, **23**, 250; victory of, at New York, **23**, 255; operations of, on the Hudson, **23**, 259; sends Cornwallis against Washington, **23**, 260; defeats Washington, **23**, 266.
Hrolf, duke of Normandy, see **Rollo.**
Huainacapac, inca of Peru; conquers Quito (1475), **23**, 539.

Huascar, Inca chief; demands submission of Atahualpa, **23**, 543; asks aid from Pizarro, **23**, 543.
Hubertusburg, a castle in Saxony; Peace of (1763), **15**, 225.
Hübner, Johann, a Silesian; challenges Wycliffe's writings (1403), **14**, 198.
Huddleston, John (seventeenth century), Benedictine monk; administers rites of Roman Catholic Church to Charles II, **20**, 311.
Hudson, Henry (d. 1611), English navigator; explorations of, **13**, 574; **22**, 453, 499, 611; John Fiske's estimate of, **22**, 500.
Hudson Bay Company, a British trading company in America; organisation and early history, **22**, 342–343; **23**, 66; in conflict with the French, **23**, 185; union of, with North West Company (1821), **22**, 343.
Hugh III (thirteenth century), king of Cyprus, **8**, 453.
Hugh (d. 1272), duke of Burgundy, joins crusade, **8**, 432.
Hugh (twelfth century), count of La Marche, **18**, 332, 333.
Hugh (1057–1102), count of Vermandois, leader in first crusade, **8**, 340; at siege of Antioch, **8**, 348.
Hugh Capet (d. 996 A.D.), king of France 987–996 A.D.; alliance of, with Otto II, **11**, 19; plans overthrow of Carlovingians, **11**, 20; crowned king of France, **11**, 21; war with Charles of Lorraine, **7**, 623; **11**, 22; character of, **11**, 23.
Hugh de St. Victor or Hugo von Blankenburg (1097–1141), French theologian; invents scientific mysticism, **14**, 92.
Hugh the Constable (eleventh century), a Norman; at battle of Hastings, **18**, 155.
Hugh the Great (d. 956 A.D.), French nobleman; defeats Charles the Simple, **11**, 16; takes Louis IV of France prisoner, **11**, 18.
Hugh the Wolf (eleventh century), Norman chief under William the Conqueror; defeats the Welsh, **18**, 183.
Hugo, king of Italy 925–946 A.D.; accession, **7**, 592–593; marries Marozia, **8**, 581; driven out of Rome by Alberic, **8**, 582.
Hugo, Victor-Marie (1802–1885), French author; exiled, **13**, 124.
Hugo von Blankenburg, see Hugh de St. Victor.
Hugli, see Hoogly.
Huguenots, protestants in France; enemies of Guise party, **11**, 353–354; come to an understanding with Charles IX (1570), **13**, 426; in Switzerland, **16**, 635; led by prince of Condé, **19**, 329–330; progress of, in France, **19**, 330; aided by Queen Elizabeth of England, **19**, 337; massacre of, on St. Bartholomew's Day (1572), **19**, 350; found colonies in America, **22**, 547.
Hui Neill, Irish clan, dominant from fifth to tenth centuries A.D., **21**, 342–345; in battle of Culdrevny (561), **21**, 8.
Hulagu or Huluku (1217–1265), a Mongolian ruler; dominions of, in Asia Minor, **7**, 311; expedition of, against Moslems, **24**, 290; founds observatory of Maragha, **24**, 492.
Huldin, king of Huns 405 A.D.; aids Honorius, **7**, 46.
Hull, Isaac (1773–1843), American naval officer; in war of 1812, **23**, 335.
Hull, William (1753–1825), American general; invades Canada, **23**, 330; surrenders to General Brock, **23**, 330.
Hulsen, Prussian general in Seven Years' War, **15**, 196.
Huluku, see Hulagu.
Humayun (d. 1556), Great Mogul; wars against Bahadur of Guzerat, **22**, 25; defeats Sekunder at battle of Sirhind, **22**, 25; re-enters Delhi, **22**, 25.
Humbert I (1844–1900), king of Italy; reign of, **9**, 628–630; attempted assassination of (1878), **9**, 630; visit to Austria furthers triple alliance, **9**, 631; assassination of, **9**, 633.
Humbert II, duke of Savoy 1091, **9**, 502.
Humbert III, duke of Savoy 1103, **9**, 502.
Humbert de Beaujeu, Sir (thirteenth century), constable of France; at battle of Mansura, **8**, 439–441.
Humbert, Joseph Amable (1760–1823), French soldier; commands French forces in Ireland (1798), **21**, 442.
Humbert the Whitehanded (d. 1048), father of Amadeus I; founds house of Savoy, **9**, 502.
Humbledon Hill, see Homildon Hill.
Humble, legendary king of Denmark, **16**, 7–8.
Humboldt, Baron Alexander Friedrich Heinrich von (1769–1859), German naturalist and scientist, **15**, 412.
Humboldt, Wilhelm von (1767–1835), German author and reformer; aids in restoration of Prussia, **15**, 303; as Prussian plenipotentiary at Assembly of Frankfort, **15**, 365; opposes Karlsbad Decrees, **15**, 372–373; agitation for recall of, **15**, 395.
Hume Castle, siege of (1570), **19**, 341.
Humières, Louis de Crévant, Marshal d' (d. 1694), French soldier; in Netherlands, **11**, 588; bombards Oudenarde, **11**, 597; occupies Liège, **11**, 600.
Humolova, battle of (1702), **17**, 268.
Hundred Years' War, a succession of wars between England and France (1338–1453); causes of, **11**, 98 seq.; **18**, 455; battle of Sluys or L'Écluse (1340), **11**, 104 seq.; **18**, 456; battle of Crécy (1346), **11**, 113; **18**, 461; siege of Calais (1347), **11**, 119; **18**, 465; battle of Poitiers (1356), **11**, 130; **18**, 473; first period of, ended, **11**, 141; Treaty of Brétigny (1360), **11**, 141; **18**, 476; end of Breton War, **11**, 146; the war in Castile, **11**, 147; **18**, 480; war in Flanders, **11**, 156; **18**, 497; battle of Agincourt (1415), **11**, 170; **18**, 533; siege of Rouen, **11**, 176; **18**, 538; Treaty of Troyes (1420), **11**, 178; **18**, 540; siege of Orleans (1428–1429), **11**, 190; **18**, 550; battle of the Herrings (1429), **11**, 191; **18**, 551; Joan of Arc in, **11**, 194 seq.; **18**, 551;

progress of France against England, **11**, 233; **18**, 557; end of, **11**, 238; **18**, 558.
Huneric, see Hunneric.
Hungarian Insurrection (1848–1849), a rising in Hungary against Ferdinand V and his government; prelude to, **14**, 603–604; events in February, **14**, 619; events in March, **14**, 622–627; at its height, **14**, 635–640; consequence, **14**, 649–650; estimate, **14**, 631–634.
Hungary, a country in central Europe; Magyars settle in (ca. 894 A.D.), **7**, 591; at war with Germany (ca. 915), **7**, 597–599; at war with Eastern Empire, **7**, 229, 252; rebellion in, against Holy Roman Empire, **7**, 645; takes lead in sixth crusade, **8**, 425; war of, with Turkey (1596), **24**, 373; revolution in (1848–1849), **14**, 655 seq.; declared independent by Kossuth (1849), **14**, 655; intellectual development of, in nineteenth century, **15**, 84; see also Austria-Hungary.
Hung-sin-tsuen, leader of Taipings (1850), **24**, 546, 547.
Hüningen, a town in Alsace; siege of (1815), **13**, 12.
Hunneric, Vandal prince; given as hostage to Rome (431 A.D.), **6**, 579.
Huns, people of Mongolian stock; history, manners, religion, etc., before invasion of Gaul, **7**, 45–60; invasion of Gaul and Italy (451–455 A.D.), **6**, 579–594; invasion of Byzantine Empire (540 A.D.), **4**, 551; (559 A.D.), **7**, 118, 127; in Dacia, **24**, 128–129; in Poland, **24**, 1.
Hunt, Henry (1773–1835), English political agitator; Spa-fields riots (1810), **21**, 501; in Manchester riots (1819), **21**, 509; charged with high treason, **21**, 510; elected to parliament from Preston (1830), **21**, 549.
Hunt, Robert, English clergyman and pioneer in America; one of the leaders of the Jamestown colony (1607), **22**, 569; kidnaps Indians in New England, **22**, 612.
Hunter, David (1802–1886), American soldier in Civil War; at Bull Run, **23**, 423; emancipatory order annulled, **23**, 435.
Hunter, John, English naval officer and administrator; becomes governor of New South Wales (1792), **22**, 236.
Hunter, Joseph (1783–1861), English clergyman and author; his investigations in the early history of the Pilgrims, **22**, 617.
Hunter, Robert (d. 1734), colonial governor of New York; his administration 1710–1719, **23**, 165–166.
Huntly, Alexander Gordon, 3rd Earl of (d. 1524), Scottish soldier; at Flodden Field (1513), **19**, 67–68.
Huntly, George Gordon, 5th Earl of (d. 1576), Scottish soldier and statesman; assumes government of Scotland as lieutenant of Mary (1570), **19**, 341; at odds with the regent Morton (1572), **19**, 351.
Hunyady, János (1387–1456), Hungarian warrior; wrests Servia from the Turks, **24**, 195; crosses the Balkans, **24**, 321; breaks treaty with Turks, **24**, 322; in the battle of Varna (1444), **24**, 323–324.
Hurlbut, Stephen Augustus (1815–1882), American soldier in Civil War; at battle of Shiloh (1862), **23**, 428.
Hurons (Wyandots), Indian tribe of North America; their struggle against the Iroquois, **22**, 516; Jesuits' mission work among, **23**, 69; visited by Father Claude Allouez (1665–1667), **23**, 71; the labours of Father Marquette among, **23**, 73.
Husain, shah of Persia 1694–1722; conquest of Persia by Afghans, **17**, 312–313.
Huscarles, see Housecarles.
Husein or Hussein, see Hosein.
Husein Kert, peasant ruler of Khorasan 1330–1333, **24**, 296.
Huskisson, William (1770–1830), English statesman; commercial reforms as president of board of trade, **21**, 526–527; views on the panic of 1825, **21**, 529; colonial secretary, **21**, 535; opposes repeal of Test Acts, **21**, 539; death of, **21**, 550.
Huss or Hus, John (1369–1415), Bohemian reformer; character, **14**, 198; rector of University of Prague, **14**, 198; rebels against ecclesiastical authority, **14**, 198–199; doctrines of, **14**, 199; trial and condemnation at Council of Constance, **14**, 202–205; martyrdom of, **14**, 205–207; summary of life, **8**, 635–636; Creighton on, **14**, 206–207; effect of execution, **14**, 207–208.
Hussein (1773–1838), last dey of Algiers; wages war against France, **13**, 42–44.
Hussein Pasha, Turkish general; defeated by Ibrahim Pasha (1831), **24**, 452.
Hussites, the followers of John Huss; effect of their agitation in the political affairs of Germany, **14**, 184; religious war caused by, **14**, 208–211.
Hustads, Spanish admiral; defeated by Dutch off Malabar (1605), **13**, 541–542.
Hutchinson, Anne Marbury (ca. 1590–1643), a preacher of Antinomian doctrines in early Massachusetts; her opinions and political influence, **23**, 100–102; exiled from Massachusetts, **23**, 103; killed by Indians, **23**, 12.
Hutchinson, John Hely; see Hely-Hutchinson.
Hutchinson, Thomas (1711–1780), American colonial statesman; advocates adoption of specie currency in Massachusetts, **23**, 199; his mansion burned during Stamp Act riots (1765), **23**, 232; superseded as governor of Massachusetts by General Gage (1774), **23**, 239.
Hutten, Ulrich von (1488–1523), German poet and humanist, **14**, 244.
Huvishka (Hoverki, Doerki), early Hindu king, **2**, 497.
Huy, a fortified town of Belgium in the province of Liège; reduced by the French (1693), **20**, 439; recovered by the English (1694), **20**, 440–441.
Huygens, Constantijn, (1596–1687), Dutch writer, **13**, 595.

Huysum, Jan van (1682–1749), Dutch painter, **13**, 609.
Hwang-ti, first Chinese monarch (2700 B.C.), **24**, 542.
Hwen Tsang, Chinese traveller in India (ca. 627–645 A.D.); his visits to India, **2**, 496, 500, 506; on Buddha, **2**, 535; on religious practices, **2**, 539.
Hwen-tzong, Manchurian emperor in China; treats with Mongols (1215), **24**, 279–280.
Hyacinthia, a solemn feast of ancient Sparta, **3**, 357, 358.
Hydarnes, Persian general (ca. 490 B.C.); his enmity to Miltiades, **3**, 280; governor in Asia Minor, **3**, 318–319.
Hydarnes, Persian general; in command of Immortal Band, **3**, 303; at Thermopylæ (480 B.C.), **3**, 323–324.
Hyde, Edward, earls of Clarendon, see Clarendon.
Hyde, Lawrence, earl of Rochester, see Rochester.
Hyde de Meuville, Jean Guillaume (1776–1857), French politician; member of cabinet, **13**, 39.
Hyde Park Riot (1866), **21**, 633.
Hyder Ali (d. 1782), ruler of Mysore in India; origin and character, **22**, 73; founds kingdom of Mysore, **22**, 74; in war with English (1767–1769), **22**, 74–75; government of, **22**, 76; uprising of (1780–1782), **22**, 96–98; death, **22**, 102.
Hye, Anton (1807–1894), Austrian professor and statesman; liberal leader in the March Revolution of 1848 in Vienna, **14**, 605, 623.
Hyksos or Shepherd Kings, a foreign dynasty which ruled in Egypt from the twenty-third to the eighteenth century B.C., forming Manetho's XVth to XVIIIth dynasties; advent of, **1**, 60; wars of, **1**, 116, 119–124; expulsion from Egypt, **1**, 127–129; chronology, **1**, 291.
Hylacomylus, see Waldzeemüller.
Hylleans, a traditional tribe of Dorian stock; in ancient Greece, **3**, 113, 116, 120, 121, 127.
Hyllus, in Greek legend, a son of Hercules, ancestor of the Dorian tribe of Hylleans (*q. v.*), **3**, 75, 113.
Hypaspists, a type of Macedonian infantry, **4**, 279.
Hypatius, leader in the revolt of the "Greens" at Constantinople (532 A.D.), **7**, 72; executed by order of Justinian, **7**, 73.
Hyperanthes (d. 480 B.C.), Persian prince, son of Darius; death of, at Thermopylæ, **3**, 325.
Hyperbolus (d. 411 B.C.), Athenian demagogue; ostracised, **3**, 245, 249–250.
Hyperboreans, name for the aborigines north of British Columbia, **22**, 507.
Hyperides (ca. 396–322 B.C.), Greek orator; saves Phryne, **3**, 485; **4**, 234; gains allies for Athens, **4**, 237; Alexander demands death of, **4**, 273; Antipater tortures and kills, **4**, 471.
Hyperion, son of Agamemnon, last king of Megara, **3**, 185.
Hypermenes, commands Lacedæmonian ships at Corcyra (373 B.C.), **4**, 146.
Hypsæus, P. Plautus, Roman politician; candidate for consul (52 B.C.), **5**, 511; found guilty of bribery, **5**, 513.
Hypsicratia, wife of Mithridates (66 B.C.), **5**, 473.
Hyrcania, a Scythian province on the Oxus River and the Caspian Sea; Jews imprisoned in, **2**, 133; subjugated by Persia, **2**, 607, 645; supplies cavalry in Persian army, **2**, 654.
Hyrcanus, John, a Maccabean prince of Judea 135–106 B.C., **2**, 159–160, 162.
Hyrcanus II (d. 30 B.C.), last Maccabean prince, **2**, 26–27, 162–166.
Hyrnethians, a Greek tribe, **3**, 120, 121.
Hyrnetho (ca. 1000 B.C.), legendary Greek ruler, **3**, 124.
Hyrodes, I (Orodes) king of Parthia; see Arsaces XIV.
Hystaspes (sixth century B.C.), Persian prince; the father of Darius, **2**, 594–595, 613; subjugates Hyrcania, **2**, 607.
Hystaspes, Persian prince, son of Darius; attempts to secure the succession (462 B.C.), **2**, 615–616.

I

Iachus, see Bacchus.
Iagello, see Jagello.
Iagushinski, Russian minister; concludes treaty of commerce with China (1730), **17**, 330; advises Anna Ivanovna in regard to the conditions of succession, **17**, 332.
Iandysus (third century B.C.), Scythian king; connection with Parthian migration, **8**, 55.
Iaropolk, prince of Kiev; annexes the Drevlians (977), **17**, 102.
Iaroslav, grand prince of Kiev 1019–1054; succeeds Sviatopolk, **17**, 107–110; code of laws, **17**, 110–115; administration of, **17**, 115–116; Olaf seeks refuge at court of, **16**, 76; defeated by Boleslaw I of Poland, **24**, 10; invades Poland, **24**, 12, 14.
Ibadites, schismatic sect of North Africa, **24**, 468.
Iberia, see Spain.
Iberians, ancient race in Spain and Portugal; slaves in the mines, **2**, 331; resembled by primeval Greek race, **3**, 34; send embassy to Alexander, **4**, 387; revolt against Rome, **4**, 543; first inhabitants of Spain, **10**, 1–4; see also Spain.
Iberville, Pierre Lemoyne, Sieur d' (1661–1706), French explorer and colonist in America; plants settlement in Louisiana, **23**, 80–81; in King William's War, **23**, 189.
Ibis, a bird resembling the stork, worshipped in Egypt, **1**, 228, 230.
Ibrahim, sultan of Turkey 1640–1648; reign of, **24**, 382.
Ibrahim (d. 1535), grand vizir under Suleiman I; rise of, **24**, 342–343; in Egypt, **24**, 344; conquests in Persia, **24**, 345; commands Turkish army in Hungary, **14**, 271; **24**, 349; death, **24**, 356.
Ibrahim Bey (ca. 1735–1817), mameluke chief in Egypt, **24**, 447.
Ibrahim of Aleppo (d. 1549), Mohammedan jurist; compiles legal code for Suleiman I, **24**, 362.
Ibrahim Pasha (1789–1848), viceroy of Egypt, son of Mehemet Ali; fights with Wahhabees, **24**, 450; in Turkish war with Greece, **24**, 232; at Navarino, **17**, 544; **24**, 233; campaign in Syria (1831), **24**, 451; receives pashalik of Adana, **24**, 452; made viceroy of Egypt (1848), **24**, 454; death, **24**, 455.
Ibrahim the Devil, Turkish soldier; war with Poland (1676), **24**, 62, 388.
Iceland, main treatment, **16**, 121–133; settlement of, **16**, 121–123; introduction of Christianity, **16**, 125–127; laws of, **16**, 127; language and literature, **16**, 128.
Icelus, freedman and favourite of Galba (68 A.D.), **6**, 226.
Iceni, British tribe; wars with Romans (61 A.D.), **6**, 188–193.
Ichneumons, worshipped in Egypt, **1**, 228.
Icilius, Lucius, a Roman, betrothed to Virginia (449 B.C.), **5**, 132–134, 137 note.
Icilius, Spurius (494–471 B.C.), law of; Roman plebeian statesman, **5**, 130.
Iconoclasts (image breakers), opponents of image worship, especially the sect in the Eastern Empire in eighth and ninth centuries, **7**, 207–210, 217–218; **8**, 544–548; war on monasteries, **8**, 550, 551; during reign of Nicephorus and Michael, **8**, 553; end of war of; images restored, **8**, 554; the frenzy of, in the Netherlands (1566), **13**, 402–407.
Ictinus (fifth century B.C.), Greek architect, **3**, 479, 482–483.
Idaho, state, United States of America, admitted to Union (1890), **23**, 483.
Iddesleigh, Henry, see Northcote, Sir Stafford.
Iden, Sir Alexander, kills Jack Cade (1450), **18**, 569.
Idibi'il, Arabian tribe; protects Assyria against Egypt (eighth century B.C.), **1**, 394.
Idomeneus, in Greek legend, takes part in siege of Troy, **3**, 80.
Idrieus, tyrant of Caria (350 B.C.), ally of Persia, **2**, 292, 627.
Idrisi, see Edrisi.
Idrisites, North African dynasty; establish themselves in Morocco (ca. 800), **24**, 469.
Idstedt, battle of (1850), **15**, 450.
Idumæa, see Edom.
Ielisavetpol, battle of (1826), **17**, 543.
Iermak (d. 1584), Cossack adventurer; leads expedition into Siberia, **17**, 198; gives Siberia to Ivan the Terrible, **17**, 198.
Iermolov, becomes favourite of Catherine II of Russia (1785), **17**, 397.
Iftikhar, see Aladin.
Igelstrom, Russian soldier; governor of Warsaw (1794), **17**, 417–418.
Iglesias, Miguel (1822–), president of Peru (1883–1885), **23**, 608.
Ignatiev, Nikolai Pavlovitch (1832–), Russian diplomat; demands reform of Porte, **15**, 49.
Ignatius, Saint (d. ca. 110), bishop of Antioch; martyrdom of, **8**, 520.
Ignatius (ca. 790–878), patriarch of Constantinople; strife of, with Photius, **8**, 568, 569.

Igor, grand prince of Kiev 913–948, **17**, 97–99; attacks Constantinople, **7**, 236.

Igor, son of Iaroslav (d. 1060), succeeds to Smolensk, **17**, 122.

Igur-kapkapu (eighteenth century B.C.), ruler of Assyria, **1**, 372.

Ijma, important principle of Islam, **8**, 303–304.

Ikhshid (tenth century), a Turkish governor of Syria and Egypt; establishes independent rule, **8**, 219.

Ilderim or Yilderim, see **Bayazet.**

Ildico, Attila weds (453 A.D.), **6**, 594.

Ile-de-France, see **Mauritius.**

Iliad, see **Homer.**

Iliaz Khoja, son of Tukluk Timur, driven out by Timur the Lame, **24**, 298.

Ilium, see **Troy.**

Illan, Don, see **Julian, Count.**

Illiberis (Eliberis), first council of Church held at (ca. 305 A.D.), **10**, 12.

Illinois, confederacy of North American Indians, **22**, 520; meet Claude Allouez, **23**, 72; Joliet and Marquette meet, **23**, 73 seq.; war with Pontiac's followers, **23**, 228.

Illinois, state of United States of America; organised as a territory (1809), **23**, 319; admitted to Union (1818), **23**, 347; finances of (1842), **23**, 365; Lincoln-Douglas debate in (1858), **23**, 403–404; labour troubles in (Pullman strike) (1894), **23**, 486.

Illoarudamos, see **Amil-Marduk.**

Illyria, an extensive vaguely defined region north of Greece, **2**, 109; Hyllæans in, **3**, 113; Pelasgi in, **3**, 154; Greek colonies in, **3**, 201, 440; **7**, 112.

Illyrian Provinces, state of; formed by Napoleon (1809), **14**, 560.

Illyrians, widely extended ancient people; emigrations, **3**, 36, 39, 101, 111, 152; customs, **3**, 56, 110, 111; wars with Macedon, **4**, 213–215, 233, 251, 269, 379, 526; human sacrifices, **4**, 269; Romans war with (230 B.C.), **5**, 235.

Illyricum, one of the four great Roman prefectures, comprising ancient Greece; erected into a province of Rome, **5**, 317, 450–451; divided between Arcadius and Honorius, **6**, 535; surrendered to Eastern Empire, **6**, 574.

Ilu, Assyro-Babylonian deity; also name for god in general; chief of Assyrian hierarchy, **1**, 517; Babylon replaced by Bel, **1**, 518; in Sabæan pantheon as El, **1**, 315; representation of, among Phœnicians, **2**, 352.

Ilu-Adad, Assyrian governor of Shuma (ninth century B.C.), **1**, 379–382.

Il-ubidi, see **Ya-ubidi.**

Ilus, eponymous founder of Ilion (Troy), **3**, 78.

Imad ad-Din "the Bloody," Saracen warrior; attacks the crusaders (1127), **8**, 228; surrenders Aleppo to Saladin, **8**, 372.

Image breakers, see **Iconoclasts.**

Imbize, see **Hembyze.**

Immensa pastorum, bull of Pope Benedict XIV against Jesuits (1741), **10**, 525.

Immeru, Babylonian pretender, **1**, 327.

Imola, bishop of, see **Pius VII.**

Imola, bishop of (fifteenth century), legate of Innocent VIII; grants marriage dispensation to Elizabeth of York and Henry VI of England (1486), **19**, 19.

Imperial Federation League, British association to promote imperial idea; formation of (1884), **22**, 13.

Impey, Sir Elijah (d. 1812), English judge in British India; impeachment of, **22**, 88; at odds with Warren Hastings, **22**, 95.

Importants, party in France; opposed to Mazarin (1643), **11**, 491; energetic in the Fronde, **11**, 502.

Inarus or Inaros (d. 455 B.C.), king of Libya; aids Egyptians, **1**, 96; becomes king of Egypt, **2**, 130; in wars of Athenians against Persia, **3**, 286, 423, 429; death, **2**, 130; **3**, 429.

Incas, rulers of Peru (thirteenth to sixteenth centuries); empire of, **23**, 537 seq.

Incense, Phœnician trade in, **2**, 300, 312, 522; Arabian, **4**, 261.

Inchiquin, Morrogh O'Brien, Baron (1618–1674), Irish soldier; victories of, in Ireland, **20**, 96.

Indabigash, Elamite prince; in the uprising against Assyria (652–648 B.C.), **1**, 434.

Independence, Declaration of, see **Declaration of Independence.**

Independence Proclamation, The Swiss, **16**, 653.

Independents, English political party during the Civil War; rise of, **20**, 42; struggle with Presbyterians, **20**, 47; severity of, to Catholics, **20**, 134.

India, country in Asia:

Ancient: literature of, **2**, 483, 496–498; religions of, **2**, 204, 525–548; supposed cradle of Egyptian race, **1**, 77, 263, 264; invaded by Ramses II, **1**, 146; during period of New Babylonian Empire, **1**, 448, 472; commercial relations with Assyria, **1**, 484, 488, 489; castes, **2**, 508–515; Persian conquests in, **2**, 503, 520, 593, 597, 609–610, 629, 646; civilisation, **2**, 482, 496, 508–524, 528; Mohammedans in, **2**, 490, 505; Scythians in, **2**, 489, 492, 497, 501, 504, 506; Tatars in, **2**, 378, 501; taxation, **2**, 340, 609; coinage, **2**, 340–341, 520–521; Phœnicians in, **2**, 281, 300; laws of, **2**, 514–519, 534; manufactures, **2**, 520–521; intoxicants in, **2**, 521; republics of, **2**, 543; legends of, **2**, 493, 506, 528; commerce, **2**, 281, 333, 336–337, 339, 482, 519–524; Greek connection with, **4**, 208, 405, 408; under Persian control, **4**, 298, 355; invaded by Alexander, **4**, 338, 355–374, 394, 396, 400; invaded by Semiramis, **4**, 367.

British: main treatment, **22**, 1–224; chronology, **22**, 227–232; Mohammedan and Mughal empires, **22**, 21–39; Portuguese and Dutch settlements, **22**, 40–42; advent of British, formation of East India Company and early conflicts, **22**, 42–49; struggle with France, **22**, 44–67;

Clive's conquests, **22**, 59, 60, 61, 62; under Warren Hastings, **22**, 85–103; later British conquests, **22**, 126–161; the Indian Mutiny, **22**, 165–202; recent administration of, **22**, 204–224; **21**, 667; British government of, compared with Roman colonial government, **6**, 85–86.

India, Further, or Indo China, the south-eastern peninsula of Asia, **24**, 513 seq.

Indiana, a state of the United States; organised from Northwest Territory (1800), **23**, 316; attempts to repeal slavery prohibition in, **23**, 316; admitted to Union (1816), **23**, 347; unable to pay state debts (1841), **23**, 365.

Indians, North American, original inhabitants of North America; general treatment of, **22**, 502–530; see also under tribal names.

Indibilis (third century B.C.), Celtic chieftain; invades Celtiberia, **5**, 282.

Indo-China, French, see **French Indo-China.**

Indra, Hindu god; worship of, **2**, 526, 527, 537, 541.

Indulgence, Declarations of, royal proclamations promising greater religious freedom to English non-conformists; issued by Charles II (1672), **20**, 275; issued by James II (1687), **20**, 388.

Indulgences, Sale of, remission of the penalties of sins by the Roman Catholic Church in return for payment; Luther's campaign against, **14**, 254.

Industrial Revolution (in England), the transformation of British industry from a handicraft to a machinery basis, **21**, 483–484.

Ine (Ini or Ina) (d. 729), king of West Saxons 689–728; reign, **18**, 64–65; death of, **18**, 65.

Inge I, king of Norway 1136–1161; reign, **16**, 108–109.

Inge II, king of Norway 1205–1207; reign, **16**, 114.

Inge I, the Good, king of Sweden 1090–1112; reign, **16**, 188.

Inge II, king of Sweden 1118–1129; reign, **16**, 188.

Ingeborg (1176–1236), French queen, daughter of Valdemar I of Denmark; marries Philip Augustus of France, **16**, 157; divorced, **8**, 611; **11**, 50; **18**, 332; Innocent III supports, **18**, 332.

Ingeburga (fourteenth century), daughter of Hakon VI of Norway; marries Eric, king of Sweden, **16**, 119.

Ingiald Illrada (d. 623 A.D.), traditional king of Sweden; reign, **16**, 35.

Ingle, Richard (seventeenth century), English seaman; instigates rebellion in Maryland, **22**, 602.

Ingoldsby, Sir Richard (d. 1685), British soldier; captures Lambert, **20**, 209.

Ingolf, Norwegian refugee; makes first settlement in Iceland (874 A.D.), **16**, 121.

Ingolstadt, town in Bavaria; battle of (1546), **14**, 295–296; siege of (1704), **11**, 618.

Ingraham, Duncan Nathaniel (1802–1891), American naval officer; demands release of Koszta from Austrians, **23**, 390.

Inguiomar (first century A.D.), chief of the Cherusci; joins league against Romans, **6**, 71; in campaigns against Rome, **6**, 73–76.

Ini, see **Ine.**

Inkerman, village in the Crimea, Russia; battle of (1854), **17**, 573–574.

Innocent I (d. 417), bishop of Rome 402–417; in defence of Rome against Alaric, **6**, 553; upholds independence of the papacy, **8**, 526.

Innocent II (Gregorio de' Papi or Papareschi) (d. 1143), pope 1130–1143; election of, contested, **8**, 603; made prisoner by Roger II of Sicily, **9**, 77.

Innocent III (Giovanni Lothario Conti) (1161–1216), pope 1198–1216; gradual elevation, **8**, 609; accession, **8**, 607; state of Christendom at accession, **8**, 610; appointed guardian of Sicily, **8**, 610; relations with Bulgaria, **24**, 169; excommunicates Swero of Norway, **8**, 611; excommunicates king of Leon, **8**, 611; struggle with Philip Augustus of France, **8**, 611; interference of, in German politics, **8**, 610–611; promulgates fifth crusade, **8**, 414, 612; reproves crusaders for the capture of Constantinople, **7**, 286–287; relations with King John of England, **8**, 612; **18**, 336–341; war of, against Raymond, count of Toulouse, **11**, 52; supports Frederick as king of Germany, **8**, 611; places London under edict, **18**, 351; protects Guelph leagues, **9**, 86; preaches extermination of heretics in southern France, **8**, 423–424, 461–462; summary of pontificate, **8**, 607–608; characterisation of, **8**, 610, 612–614.

Innocent IV (Senibaldi di Fieschi) (d. 1254), pope 1243–1254; accession, **8**, 615; **9**, 95; **14**, 117; urges eighth crusade, **8**, 434; war with the emperor Frederick II, **8**, 615–616; excommunicates Frederick II, **9**, 95; **14**, 117; invests Alfonso III with administration of Portugal, **10**, 439; joy at death of Frederick II, **14**, 124; gives temporal jurisdiction to bishops in Ireland, **21**, 401; loses influence in Italian cities, **9**, 99–101.

Innocent V (Pietro di Tarantasia) (1225–1276), pope January–June, 1276; pontificate, **8**, 617.

Innocent VI (Etienne d'Albert) (d. 1362), pope 1352–1362; pontificate, **8**, 628; **9**, 225.

Innocent VII (Cosimo de' Migliorati) (1336–1406), pope 1404–1406; pontificate, **8**, 631.

Innocent VIII (Giovanni Battista Cibo) (1432–1492), pope 1484–1492; makes Giovanni de' Medici cardinal, **9**, 388; at war with Florence and Naples, **9**, 385; grants dispensation for marriage of Henry VII of England, **19**, 19; attempt to suppress knights of St. Lazarus, **8**, 456; demands deliverance of Maximilian, **13**, 364; summary of pontificate, **8**, 643.

Innocent X (Giovanni Battista Pamfili) (1572–1655), pope 1644–1655; pontificate of,

9, 495; bull of, condemning Peace of Westphalia, **14**, 384.
Innocent XI (Benedetto Odescalchi) (1611–1689), pope 1676–1689; pontificate, **9**, 497; war with Louis XIV of France, **11**, 599.
Innsbruck or Innspruck, city of Austria; siege of (1809), **14**, 563.
Innsbruck, Treaty of, between Austria and Switzerland (1636), **16**, 648.
Inquisition, The, general designation for the system of ecclesiastical tribunals in the Catholic Church charged with the detection and extirpation of heresy; general account of history, methods, and results, **10**, 562–598; erected in southern France against the Albigenses, **10**, 567–570; introduced into northern Italy by Gregory IX, **9**, 91; extension of power by Pius V, **9**, 472–473; later decline in Italy, **9**, 483; in Spain under Cardinal Ximenes, **10**, 197; in Spain at its highest development, **10**, 584–598; re-established under Ferdinand VII after Napoleonic wars, **10**, 380; established in Portugal, **10**, 490; abolished in Portugal, **10**, 542; established in Netherlands by Charles V, **13**, 371; its excesses the great cause of the Dutch revolt, **13**, 392–395; condemns to death the entire population of Netherlands (1568), **13**, 421; abolished in Paraguay by the dictator Rodriguez, **23**, 596.
Inscriptions:
Assyro-Babylonian: as sources of history, **1**, 321–322, 351 seq.; vulture stele, **1**, 324, 353; Nimrud obelisk, **2**, 111; Tel el-Amarna tablets, **1**, 73, 328, 374; **2**, 273; obelisk of Shalmaneser II, **1**, 388; **2**, 111; cylinder of Sennacherib, **1**, 403–405; clay prism of Esarhaddon, **1**, 417–418; cylinder of Asshurbanapal, **1**, 418–419; library of Asshurbanapal, **1**, 440–441, 605, 607, 608, 618 seq.; inscriptions of Nabonidus, **1**, 447, 455; cylinder of Cyrus, **1**, 447, 458; monument of Khammurabi, **1**, 498–514; creation tablets, **1**, 520–523; Gilgamesh epic, **1**, 525–529; small clay tablets, **1**, 495, 539–543.
Chinese: inscription of Singan Fu, **24**, 268.
Egyptian: as sources of history (Abydos tablet, Saqqarah tablet, list at Karnak), **1**, 99, 101; earliest inscriptions, **1**, 98 seq.; inscription of Una, **1**, 102–103; inscriptions at Hammamat (recording voyage to Punt), **1**, 70, 109; stele of Piankh, **1**, 75; inscription of Aahmes, **1**, 127–129, 130–132; inscriptions of Ramses II (treaty with Hittites, Rameseum, etc.), **1**, 146–147; general character of Egyptian inscriptions, **1**, 209, 257; Rosetta stone, **1**, 65, 251–253.
Greek: Parian Marbles, **4**, 617–618.
Hittite: **2**, 392–398.
Indian (East): inscriptions of early kings, **2**, 491, 497–499.
Irish: Ogam stones, **21**, 333.
Moabite stone, **2**, 109–110.
Persian: inscription of Darius at Behistun, **1**, 623–624; **2**, 572, 613–614.
Roman: biographical inscription of Augustus, **6**, 129.
Rosetta stone, discovery and decipherment, **1**, 251–253.
Turkish: trilingual inscription, with Chinese translation, **24**, 263; see also Archæology.
Insubrians, a Gallic tribe dwelling in the vicinity of Milan; defeated by Flaminius, Roman consul, **5**, 236–237; aid Hannibal, **5**, 249, 251.
Insurance; Phœnicians, first people to adopt, **2**, 276; life, at Rome, under Augustus, **6**, 9, 97; marine, at Rome, **6**, 334; accident insurance for workmen in New Zealand, **22**, 262; accident insurance for workmen in France, **13**, 214–215; compulsory state insurance adopted in Switzerland, **17**, 46.
Insurrections, Popular:
Bacon's Rebellion (Virginia, 1676), **23**, 126–131.
Cade's Rebellion (England, 1450), **18**, 566–569.
Ciompi Insurrection (Florence, 1378), **9**, 336–343.
Dorr's Rebellion (Rhode Island, 1843), **23**, 368–369.
Dos de Mayo (Madrid, 1808), **10**, 330–333.
Fronde, insurrection of the (1648–1652), **11**, 499–515.
Hofer's Insurrection (Tyrol, 1809), **14**, 562–563.
Irish Revolts (Shane O'Neills 1566–1567), **21**, 406–408; (Geraldine, 1570–1585), **21**, 409–411; (Tyrone's, or Hugh O'Neill's, 1598–1602), **21**, 413–418; (1641), **21**, 421; (1798), **21**, 440–443, 458–459; (Robert Emmet's 1802–1803), **21**, 444–445.
Jacquerie, The (France, 1358), **11**, 135–137.
Jewish Revolt (68–70 A.D.), **2**, 177–179.
Leisler Rebellion (New York, 1689), **23**, 161–164.
Lyons (1831), **13**, 207 seq.
Mar's Uprising (Scotland, 1715), **20**, 509.
Nika Insurrection (Constantinople, 532 A.D.), **7**, 71–73.
Peasants' Revolt (Germany, 1524–1525), **14**, 259–265.
Pilgrimage of Grace (England, 1536), **19**, 178–179.
Prairial Insurrection (1795), **12**, 394–397.
Pugatchev's Insurrection (Russia, 1773), **17**, 386–387.
Radzin's Revolt (Stenka Radzin; Russia, 1666–1670), **17**, 246.
Shay's Rebellion (Massachusetts, 1786–1787), **23**, 287.
Stuart Uprising (Scotland, 1745–1746), **20**, 562–567.
Wat Tyler's Uprising (England, 1381), **18**, 489–494.
Whisky Insurrection (Pennsylvania, 1794), **23**, 302–303.
Interim, provisional arrangement for settling religious differences in Germany during the Reformation; see **Augsburg, Leipsic,** and **Ratisbon Interims.**

International Arbitration; Louis IX in *mise* of Amiens (1264) settles difficulties between Henry III of England and barons, **18**, 380; dispute between Mexico and France settled by British arbitration (1839), **23**, 625; Geneva Arbitration (the *Alabama* Claims), **21**, 632; **23**, 471; Northwestern Boundary (United States) controversy, **23**, 471; Behring Sea controversy, **23**, 482; Venezuela-British Guiana boundary dispute, **23**, 484–485; Argentine-Chilian boundary dispute (1896–1902), **23**, 617; Hague Peace Conference (1899), **17**, 634–640; claims of allied European powers (England, Germany, and Italy) against Venezuela referred to arbitration of Hague Court (1902–1903), **23**, 601.
International Workingmen's Association; founded (1864), **15**, 500.
Interstate Commerce Act, a law affecting railway rates in the United States; passed (1888), **23**, 480.
Invasions, Barbarian:
Bulgars, **24**, 157 seq.
Goths (in Italy), **6**, 550–571; **9**, 17–18; (in Spain), **10**, 14–35.
Huns and Vandals, **6**, 572–597, 598 seq.; **7**, 465.
Invasions of Rumania (274–1250), **24**, 128–130.
Tatars, **17**, 134 seq.; **24**, 282, 287–288, 301.
Inventions:
Alphabet, see Alphabet.
Cable (submarine), **23**, 477.
Clepsydræ (Babylonian water clocks), **1**, 566–567.
Coins, **2**, 433.
Compass, **8**, 274–275.
Diamond polishing, **13**, 373.
Dyes (Phœnician), **2**, 335.
Electricity applied to practical purposes, **23**, 478.
Fire applied to human uses, **1**, 46.
Games, **2**, 433.
Gunpowder, **8**, 255, 274, 497.
Painting in oil, **13**, 358, 373.
Painting on glass, **13**, 373.
Paper, **8**, 274.
Porcelain, **14**, 404.
Printing, **8**, 274; **24**, 544.
Silk-weaving, **24**, 542.
Steam applied to machinery, **21**, 484.
Steamboat, **23**, 500.
Steam-engine, **20**, 340; **21**, 484; **23**, 286.
Telephone, **23**, 478.
Telescope in Netherlands, **13**, 574.
Wind mills, **8**, 475.
Investiture, Power of, the right of conferring the dignities and possessions of office on ecclesiastical vassals, claimed by popes and rulers in the Middle Ages as a sign of ultimate authority; struggle between Gregory VII and Emperor Henry IV, **7**, 648–654; Henry V and the papacy, the "War of Investitures," **7**, 656–658; the Concordat of Worms (1122), **8**, 599–602; documents relating to contest between pope and emperor, **15**, 573–580; quarrel between Henry I of England and Anselm, **18**, 234–236.
Invincible Armada, see Armada.
Invincibles, a Spanish regiment of Count Alva's army, **13**, 438.
Io, Greek mythological character; wanderings of, **3**, 107, 262, 263.
Iolaïdas, Theban general, killed at battle of Mantinea (362 B.C.), **4**, 194.
Iollas, (fourth century B.C.), son of Antipater; suspected of poisoning Alexander the Great, **4**, 390, 438, 490.
Ion (fifth century B.C.), Greek lyric poet, **3**, 495, 549.
Iona, Monastery of, founded by St. Columba in Scotland (563 A.D.), **21**, 9.
Ionia, ancient country in Asia Minor; conquered by Sargon (ca. 720 B.C.), **2**, 285; wars of, with Persia, **2**, 290, 458, 611, 650; **3**, 266; early inhabitants of, **3**, 106, 154; defeats Phœnicians, **2**, 290; conquered by Crœsus, **2**, 449; colonies of, **3**, 153, 202; relations with Athens, **3**, 109, 382, 389, 593; literature of, **3**, 104, 492–495, 506; under Turks, **2**, 378.
Ionic Architecture, see Architecture.
Iowa, a state of the United States; Joliet and Marquette, first white men in, **23**, 73; admitted to the Union (1846), **23**, 369.
Iphicrates, Athenian general (early fourth century B.C.); strategy of, **3**, 278, 380; improves light infantry, **4**, 112; exploits in Peloponnesus, **4**, 113–114; commands Athenian fleet in Hellespont, **4**, 121–122; campaigns of, **4**, 145–146, 149, 176, 214.
Iphigenia, in Greek legend, daughter of Agamemnon; sacrifice of, **2**, 73–74; **3**, 80.
Iphitus, king of Elis (ninth century B.C.); founds Olympian games, **3**, 172–173; **4**, 87.
Ippolito, Cardinal (d. 1535), cousin of Alessandro de' Medici; poisoned, **9**, 461.
Ipsilanti, see Ypsilanti.
Ipsus, town in Asia Minor; battle of (301 B.C.), **2**, 138, 301; **4**, 498–499.
Iran, an ancient kingdom, including Persia, Afghanistan, and Baluchistan; as the home of the Aryans, **2**, 489, 572; in Persian mythology, **2**, 635–636; Syrian campaign in, **4**, 558; influence of Hellenism on, **8**, 53; under Antiochus II, **8**, 54; see also Afghanistan, and Persia.
Iranians, inhabitants of Iran; religion of, **2**, 126; tribes of, **2**, 410, 525; **4**, 282; language of, **2**, 489, 572; at war with the Turanians, **24**, 266; see also Aryans.
Iranzu (eighth century B.C.), king of the Manna in Asia, **2**, 584.
Iras, waiting-woman of Cleopatra, **5**, 632.
Ireland, one of the British Isles and a part of the kingdom of Great Britain; main treatment, **21**, 331–449; legendary history, and archæology, **21**, 331–339; early Christianity in (fifth century), **21**, 337–342; church under Henry VIII, **21**, 400;

Brian Boru, king of all Ireland (ca. 1000 A.D.), **21**, 351; mediæval social conditions in, **21**, 357–365, 378; eighteenth century conditions, **21**, 437–438; Henry II establishes the English Pale in, **21**, 365–378; English conquest of, completed by the Tudors, **21**, 392–400; rebellions under Queen Elizabeth, **21**, 406–418; revolt of 1641, **21**, 421; under Cromwell, **21**, 423–424; King William and the battle of the Boyne, **21**, 428; "Act of Union" with England (1801), **21**, 443; and Catholic emancipation (1829), **21**, 445 seq.; Fenianism and discontents (1860–1880), **21**, 448–449, 634, 636–638; famine and rebellion of 1848, **21**, 607–609; Gladstone and disestablishment of Irish Church, **21**, 634, 636; Gladstone and Home Rule, **21**, 645, 650; Land Act of 1903, **21**, 661; Irish Council Bill (1907), **21**, 665; see also **England**.

Irene (752–803 A.D.), Byzantine empress, wife of Leo IV; regency of, **7**, 216–219; restores image-worship, **7**, 217; **8**, 552.

Irene, empress of Russia, consort of Feodor I (sixteenth century), **17**, 216.

Ireton, Henry (1611–1651), English parliamentary general; draws up "The Heads of the Proposals," **20**, 56 note, 58; excluded from council, **20**, 60; opens campaign of 1651, **20**, 117; revenge on corpse of, **20**, 237.

Irishum, one of first patesis of Assyria, **1**, 373.

Irkhulina (Irhulena) (ninth century B.C.), king of Hamath in Syria; in coalition of the twelve cities against Shalmaneser II (854 B.C.), **1**, 387.

Irnac, youngest son of Attila; retreats to Lesser Scythia (ca. 454 A.D.), **6**, 595.

Iron Chancellor, a name given to Bismarck, *q. v.*

Iron Mask, Man with the, **11**, 531.

Ironsides, name applied to Oliver Cromwell's own regiment in English civil war, **20**, 18.

Ironside, Edmund, see **Edmund Ironside.**

Iroquois or "**Five**," later "**Six Nations**," confederacy of North American Indians; main treatment, **22**, 506–518, 521; early French colonists and, **23**, 65, 69, 71, 81, 85, 161–162; Jesuits led by Marquette among, **23**, 69, 73 seq.; allies of the English, **23**, 81, 87–88, 155–156, 161, 164; burn Montreal (1688), **23**, 161; deed of land to English of New York, **23**, 166; sell to Virginia the claim to Mississippi country, **23**, 168; in King William's War, **23**, 185–190; neutrality of, in Queen Anne's War, **23**, 190, 191; become six nations by addition of Tuscaroras, **23**, 194; in French and Indian War, **23**, 202, 213, 216.

Irredentism, Italian political movement, organised in 1878, **9**, 630; **15**, 54.

Irvine, Treaty of (1297); seaport in Scotland, **21**, 71–72.

Isaac, Hebrew patriarch; time of, **2**, 57, 58.

Isaac Bey, Turkish envoy, sent by Selim III to study conditions in France (1789), **24**, 423.

Isaac (I) Comnenus (d. 1061), Byzantine emperor 1057–1059 A.D.; reign of, **7**, 252–253.

Isaac (II) Angelus (d. 1204), Byzantine emperor 1185–1204 A.D.; reign of, **7**, 273–274, 276–277; crusaders and, **8**, 382.

Isaac Comnenus, king of Cyprus; captured by Richard I of England (1191), **8**, 387, **18**, 310.

Isabella I, "the Catholic" (1451–1504), queen of Castile 1474–1504; main treatment, **10**, 134–177; marriage of, **10**, 130–131; reforms under, **10**, 134–139, 140; proclaimed joint sovereign with Ferdinand V, **10**, 132; relations with Rome, **10**, 139; conquest of the Moors, **10**, 141–155; Columbus and, **10**, 155–156; **22**, 426, 427; expulsion of Jews, **10**, 157–161; revolt of the Moors, **10**, 162; condemns Ovando, **22**, 539; death of, **10**, 168; estimates of, **10**, 169–177; review of reign, **10**, 202–204; inquisition under, **10**, 587 seq.; see also **Ferdinand V, king of Castile.**

Isabella or Elizabeth (1602–1644), queen of Spain; marriage, **10**, 269.

Isabella II (Maria Isabella Louisa) (1830–1904), queen of Spain 1833–1868; during regency of Maria Christina, **10**, 396–399; accession of, **10**, 399; profligacy of, **10**, 399–400; marriage of, **10**, 400; Liberals under, **10**, 401; flight of, in rebellion of 1868, **10**, 402; abdication, **10**, 406.

Isabella (1214–1241), German empress, daughter of King John of England; marries Frederick II of Germany, **14**, 115.

Isabella, Saint, daughter of Pedro III of Aragon; marriage (1281), **10**, 441.

Isabella, countess of Buchan, places crown on Bruce's head (1306), **21**, 89.

Isabella, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Castile; marriage (1497), **10**, 485.

Isabella, sister of João III, king of Portugal; marriage (1525), **10**, 226.

Isabella Maria, daughter of Dom Pedro I; becomes regent of Portugal (1826), **10**, 546.

Isabella de Braganca, see **Izabel.**

Isabella of Angoulême (d. 1246), queen of King John of England; marriage of, **18**, 332; injurious influence of, in England, **18**, 372–373.

Isabella of Austria (Clara Eugenia) (1566–1633), daughter of Philip II of Spain; marriage of, **13**, 530; governs Belgian provinces, **13**, 570; patron of learning, **13**, 592.

Isabella of Bavaria (1371–1435), queen of Charles VI of France; coronation of, **11**, 161, 165; declared regent, **11**, 174; part in Treaty of Troyes, **11**, 180.

Isabella of France (1292–1358), queen of Edward II of England, daughter of Philip the Fair of France; marriage, **18**, 431; in France, **18**, 440–441; disputes title of Philip VI of France, **11**, 98 seq.; attempted capture of, at York, **21**, 108; deposes her husband, **18**, 441–445; share

in alleged murder of the king, **18**, 446–447; co-regent with Mortimer in England, **18**, 448 seq.

Isabella of France (1389–1409), second queen of Richard II of England, daughter of Charles VI of France; marriage, **18**, 502.

Isabella of Parma, see **Elizabeth Maria.**

Isabella of Valois, see **Elizabeth.**

Isæus (fourth century B.C.), Athenian rhetorician; teaches Demosthenes, **4**, 223.

Isagoras, Athenian political leader; rival of Cleisthenes (510 B.C.), **3**, 236, 251–252, 256, 517.

Isaiah, Hebrew prophet (ca. 740–701 B.C.), **2**, 218–219.

Isauria, district in Cilicia, **6**, 430; **7**, 197.

Iselberg, town in Switzerland; battle of (1809), **14**, 563.

Isenburg, Prince of (eighteenth century), German soldier, **12**, 76.

Ishbosheth or Eshbaal, king of Israel (1010–1002 B.C.); son of Saul, **2**, 79; recognised king of Mahanaim, **2**, 83, 84; reign, **2**, 83–85; death, **2**, 85.

Ishmael, son of Abraham; regarded as ancestor of Arabs, **8**, 102.

Ishme Dagan, king of Assyria ca. 1830 B.C.; builds temple of Asshur, **1**, 372.

Ishtar (Istar, Astarte, Ashtoreth), Assyro-Babylonian goddess, **1**, 517, 518, 521 seq., 530–531, 619; **2**, 350, 396, 424; see also **Astarte.**

Ishtarnandi, Elamite prince (seventh century), **1**, 430.

Ishtob, Syrian kingdom, founded by Aramæans, **2**, 65.

Isidore, Cardinal, a Greek ecclesiastic; joins Latin church, **7**, 340; legate of Pope Nicholas V to Constantinople (1452), **7**, 340; aids in defence of Constantinople, **7**, 342; rival of the metropolitan Jonas, **17**, 159.

Isidore (Isidorus) of Seville (560–636), Spanish ecclesiastic; alleged author of false decretals, **8**, 574.

Isis, the chief Egyptian goddess; worship of, **1**, 63, 143, 219; **2**, 350; identified with Ceres, **1**, 235, 278–285; identified with Baal-Gebal, **1**, 312.

Iskander Bey, see **Skanderbeg.**

Islam and Islamism, see **Religion (A), Mohammedanism.**

Island Number 10, fortified island on the Mississippi; captured by Federal army (1862), **23**, 426.

Isle de Bourbon, see **Réunion.**

Isle de France, see **Mauritius.**

Isle of Ely, a region of fens in England; last stand of Hereward in, **18**, 185.

Isle of Wight, island off south coast of England; colonisation of, by Jutes, **18**, 63.

Isles, Lord of the, a title assumed by various Scottish chieftains from the twelfth to the sixteenth century, who maintained a practical independence among the islands west of Scotland; see **Macdonald.**

Isly, small river in eastern Morocco; battle of (1844), **13**, 76.

Ismael, shah of Persia (d. 1536), defeated by Selim I, **24**, 338.

Ismail, capital of district of Ismail, Russia; siege of (1790 A.D.), **17**, 409.

Ismail, pasha of Karamania; at battle of Slankamen (1691), **24**, 400.

Ismail Beg, Persian ambassador to Russia; effects treaty with Peter the Great (1723), **17**, 313–314.

Ismail ben Faraj, Moorish ruler at Granada (fourteenth century), **8**, 255.

Ismail Pasha (1830–1895), khedive of Egypt 1863–1879; succeeds Said Pasha, **24**, 457; sells Suez Canal shares to Great Britain, **24**, 458; abdication, **24**, 458.

Ismailians, Mohammedan sect, **8**, 220, 230; see also **Assassins.**

Ismenias (fourth century B.C.), heads anti-Spartan coalition in Thebes, **4**, 130–131.

Isnard, Maximin (1751–1830), Girondist deputy; speech defying European coalition against France, **12**, 249–250; returns under decree of recall, **12**, 392; opposes Napoleon, **12**, 579; excluded from legislature, **12**, 523.

Isocrates (436–338 B.C.), Attic orator; criticism of Carthaginians, **2**, 317; composes oration for Platæans, **4**, 150; oration of, called *Archidamus*, **4**, 187; standard of civic merit, **4**, 198; advises Athenians, **4**, 230; recommends war with Persia, **4**, 275.

Israel, a Semitic people dominant in Palestine, also one of the two kingdoms existing after the death of Solomon; the people Israel, **2**, 48–55; earliest traditional history, **2**, 4–5, 56–58; the sojourn in Egypt, **2**, 58–60; the exodus and Moses, **2**, 6–7, 61–63; the Canaanite conquest, **2**, 66–71; the Judges, **2**, 7–10, 72–76; the rule of Saul, **2**, 77–85; the reign of David, **2**, 10–14, 86–98; the reign of Solomon, **2**, 97–105; the division of the kingdom, **2**, 14–15, 106; the northern kingdom (Israel proper), **2**, 14–17, 107–113; the decline and fall of the northern kingdom, **2**, 19–21, 113–115; for the history of the southern kingdom, see **Judæa**; for post-exilic Jewish history, see **Jews.**

Issus, seaport of Asia Minor; battle of (333 B.C.), **4**, 299–305.

Issy, battle of (1815), **15**, 331.

Istar, see **Ishtar.**

Isthmian Games, Greek national and religious festival; described, **3**, 174; Alexander decreed crown at, **4**, 318.

Italian Republic, established by Napoleon, **9**, 566.

Italian War of 1859, a war for Italian unity; Austria and, **15**, 14 seq.; Germany and, **15**, 475 seq.

Italinski, Russian ambassador to Porte (1807); threatens Turkey with war, **17**, 460.

Italy, main treatment (476 A.D.–1903 A.D.), **9**, entire; scope of Italian history, a prefatory characterisation, 1–14; Chapter I, Italy in the dark age, 15–44; Chapter II, imperial aggressions of the twelfth cen-

tury, 45–62; Chapter III, the Normans in Sicily (787–1204), 63–84; Chapter IV, the thirteenth century, 85–123; Chapter V, the free cities and the Empire (1300–1350), 124–177; Chapter VI, the vanguard of the Renaissance (1250–1400), 178–210; Chapter VII, Rome under Rienzi (1347–1354), 211–229; Chapter VIII, despots and tyrants of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries (ca. 1309–1496), 230–260; Chapter IX, maritime republics in fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, 261–302; Chapter X, the commerce of Venice, 303–325; Chapter XI, the guilds and the seigniory in Florence (1350–1400), 326–348; Chapter XII, Florence under the Medici (1434–1490), 349–390; Chapter XIII, aspects of later Renaissance culture, 391–407; Chapter XIV, the "last day of Italy" (1494–1530), 408–462; Chapter XV, beginning of the age of slavery (1530–1600), 463–483; Chapter XVI, a century of obscurity (1601–1700), 484–523; Chapter XVII, Italy in the eighteenth century, 524–565; Chapter XVIII, the Napoleonic régime (1801–1815), 566–577; Chapter XIX, ineffectual struggles (1815–1848), 578–592; Chapter XX, the liberation of Italy (1848–1866), 593–615; Chapter XXI, the completion of Italian unity (1867–1878), 616–627; Chapter XXII, recent history (1878–1903), 628–634; bibliography, **9**, 639–646; chronology, **9**, 646–672; see also **Rome and Papacy.**

Rulers:

Victor Emmanuel 1861–1878, **9**, 610–626.

Humbert 1878–1900, **9**, 628–633.

Victor Emmanuel III, 1900–, **9**, 633–634.

Ithobaal I (Ethbaal), king of Tyre 887–855 B.C.; father of Jezebel, **2**, 107, 283; founds Botrys, **2**, 284.

Ithobaal II, king of Tyre; maintains prolonged conflict with Nebuchadrezzar, **2**, 287; deposed (573 B.C.), **1**, 336.

Ito, Hirobumi, Marquis (1840–), Japanese statesman; relations with Korea (1885), **24**, 555; leader of Meiji, **24**, 638; resident general in Korea, **24**, 664.

Itua, Aramæan race, **1**, 389–390.

Iturbide, Augustin de (1783–1824), Mexican revolutionist and emperor; issues "Plan of Iguala," **23**, 623; encroachments of, in Guatemala, **23**, 648; declared emperor of Mexico, **23**, 623; abdication, **23**, 623; return and death, **23**, 624.

Iturbide, Augustin de, grandson of Emperor Iturbide and adopted heir of Maximilian (1863–); note on imprisonment of, **23**, 638.

Iuka, town of Mississippi; battle of (1862), **23**, 434.

Ivailo (ca. 1300), usurper of Bulgarian throne, **24**, 174.

Ivan, czar of Bulgaria, see **Asen.**

Ivan (I) Kalita (d. 1340), grand prince of Moscow 1328–1340; first union of Russians under, **17**, 145; policy of reign, **17**, 146, 147; influences of policy on posterity, **17**, 148.

Ivan II (1326–1359), grand prince of Moscow 1353–1359; reign of, **17**, 147–148.

Ivan III (the Great) (Vasilievitch), grand prince of Moscow 1462–1505; main treatment of, **17**, 166–184; accession, **17**, 167; character and policy, **17**, 168–170; marriage, **17**, 170–171; develops autocracy in Russia, **17**, 171–172; subdues Novgorod and Viatka, **17**, 172–174; administration of Pskov, **17**, 174–175; policy toward appanaged princes, **17**, 175–176; subdues Tatars, **17**, 176–179; relations to Crimea, **17**, 178, 179; war with Lithuania, **17**, 179–180; relations with German Empire, **17**, 181; last years and death, **17**, 181; characterisations of, **17**, 181–184.

Ivan IV (the Terrible) (1530–1584), czar of Russia 1547–1584; main treatment, **17**, 192–212; minority, **17**, 194 seq.; education, **17**, 195 seq.; murders Shinski, **17**, 196; assumes government of Russia, **17**, 196; takes Kazan, **17**, 197; annexes Astrakhan, **17**, 197; annexes Siberia, **17**, 198; civil progress under, **17**, 198; atrocities of, **17**, 199; war with Gustavus Vasa, **16**, 291; temporary withdrawal from government, **17**, 200–202; establishes legion of Strelitz (Opritshnina), **17**, 202; monastic retirement of, **17**, 202–203; march against Novgorod, **17**, 203–205; executions of, in Moscow, **17**, 205–206; summoned to single combat by Battori, **17**, 207; resists Turkish oppression in Moldavia, **24**, 138; struggle for Livonia, **16**, 350; **17**, 207–208; projected alliance with England, **17**, 208; death, **17**, 608–609; characterisations of, **17**, 192–193, 209–212; compared with Peter the Great, **17**, 212.

Ivan V (1666–1696), czar of Russia 1682–1689; coronation of, with Peter the Great, **17**, 251.

Ivan VI (1740–1764), czar of Russia 1740–1741; becomes emperor (1740), **15**, 161; **16**, 399–400; nominal reign of, **17**, 341; imprisoned, **17**, 349; conspiracy in behalf of, **17**, 352.

Ivan Czernowitz (Ivan the Black), prince of Montenegro ca. 1465–1490; law of, **24**, 207, 208.

Ivan Dmitrievitch Vsevolozhsky, Russian noble; stirs up civil wars (1432), **17**, 158 seq.; establishes Vasili Vasilievitch as grand prince, **17**, 158; co-regent under Vasili Vasilievitch, **17**, 160.

Ivan Vasilievitch, see **Ivan (III) the Great.**

Iviza, island off the coast of Spain; Carthagians colonise, **10**, 5.

Ivry, battle of (1590), **11**, 397.

Ixtapalapa, see **Iztapalapan.**

Ixtlilxochitl, king of northern part of Mexico 1516; contends for throne of Tezcuco, **23**, 507.

Iyemitsu, Tokugawa (1604–1651), shogun of Japan; Iyéyasu's policy continued, **24**, 589.

Iyéyasu, Tokugawa (1542–1616), Japanese politician; founds Tokugawa dynasty, **24**, 584; characterisation, **24**, 589; victorious at Sekigáhara, **24**, 589; introduces feudal system in Japan, **24**, 589.

Izabel de Bragança (1846–), daughter of Emperor Pedro II of Brazil; marriage and regency in Brazil, **23**, 662.

Izard, George (1776–1828), American soldier; in war of 1812, **23**, 334.

Izdubar, see **Gilgamish.**

Izeds, Persian genii, **2**, 636.

Iziaslav, grand prince of Russia; at war with Vselav, of Polotsk (ca. 1068), **17**, 122 seq.

Iztapalapan, Mexican city; inundated to repel Cortes, **23**, 524.

J

Jackson, city in Michigan, United States; first state convention of republican party held at (July 6th, 1854), **23**, 396.

Jackson, city in Mississippi, United States; battle of (1863), **23**, 441.

Jackson, Andrew (1767–1845), American general and the seventh president of the United States; opposes address to Washington in congress (1796), **23**, 306; defeats Creeks, **23**, 337; defeats the English at New Orleans, **23**, 339; commands in the Seminole War, **23**, 346; elected president (1828), **23**, 351, 352; biographical outline, **23**, 353 note; the spoils system, **23**, 355; modifies the tariff, **23**, 356, 357; State Rights question, **23**, 356; enforces Federal laws, **23**, 357, 358; struggle with United States Bank, **23**, 359; re-election (1832), **23**, 360; troubles with France, **23**, 361–362; characterisation of, **23**, 362, 363.

Jackson, Claiborne Fox (1807–1862), American politician, governor of Missouri 1860–1861; disunionist activities of, **23**, 421.

Jackson, Thomas J., surnamed "Stonewall" Jackson (1824–1863), American soldier in Confederate service; at battle of Bull Run, **23**, 423; campaign in Shenandoah Valley, **23**, 430; in battle of Cedar Mountain, **23**, 432; in second battle of Bull Run, **23**, 432; captures Harper's Ferry, **23**, 433; at battle of Antietam, **23**, 433; at battle of Chancellorsville, **23**, 437; death of, **23**, 437.

Jackson William (1737–1795), Irish Protestant clergyman; treason and death, **21**, 439.

Jacob (ca. 1730 B.C.), reputed progenitor of Israelites; legend, **2**, 65, 70; wanderings, **2**, 57–58; sons of, **2**, 338.

Jacobellus (James or Jakobek) of Mies, Bohemian ecclesiastic; sustains communion in both kinds (1414), **8**, 636; **14**, 208.

Jacobi, Friedrich Heinrich (1743–1819), German philosopher, **15**, 352.

Jacobins, a political club in France, whose leaders controlled the destinies of the Revolution from 1792 to 1794; origin in the Breton Club of 1789, **12**, 151; in alliance with Girondists and Cordeliers, **12**, 237–238; their system of secret information, **12**, 238; demand deposition of Louis XVI (July, 1791), **12**, 246; temporary defeat, **12**, 247; overshadowed by the Girondists in the legislative assembly, **12**, 248–249; opposed to war with Austria, **12**, 250; instigators of the uprising of June 20th, 1792, **12**, 254; at odds with Girondists, **12**, 257–258; use of the Jacobin commune of Paris, **12**, 259; prepare insurrection of August 10th, 1792, **12**, 257; triumph of insurrection, **12**, 265–268; prepare the September massacres, **12**, 269–270; break with Girondists, **12**, 273; receive the name of the Mountain in the National Convention, **12**, 281; the conflict with the Girondists, **12**, 283–286; Robespierre supreme in the Club, **12**, 286–288; bring about king's trial, **12**, 290; force Girondists to vote king's death, **12**, 292; overthrow the Gironde, **12**, 299–300; opposition of provinces to, **12**, 301–302; deify Marat, **12**, 305; arm the nation for war, **12**, 310–311; Robespierre devises the Terror, **12**, 314–315; split into two factions, **12**, 332–336; destroy the Hébertists, **12**, 334–336; destroy Danton, **12**, 336–338; Robespierre absolute, **12**, 338–340; menace the Convention, **12**, 341; the Jacobin Terror at Lyons, **12**, 368–371; the club closed, **12**, 391–392.

Jacobites. (1.) Partisans of the house of Stuart, in Great Britain; prepare insurrection in England and Scotland (1690), **20**, 428; plots of, to restore James II (1691), **20**, 430–431, (1693) **20**, 440, (1696) **20**, 453–456; under Queen Anne, **20**, 489–490; uprising of 1715, **20**, 509–512; revival of, 1720–1723, **20**, 531–532; rising of 1745, **20**, 562–564. (2.) A Christian sect of the East, favour Arab conquest of Egypt, **8**, 161.

Jocopo del Verme, see **Verme.**

Jacqueline (Jakobäa) (1401–1436), princess of Holland and Hainault, daughter of William VI; deserts husband and marries the duke of Gloucester, **11**, 188; **13**, 342; **18**, 547; succeeds William VI, **13**, 342; conflict with Philip of Burgundy, **13**, 343–349; deprived of her dominions by Philip, **13**, 348; characterisation of, **13**, 348.

Jacquerie, The, revolt of French peasants against the nobles (1358), **11**, 135 seq.

Jacques Bonhomme, see **Bonhomme, Jacques.**

Jacques d'Euse of Cahors, see **John XXII.**

Jaddua (Jadus), Hebrew high priest, **2**, 133, 135.

Jadi, one of the traditional ancestral tribes of the Arabs, **8**, 102.

Jadu, an Indian people, **2**, 490.

Jadwiga, queen of Poland, see **Hedwig.**

Jael, Jewish heroine; kills Sisera, **2**, 72.

Jaffa, see **Joppa.**

Jagannath, Hindu deity; identified with Vishnu, **4**, 547.

Jagannath, rites of (Juggernaut procession), **4**, 547.

Jagatai (thirteenth century), son of Jenghiz Khan; succeeds father, **24**, 283, 284, 285.

Jagatai (Jagatai Turkesi), Turkish dialect; called after Jagatai, **24**, 258.

Jagello (ca. 1354–1433), king of Poland as **Wladislaw II,** and duke of Lithuania; marries Hedwig of Poland, **24**, 41; accession of (1381), **24**, 41; legal reforms of, **24**, 42; victorious at battle of Grunewald (1410), **24**, 42; nominal ruler of Lithuania, **17**, 157.

Jägerndorf, battle of (1757), **17**, 355.

Jagersfontein, town in the Orange River Colony; diamonds discovered at, **22**, 279.

Jahangir ("Conqueror of the World"), surname of **Selim,** Mughal emperor 1605–1627; reign, **22**, 32–33.

Jahn, Friedrich Ludwig (1778–1852), German patriot; imprisoned (1819), **15**, 373; re-called from exile, **15**, 412.

Jaik, town in Russia; siege of (1774), **17**, 386.

Jain, Indian monks, **2**, 500.

Jakobek, see **Jacobellus.**

Jakoby, Johann (1805–1877), Jewish pamphleteer, **15**, 414.

Jalalabad (Jelalabad), town in Afghanistan; Sale defends (1842), **22**, 143; British reconquer (1842), **22**, 143, 144; occupied by English (1878), **24**, 503.

Jamaica, island in the West Indies; acquired by Cromwell (1656), **20**, 161.

Jamasp, king of the Sassanids ca. 496 A.D.; reign of, **8**, 86.

Jambu-dvipa, Hindu name for India, **2**, 524.

James I, "the Conqueror" (1208–1276), king of Aragon 1213–1276; reign of, **10**, 94–95; legal reforms of, **10**, 95.

James II, "the Just" (1264–1327), king of Aragon 1291–1327; as James I, king of Sicily, **9**, 232; reign of, in Aragon, **10**, 99.

James I (1566–1625), king of England 1603–1625, and, as **James VI,** king of Scotland 1567–1625; main treatment, **19**, 469–515; **21**, 267–290; birth, **19**, 304; **21**, 266; minority, **21**, 267–275; accession, **19**, 469–471; **21**, 275; Ruthven Raid, **19**, 357; **21**, 276; mother executed, **19**, 370, 377; claims Church supremacy, **21**, 278–279; "Main" and "Bye" plots, **19**, 472–474; Hampton Court Conference, **19**, 474–476; alliance with Elizabeth, **21**, 279–280; the Armada, **21**, 280–281; "Spanish Blanks," **21**, 281 seq.; marries Anne of Denmark, **21**, 282; religious persecutions under, **19**, 475–477, 480–481; Gowrie plot, **21**, 286–288; becomes king of England, **19**, 432, 471; **21**, 288; **22**, 567; Gunpowder Plot, **19**, 477–480; court life under, **19**, 481–482; Pouch conspiracy, **19**, 483; efforts for union between England and Scotland, **19**, 484–485; disputes with Commons, **19**, 485–488, 493–495, 498, 508; colonisation under, **19**, 489–491; **21**, 292; **22**, 567–568, 587–588; favourites, **19**, 495–498; mediates between Sweden and Russia, **16**, 312; treachery to Walter Raleigh, **19**, 501–504; proclamation against free speech, **19**, 505; Ireland under, **19**, 604 seq.; **21**, 418; death, **19**, 511; **21**, 292; **22**, 589; estimates of, **19**, 512–515; **22**, 618.

James II (1633–1701), king of England and (as **James VII**) of Scotland 1685–1688; main treatment, **20**, 359–419; marriage to Anne Hyde, **20**, 238; war with Dutch, **20**, 245–248; conversion to Catholicism, **20**, 270–271; **21**, 306; in battle of Southwold Bay, **20**, 276; resigns position of lord high admiral, **20**, 278; married by proxy to Maria d'Este, **20**, 279; administration in Scotland, **20**, 296, 305; **21**, 306; directs naval affairs, **20**, 306; at deathbed of King Charles, **20**, 310, 311; accession, **11**, 598; **20**, 359; **21**, 308–309; liberates Roman Catholic prisoners, **20**, 360–361; Monmouth's Rebellion, **20**, 363–366; "Kirke's Lambs," **20**, 366–369; Jeffreys and the Bloody Assizes, **20**, 369–379; attempts to establish Roman Catholicism in England, **11**, 600–601; **20**, 381–382, 386–387; quarrels with parliament and judges, **20**, 382, 389; attacks universities, **20**, 388; Ireland under, **20**, 389–390, 404; **21**, 426–427; Declaration of Indulgence, **20**, 388, 391–396; trial of the bishops, **20**, 396–400; birth of Prince of Wales, **20**, 405; overthrown by William of Orange, **20**, 405–409; flight and capture, **20**, 409–411; escape to France, **20**, 411; final defeat by William at battle of the Boyne, **20**, 425–427; **21**, 428–432; Jacobite conspiracy for restoration of, **20**, 430–432; plan to invade England fails (battle of La Hogue), **11**, 601–602; **20**, 432–438; last attempt at restoration, **20**, 454; rule in North American colonies, **23**, 24, 31, 134, 137, 150–153, 156; death, **20**, 461.

James I (1394–1437), king of Scotland 1406–1437; birth, **21**, 161; capture by English, **21**, 164; romance of, with Jane Beaufort, **18**, 542; release, **21**, 170; marriage, **21**, 171; political condition of Scotland at return, **21**, 172; reduces Lord of the Isles to obedience, **21**, 173–174; foreign policy, **21**, 174–175; laws and reforms, **21**, 172–173, 217; murdered, **21**, 175–177; estimates of, **21**, 177–180.

James II (1430–1460), king of Scotland 1437–1460; marriage, **21**, 184; laws against private wars and marauding, **21**, 184; crushes power of the Douglas, **21**, 184–187; stabs earl of Douglas, **21**, 185; laws regarding forfeited estates, **21**, 187; war with England, **21**, 188; death, **21**, 188; character, **21**, 188.

James III (1452–1488), king of Scotland 1460–1488; crowned, **21**, 189; kidnapped, **21**, 190; marriage, **16**, 218; **21**, 190; acquires Orkney and Shetland Islands, **16**, 218; **21**, 190; treaty with England, **21**, 191–192; favourites, **21**, 192, 194; enmity to his brothers, **21**, 193; war with England, **21**, 194; nobles kill favourites, **21**, 195; nobles form league,

21, 197; death, **19**, 25; **21**, 197–199; conditions of reign, **21**, 199–201.
James IV (1472–1513), king of Scotland 1488–1513; leads revolt against his father, **21**, 197; crowned, **21**, 202; truce with England, **21**, 202; naval victories under Sir Andrew Wood, **21**, 203–204; suppresses revolt of lords, **21**, 204; policy of unifying the country, **21**, 205; supports Warbeck, **21**, 205–206; marriage, **19**, 37; **21**, 208; improves navy, **21**, 208; subdues rebellion of Donald Dhu, **21**, 209; restricts granting of pardons, **21**, 209; "raid of Eskdale," **21**, 210; alliance with France against Spain, **19**, 60; **21**, 210; gives letters of reprisal to Bartons, **19**, 59; **21**, 211; causes of irritation against England, **21**, 212; efforts for peace between England and France, **21**, 212; declares war against England, **21**, 213; killed at Flodden Field, **19**, 65–70; **21**, 215.
James V (1512–1542), king of Scotland 1513–1542; crowned, **21**, 227; Scotland during minority, **19**, 73, 194; **21**, 226, 233; chooses Angus to administer royal authority, **21**, 232; assumes authority, **21**, 233; banishes earl of Angus and followers, **21**, 233; reduces borderers, **21**, 233–234; inaugurates supreme court of council and session, **21**, 234; declines to join Henry VIII against Rome, **21**, 234–235; marries Madeleine of France, **21**, 235; marries Mary of Guise, **21**, 235; visits entire kingdom, **21**, 237; death of his two sons, **21**, 237; laws against heresy, **21**, 237; at war with England, **21**, 238; wins battle of Haddonrig, **21**, 238; mutiny of nobles at Falamoor, **21**, 239; death, **19**, 195; summary of reign, **21**, 240.
James VI, king of Scotland, see James I, king of England.
James VII, king of Scotland, see James II, king of England.
James d'Avesnes, a crusader, **8**, 392 seq.
James of Florence, fifth bishop of Zeitun; killed (1362), **24**, 293.
James (d. 44 A.D.), the son of Zebedee, an apostle; preaches in Spain, **10**, 11; death of, **2**, 172, 175; buried in Spain, **7**, 553.
James Fitzjames (1670–1734), duke of Berwick, natural son of James II; commands French army in Spain (1719), **20**, 523; killed at Philippsburg, **20**, 545.
Jameson, Leander Starr (1853–), South African politician; attempts invasion of Transvaal (1895), **21**, 653; **22**, 297–298; premier of Cape Colony, **22**, 276; at Colonial Conference (1907), **21**, 668; dissolves Cape legislature (1907), **21**, 670.
Jameson Raid into Transvaal (1895); consequences of, **22**, 297–299.
Jamestown, an English settlement in Virginia, U. S. A.; colony planted at (1607), **22**, 568–570; privations in, **22**, 571; Bacon burns (1676), **23**, 130.
Jami (1411–1492), Persian poet; as friend of Ali Shir, **24**, 492.
Jan van der Driesche, see Drusius.
Jancyrus, king of Scythia fifth century B.C.; at war with Darius, **2**, 441.
Jane Beaufort, see Joan Beaufort, queen of James I of Scotland.
Janissaries (or Janizaries), Turkish military corps; institution of (fourteenth century), **24**, 315–317; turbulence of, under Suleiman I, **24**, 344; degeneration of, under Suleiman I, **24**, 366; insurrection of, under Murad III, **24**, 372; last levy of Christian children for (1675), **24**, 392; mutiny of, under Suleiman II, **24**, 394; revolt of, causes deposition of Ahmed III, **24**, 407; revolt of, against Selim III, **24**, 424; abolition of (1826), **24**, 425.
Jankau, a village in Bohemia; Torstenson defeats the imperialists at (1645), **14**, 381.
Jannæus, see Alexander Jannæus.
Jansenists, French religious order; origin of, **11**, 548; in conflict with the Jesuits, **11**, 548; opposition of Louis XIV to, **11**, 548–549; persecuted during Fleury's ministry, **12**, 27; opposition favours, **12**, 50; attacked by Beaumont, **12**, 61; renew hostilities with Jesuits, **12**, 72.
Janus, a Latin deity; temple of, closed during reign of Numa (762–715 B.C.), **5**, 76; temple of, closed by Roman consul Manlius Torquatus (235 B.C.), **5**, 234; senate closes doors of (29 B.C.), **5**, 632; **6**, 79, 82.
Japan; main treatment, **24**, 579–681; Essay, *A Summary of Early Japanese History*, by Captain F. Brinkley, **24**, 579–585; old Japan (1150–1857), **24**, 586–622; new Japan (1857–1907), **24**, 623–666; war with Russia, **17**, 622–627; Documents relating to Japanese history, **24**, 667–681; (1) Constitution of Prince Shotoku (ca. 604 A.D.), **24**, 667–669; (2) Treaty of Amnesty and Commerce (1858), **24**, 670–671; (3) Constitution of the Empire of Japan (1889), **24**, 671–676; (4) Treaty between the United Kingdom and Japan (1902), **24**, 676–677; (5) Agreement between the United Kingdom and Japan (1905), **24**, 677–679; (6) Rescript by the Mikado (1905), **24**, 679–680; (7) Russo-Japanese Convention (1907), **24**, 680–681; (8) Convention between Japan and Korea (1907), **24**, 681; Chronology, **24**, 688–690; **25**, 666–672.
Jarimar, prince of Rügen, **16**, 174.
Jaromir (eleventh century), Bohemian prince; seeks aid of Boleslaw II of Poland, **24**, 16.
Jason, mythical Greek hero; in the Argonautic expedition, **3**, 73–75; son of, carries on traffic with Troy, **3**, 89.
Jason (Joshua) (second century B.C.), Jewish high priest; introduces Greek customs into Jerusalem, **2**, 140–141; flees to the Ammonites, **2**, 142; returns and takes Jerusalem, **2**, 142–143.
Jason (d. 370 B.C.), a tyrant in Thessaly; testifies at trial of Timotheus, **4**, 148; character and influence of, **4**, 161–164; assassinated, **4**, 164, 214.
Jassy, city, Rumania; treaty concluded between Russia and Porte at (1792), **17**, 411; **24**, 147; taken by Russians, **17**, 466; **24**, 410.
Jassy, Conference of (1810), **17**, 466.
Jaucourt, Francis, Marquis de (1757–1852), French statesman; resignation of, **13**, 14.
Jauréguy, Jacques (ca. 1557–1582), Flemish fanatic; attempts to assassinate William of Orange, **13**, 492.
Java, an island of the Dutch East Indies; capture of, by British (1810), **22**, 125.
Javardin, French revolutionist; discloses Louis XVI's attempt to escape (1791), **12**, 240.
Jay, John (1745–1829), American statesman; minister to Spain (1779), **23**, 274; in peace negotiations with England (1782), **23**, 281; joint author of *The Federalist*, **23**, 293; first chief justice of United States, **23**, 300; negotiates treaty with Great Britain, **23**, 305.
Jean Bon Saint-André, see Saint-André.
Jean de Brienne (ca. 1148–1237), king of Jerusalem and Latin emperor of Constantinople; marries Queen Mary of Jerusalem, **8**, 423; marches against Cairo, **8**, 427; commander of pope's troops, **8**, 429.
Jeanne d'Arc, see Joan of Arc.
Jebe (thirteenth century), son of Jenghiz Khan; campaigns in China, **24**, 279; conducts expedition against West, **24**, 282.
Jebusites, Canaanitish nation, **2**, 70–71, 86.
Jeconiah, see Jehoiachin.
Jefferson City, capital of Missouri; occupied by Union forces (1862), **23**, 421.
Jefferson, Thomas (1743–1826), American statesman, third president of the United States; advocates restriction of slave-trade in Virginia assembly (1770), **23**, 237; draws up Declaration of Independence (1776), **23**, 252–253; plan of, for organisation of western territory, **23**, 288; American minister to France, **23**, 289; as secretary of state, **23**, 300; elected vice-president (1796), **23**, 312; elected president (1800), **23**, 316; first presidency of, **23**, 316–319; buys Louisiana from Napoleon, **23**, 316; re-elected president (1804), **23**, 319; orders English frigates from American waters, **23**, 322; war policy of, **23**, 323; suggests construction of a gun-boat flotilla (1807), **23**, 324; Embargo Act of, **23**, 324; comments on New England's position during war of 1812, **23**, 338.
Jeffreys, George (1648–1689), English judge; condemns Richard Baxter, **20**, 363; Macaulay's characterisation of, **20**, 369–372; presides at the "Bloody Assizes," **20**, 372–376; enriches himself by bribes, **20**, 377; created lord chancellor, **20**, 379; appointed an ecclesiastical commissioner, **20**, 384–385; dies in Tower, **20**, 410.
Jeffreys, Colonel Herbert, succeeds Berkeley as colonial governor of Virginia (1680), **23**, 132.
Jehoahaz, king of Israel 815–798 B.C.; decreased power of Israel during reign of, **2**, 111–112.
Jehoash, see Joash.
Jehoiachin (Jeconiah), king of Judah 597 B.C.; surrenders to Babylon, **1**, 450; captivity of, **1**, 454; **2**, 127.
Jehoiakim (Eliakim), king of Judah 609–597 B.C.; accession of, **1**, 449–450; submission of, to Babylon, **2**, 118–119, 125.
Jehoram (Joram), king of Judah 851–843 B.C.; marries Athaliah, **2**, 109; decline of Judah under, **2**, 110.
Jehosaphat, king of Judah ca. 873–848 B.C.; reign of, **2**, 108–110.
Jehovah, see Yahveh.
Jehu (Yaua), king of Israel 843–815 B.C.; accession of, **1**, 388; puts down idolatry, **2**, 110; pays tribute to Shalmaneser II, **1**, 388, 616.
Jehwar ben Muhammed (d. 1043), king of Cordova; introduces republican type of government, **8**, 239.
Jelalabad, see Jalalabad.
Jelal ad-din (thirteenth century), son of Muhammed; revolts against Jenghiz Khan, **8**, 230; **24**, 283; last attempt of, to oppose Mongol dominion, **24**, 286, 287.
Jellaschich de Buzin, Joseph, Count (1801–1859), Ban of Croatia; first official acts of, **14**, 637; commands imperial troops at battle of Schwechat, **14**, 647.
Jemmapes, town in Belgium; battle of (1792), **12**, 288; **14**, 507.
Jemshid, mythical king of Persia, **2**, 635.
Jena, town in Germany; battle of (1806), **12**, 551 seq.; **15**, 294 seq.; **17**, 451.
Jena, University of, founded, **14**, 319.
Jenatch, George (1596–1639), Swiss soldier; negotiates treaty at Innsbruck, **16**, 648; death of, **16**, 649.
Jenghiz or Genghis Khan (originally Temujine) (1162–1227), Mongol conqueror; youth and early battles of, **17**, 134; **24**, 274, 275; defeated by Manchus (1197), **24**, 276; becomes emperor, **17**, 134; **24**, 275; conquers northern China, **24**, 278; destroys Khwarizmian Empire, **8**, 433; **24**, 280 seq.; sends expedition against West, **24**, 282; death of, **17**, 135; **24**, 284; religious toleration of, **24**, 283; scrupulous respect of, for laws, **24**, 277.
Jenkins, Sir Leonine (1623–1685), English diplomat; at Congress of Nimeguen (1675), **20**, 282.
Jenkin's Ear, the story of an English shipmaster's maltreatment by Spaniards, as one of the causes leading to the war with Spain (1739), **10**, 298.
Jenkinson, Robert Banks, see Liverpool, Earl of.
Jennings, Samuel (d. 1708), American colonial officer and Quaker preacher; appointed first deputy-governor of West New Jersey (1681), **23**, 31.
Jennings, Sarah, see Marlborough, Duchess of.
Jerba or Gerbi, island off coast of Tunis, Africa; Christian fleets defeated at, by Piali Pasha (1560), **24**, 355.
Jeremiah, great Hebrew prophet (sixth century B.C.), prophecies of, **1**, 450–454;

2, 117–120; 127–128; on the enemies of Babylon, **2**, 113, 584.
Jerez, see Xeres.
Jermyn, Henry, earl of St. Albans (ca. 1600–1684), English statesman; involved in army plot (1641), **19**, 589.
Jeroboam I, king of Israel 953–927 B.C.; reign of, **2**, 37, 107.
Jeroboam II, king of Israel 790–749 B.C.; reign of, **2**, 39, 112.
Jerubbaal, see Gideon.
Jerusalem (Hierosolyma, Ursalimmu or Urusalim), ancient capital of Palestine; foundation of, **1**,123; sacked by Shashanq I of Egypt, **1**, 74, 173; Joash, king of Israel, captures, **2**, 112; besieged by Sennacherib (ca. 701 B.C.), **1**, 404, 405, 408–410; twice captured by Nebuchadrezzar (597 and 586 B.C.), and people carried away captive, **1**, 188, 319, 336, 450, 451; return of the captives to, **2**, 127–130; walls of, rebuilt by Nehemiah (ca. 450 B.C.), **2**, 130–132; relations with the Ptolemies, **2**, 135–137; ravaged by Antiochus Epiphanes (170 and 168 B.C.), **2**, 143, 153; **4**, 560; Romans capture, **2**, 163, 192–202, 287; Titus destroys (70 A.D.), **6**, 234–236; taken by Persians (614 A.D.), **8**, 94; falls into hands of the caliph Omar (637 A.D.), **8**, 157; under Saracens, **8**, 324 seq.; taken by Fatimites (969 A.D.), **8**, 326; taken by crusaders under Godfrey de Bouillon (1099), **8**, 351–353; retaken by Saladin (1187), **8**, 376, 377; forces of the Third Crusade fail to regain, **8**, 392–395; ravaged by Tatars, **8**, 433.
Jervis, John, Earl St. Vincent (1734–1823), English admiral; commands British fleet at battle of Cape St. Vincent, **10**, 317; **21**, 458.
Jervois, Sir William Drummond (1821–), English soldier and colonial official; governor of New Zealand 1883–1889, **22**, 261.
Jesse, father of King David of Judah, **2**, 79, 80.
Jessup, Thomas Sidney (1788–1860), American soldier; in Seminole War, **23**, 361.
Jesuits, members of "Society of Jesus," founded by Ignatius Loyola in 1534.
America: missionaries in Canada and the West, **22**, 322, **23**, 68–71; in California under Spanish rule, **23**, 564; in Paraguay, **10**, 524–525; **23**, 566–568.
Austria: dissolution of the order, **14**, 456–458.
France: alleged plot against life of Henry IV, **11**, 415; at war with the Jansenists, **11**, 548; Pompadour and, **12**, 60–62; the Encyclopædia and, **12**, 63; banished by Choiseul (1764), **12**, 80–81; power in France after the Restoration, **13**, 26; contest with the Sorbonne, **13**, 28; enforcement of laws against, **13**, 40.
Germany and the Holy Roman Empire: influence over Charles V, **14**, 283; increase of power under Emperor Rudolf II, **14**, 321; influence over Emperor Ferdinand II, **14**, 371; expelled from empire (1872), **15**, 534.
Poland: gain foothold in Poland (sixteenth century), **24**, 49–50; relations with Sigismund III (seventeenth century), **24**, 53.
Portugal: driven from the country by Pombal (1759), **10**, 528–529; restored to power by Maria I (1777), **10**, 534; banished by Pedro IV (1834), **10**, 550.
Spain: influence and expulsion (1767), **10**, 306–308; recalled by Ferdinand VII (1814), **10**, 380.
Switzerland: excluded, **17**, 44.
Venice: excluded, **9**, 513.
System of education, **14**, 457.
Jesus Christ, ministry and death, **2**, 169; relics of, sold to St. Louis, **7**, 300.
Jethro (Hobab, Reuel), Midianite (Kenite) priest; father-in-law of Moses, **2**, 60, 67; **3**, 96.
Jeunesse Dorée, La, French political faction, **12**, 390, 391.
Jews: (For the pre-exilic history, see Israel and Judæa).
America: political status in colonial Maryland, **22**, 603; in New Amsterdam, **23**, 19.
Arabia: early rulers in the peninsula, **8**, 10; converts in the peninsula, **8**, 111; persecuted by Mohammed in Medina, **8**, 121, 123–124; driven out by Omar, **8**, 165.
Austria-Hungary: Hungarian Jews taxed as war-penalty, **15**, 5; social hostility to, **15**, 56.
Byzantine Empire: favoured by Michael the Stammerer (ninth century), **8**, 553; persecuted (seventh century), **7**, 175.
Egypt: admitted to citizenship in Alexandria by Ptolemy III, **4**, 565; religion fully recognised, **4**, 571; massacre of, in Alexandria (62 A.D.), **2**, 178–179.
England: persecuted in reign of Richard I, **18**, 308; persecuted by Henry III, **18**, 380; persecuted by Edward I, **18**, 393; expelled from England (1290), **18**, 394; return to England under Cromwell (1656), **20**, 161–162; admitted to parliament (1858), **21**, 621.
France: display of anti-Semitism in Dreyfus trial (1899), **13**, 196.
Germany: crusaders' atrocities in, **8**, 339; **14**, 93; massacres under Charles IV (fourteenth century), **14**, 180; emancipatory legislation of Joseph II, **14**, 469–470.
Italy: persecution under Theodoric the Goth, **7**, 390; traffic of, in slaves, **9**, 321.
Netherlands: immigration of Portuguese Jews, **13**, 550.
Palestine: the Babylonian captivity, **2**, 118–121; origin of the name, **2**, 127; the return from captivity, **2**, 122–130; the rebuilding of Jerusalem, **2**, 130–132; the Persian rule, **2**, 25, 133–135; relations with Alexander the Great, **2**, 134–135; under the Greek rulers of Egypt, **2**, 136–137, 572, 575; the Maccabæan revolution (independence achieved), **2**, 25–26, 138–158; the Asmonean rulers and the strife of sects, **2**, 26–27, 159–164; submission to Cæsar, **5**, 569; the Roman

rule, **2**, 27–28; the reign of Herod, **2**, 164–167; favourable treatment by Augustus, **6**, 29–30; extensive privileges under Tiberius, **6**, 140–141; the great revolt (Vespasian and Titus), **2**, 177–189; the fall of Jerusalem and the end of Jewish nationality, **2**, 28–29, 190–202; **6**, 234–236; the rebellion under Trajan, **6**, 275; the final uprising under Bar Cocheba, **6**, 284; favourable treatment under Marcus Aurelius, **6**, 294; favoured above Christians, **6**, 315–317; persecuted by crusaders, **8**, 352, 468–469; Jewish civilisation, **2**, 203–212; spirit of religion of, **2**, 203–205; Persian influences on religion of, **2**, 134; influence on Christianity, **2**, 170; the prophetic literature, **2**, 113; the Talmud, **2**, 200–201; the Semitic style, **2**, 213–226.
Persia: toleration under Sapor II (fourth century), **8**, 81.
Poland: extensive privileges under Casimir the Great (fourteenth century), **24**, 36, 38; control trade (sixteenth century), **24**, 47; monopolise trade in Galicia, **24**, 119.
Portugal: expelled from Portugal (1497), **15**, 485.
Rome: expelled from Rome by Claudius, **2**, 175–176; influence in the empire, **5**, 653.
Rumania: present conditions, **24**, 154–155.
Russia: persecuted by Alexander III, **17**, 613.
Spain: general summary, **10**, 585–587; persecutions under the Goths, **10**, 24, 29, 34; friendly relations with Arabs in Spain, **8**, 193–194; persecution under Ferdinand V, **8**, 258; studies of, in Spain, **8**, 280; expulsion (1492), **10**, 157–161.
Tripolis: present conditions, **24**, 487.
See also Hebrews.
Jezebel, Jewish queen; wife of Ahab, **2**, 107–110, 283.
Jhansi, a town in India; siege of (1858), **22**, 196–198, 198 note.
Jicin, battle of (1866), **15**, 23.
Jijelli, siege of (1664), **11**, 565.
Jimenez, see Ximenes.
Jingo (third century A.D.), empress of Japan; invades Korea, **24**, 628.
Jingoes, name applied to radical war party in England (1877), **21**, 640.
Jirecek, Joseph (1825–1888), Czech writer and politician; in Austrian cabinet (1871), **15**, 38.
Joab, Israelite captain, **2**, 36, 84, 91–97, 99–101.
Joachim (1505–1571), elector of Brandenburg; intercedes for John Frederick of Saxony, **14**, 301.
Joachim Frederick (1546–1608), elector of Brandenburg, **15**, 109.
Joachim, king of Naples; see Murat, Joachim.
Joachimi, Dutch ambassador to England (middle seventeenth century), **13**, 610, 614.
Joan or Joanna (ca. 1321–1362), queen of Scotland, daughter of Edward II, and wife of David II; marriage, **21**, 116; death, **21**, 144.
Joan, legendary woman pope called John VII or VIII; fictions concerning, **8**, 561, 567.
Joan (fourteenth century), countess of Artois, forgeries of, **11**, 101.
Joan, or Jane, Beaufort (fifteenth century), queen of Scotland, wife of James I; romantic story of courtship, **18**, 542; marriage, **21**, 170–171; death, **21**, 183.
Joan of Arc (1412–1431) (Jeanne d'Arc or Darc, "The Maid of Orleans," "La Pucelle"), French heroine; main treatment, **11**, 194–218; **18**, 551–557; girlhood of, **11**, 194; **18**, 552; commissioned in a vision to free France, **11**, 195; goes to court of Charles VII, **11**, 196; given command, **11**, 197, 198; commands the English to withdraw from France, **18**, 551; raises siege of Orleans, **11**, 198, 200; **18**, 553, 554; wins the battle of Patay, **11**, 201; **18**, 554, 555; causes Charles to be crowned at Rheims, **11**, 202; **18**, 555; captured and sold to English, **11**, 205; **18**, 556; trial and execution of, **11**, 206–218; **18**, 556–557; rehabilitation of, **11**, 218–219; reasons for her military successes, **11**, 219; **18**, 552–554.
Joan of Kent, see Becher.
Joan of Navarre (1272–1305), queen of Philip IV of France; marriage, **11**, 75.
Joan of Valois (fourteenth century), sister of Philip VI of France, **13**, 323.
Joanna I, queen of Naples 1343–1382; complicity in husband's murder, **9**, 215, 232, 233; deposed or slain; **8**, 630; **9**, 233.
Joanna II, queen of Naples 1414–1435; reign and irregularities of, **9**, 234–236.
Joanna, queen of Castile; see Juana.
Joanna, wife of John of England; see Johanna.
Joanna, countess of Brabant, daughter of John III, duke of Brabant; marriage celebrated by "La Joyeuse Entrée" (1356), **13**, 310; makes duke and duchess of Burgundy her heirs, **13**, 310.
Joannes (I) Zimisces (d. 976), regent of the Byzantine Empire 969–976, **7**, 233–242; expedition against Moslems, **8**, 326; incorporates Bulgaria with Byzantine Empire, **24**, 167.
Joannes (II) Comnenus (Calo-Joannes or Calo-John), Byzantine emperor 1118–1143; refuses throne, **7**, 252, 257, 258, 263–264; character, **7**, 272.
Joannes (III) Ducas Vatatzes, emperor of Nicæa 1222–1255; reign of, **7**, 304–305.
Joannes (IV) Lascaris, Byzantine emperor 1254–1261, **7**, 305, 307, 310.
Joannes (V) Palæologus, Byzantine emperor 1341–1391, **7**, 328–330.
Joannes (VI) Cantacuzenus, Byzantine emperor 1347–1354, **7**, 328–329; makes alliance with Orkhan, **24**, 317.
Joannes (V) Palæologus, despot of Selymbria, and co-emperor with Manuel II 1399–1402, **7**, 331–335.

Joannes (VII) Palæologus, Byzantine emperor 1425–1448; reign of, **7**, 336–338; in Italy, **8**, 638.
Joannes the Almsgiver, patriarch of Egypt 610–641 A.D., **7**, 157, 174.
Joannes of Cappadocia, minister of Justinian 527–565 A.D., **7**, 72, 77–78.
Joannes Ducas, prince of Wallachia; invades Thessaly (1271), **7**, 313, 316.
Joannes the Grammarian, patriarch of Constantinople; degradation of (842 A.D.), **8**, 554.
Joannice (Johannitsa, John) or Kaloyan, Bulgarian ruler 1197–1207; main treatment, **24**, 169–171; defeats and imprisons the emperor Baldwin, **7**, 291–293; causes assassination of Baldwin, **7**, 295; defeated by the emperor Henry, **7**, 296, 297; assassinated, **7**, 297.
João of Portugal, see John.
Joash (Jehoash), king of Judah, **2**, 111.
Jobst or Jodocus (d. 1411), markgraf of Moravia; war with Wenceslaus, **14**, 193; death, **14**, 199.
Jocelyn II, king of Jerusalem (twelfth century), taken prisoner, **8**, 364.
Joel, Hebrew prophet, **2**, 112, 343.
Jogues, Isaac (1607–1646), Jesuit missionary to North American Indians, **23**, 70.
Johanan (Jonathan), Hebrew high priest, **2**, 133.
Johanna, infanta of Spain, see Juana.
Johanna, duchess of Savoy; resists Louis XIV (1681), **11**, 594–595.
Johanna of Gloucester, first wife of King John of England; divorced, **18**, 332.
Johannes the Patrician, general of Justinian; conquers Moors, **7**, 127 (footnote).
Johannesburg, city in the Transvaal; "flag incident" of, **22**, 295; disarmament of (1897), **22**, 299.
John (Prince Kasa or Kassai), (d. 1889), king or emperor of Abyssinia defeats Egyptians, **24**, 458.
John I (1350–1395), king of Aragon 1387–1395; succeeds Pedro IV, **10**, 104; death of, **10**, 105.
John II (1397–1479), king of Aragon 1458–1479; regency of, **10**, 108; relations with Navarre, **10**, 109; bestows Catalonia upon Charles of Viana, **10**, 110; Catalonia rises against, **10**, 111; relations of, with Louis XI of France, **10**, 112; subdues Catalonia, **10**, 113.
John the Blind (ca. 1296–1346), king of Bohemia; rule in Italy, **9**, 156–157; promises assistance to dukes of Austria, **16**, 562; death at Crécy, **11**, 115; **18**, 464.
John I (1358–1390), king of Castile 1379–1390; succeeds Henry II, **10**, 116; marries Beatrice of Portugal, **10**, 117; defeats Ferdinand I of Portugal, **10**, 117, 454; claims crown of Portugal, **10**, 117; defeated at Aljubarroto, **10**, 118; ravages coasts of England, **10**, 119.
John II (1404–1454), king of Castile 1406–1454; reign of, **10**, 121 seq.; relations of, with Alvaro de Luna, **10**, 122; victorious at Olmedo, **10**, 125; characterisation of, **10**, 122 seq., 127.
John, or Hans, I (1455–1513), king of Denmark and, as John II, king of Sweden 1481–1513; main treatment, **16**, 219–229; accession, **16**, 219; insurrections against, in Norway and Sweden, **16**, 219–225; campaign in Ditmarsh, **16**, 225–227; death, **16**, 228.
John "Lackland" (1167–1216), king of England 1199–1216; main treatment, **18**, 329–362; lord of Ireland, **18**, 283–284; plots against Richard I for crown, **18**, 314, 316–317, 319; accession, **18**, 329–332; marriages, **18**, 322; murder of his brother Arthur, **18**, 333–334; loss of possessions in France, **18**, 334–336; William the Lion pays homage to, **21**, 49; quarrels with pope, **18**, 336–338; forced submission to pope, **8**, 612; **18**, 341; concession of England to the Pope (text), **22**, 350; Irish and Welsh expeditions of, **18**, 339; excommunication and deposition of, **18**, 340–342; forced to grant Magna Charta, **18**, 344–350; civil war (king and barons), **18**, 350–353; death, **18**, 353–354; character, **18**, 335, 347, 354–355.
John (II) "the Good," king of France 1350–1364; main treatment, **11**, 124–143; accession, **11**, 124; prepares to renew war with England, **11**, 125; at war with Charles the Bad, **11**, 126–128; loses battle of Poitiers, **11**, 130–132, **13**, 351; **18**, 473; captive in England, **11**, 138; ransomed, **11**, 141; death, **8**, 455; **11**, 142–143; **18**, 480.
John (I) Albert, king of Poland 1492–1501; reign, **17**, 179; **24**, 44–45.
John (II) Casimir (1609–1672), king of Poland 1648–1668; accession, **17**, 245; **24**, 54; claims crown of Sweden, **16**, 336; resigns crown of Sweden, **11**, 566; **24**, 55.
John (III) Sobieski (1624–1696), king of Poland 1674–1696; reign, **24**, 60–62; Turkish campaigns (1670–1673), **24**, 59–60, 388; (1683), **14**, 397; **24**, 63–65, 390; campaign against Cossacks, **24**, 387; death, **24**, 66; characterisation, **24**, 65–66.
John, or João I, the Great (1357–1433), king of Portugal 1385–1433; regency, **10**, 453; in war with Castile, **10**, 454; captures Ceuta, **10**, 455–456; discoveries under, **10**, 459; discovery of Madeira under, **10**, 460; death, **10**, 461.
John II, "the Perfect" (d. 1495), king of Portugal 1481–1495; oppresses the nobility, **10**, 470; discoveries under, **10**, 474 seq.; **22**, 417 seq.; relations with Columbus, **22**, 418–419, 440.
John III (1502–1557), king of Portugal 1521–1557; accession, **10**, 489; under influence of Pedro de Alçaçova, **10**, 490; establishes Inquisition (1536), **10**, 490; discoveries under, **10**, 490; conquests, **10**, 490–491; colonises Brazil, **10**, 492; **23**, 653 seq.; decadence of Portugal under, **10**, 492–494.

John (IV) "the Fortunate," duke of Braganza (d. 1656), king of Portugal 1640–1656; intrigues, **10**, 509; concludes alliance with Holland, **13**, 580; accession (1640), **10**, 512, 514; in war with Spain, **10**, 515; arrests English merchants (1650), **20**, 122; reconquers Brazil, **10**, 516; drives Dutch from Ceylon, **10**, 516; death, **10**, 516.
John V (1689–1750), king of Portugal 1706–1750; accession, **10**, 519, 520; decline of colonies under, **10**, 521–522; gives up Philippines to Spain, **10**, 521.
John VI (1767–1826), king of Portugal 1816–1826; regent for his mother (1799–1816), **10**, 536; concludes alliance with England, **10**, 536; removes royal family to Brazil (1807), **10**, 538; **23**, 655; succeeds to the throne, **23**, 656–657; returns to Portugal (1821), **10**, 542; **23**, 657; army revolt compels the re-establishment of absolute monarchy, **10**, 524–525; seeks refuge from Dom Miguel with English fleet (1824), **10**, 545; death, **10**, 545.
John, king of Saxony 1854–1873; as prince, **15**, 417; as king, **15**, 465.
John or Hans I, king of Sweden 1220–1222; reign, **16**, 190.
John II, king of Sweden, see John I, king of Denmark.
John III (1537–1592), king of Sweden 1568–1592, second son of Gustavus Vasa; ambassador to England, **19**, 295; conspiracy against Eric XIV, **16**, 298–299, 348; reign of, **16**, 300–303; war with Russia, **17**, 215–217.
John I, pope 523–526 A.D.; Theodoric sends to Constantinople, **7**, 391.
John IV, pope 640–642 A.D.; pontificate of **8**, 540.
John V, pope 685–686 A.D.; pontificate of, **8**, 542.
John VI, pope 701–705 A.D.; pontificate of, **8**, 543.
John VII, pope 705–707 A.D.; pontificate of, **8**, 543.
John VIII, pope 872–882 A.D.; turning point in papacy, **8**, 575; authority assailed by Italian princes, **8**, 576; escapes to France, **8**, 577; relations with German emperors, **7**, 582–583, 587; death, **8**, 577.
John IX, pope 898–900 A.D.; competes with Sergius, **8**, 579.
John X, pope 914–928 A.D., influence of Theodora on election of, **7**, 592; **8**, 580; pontificate of, **8**, 580–581; fight with Marozia and Alberic, **8**, 581; death, **8**, 581.
John XI, pope 931–932 A.D.; pontificate of, **8**, 581–582.
John XII, pope 955–964 A.D.; unites civil and spiritual supremacy, **8**, 583; treachery to Otto, **8**, 583; trial, **8**, 583–584; crimes imputed to, **8**, 584; rebellions in favour of, **8**, 584; death, **8**, 585.
John XIII, pope 965–972 A.D.; protected by Otto the Great, **8**, 585 seq.
John XIV, pope 983–984 A.D.; overthrown by Boniface VII, **8**, 587, 589.
John XV, pope 985–996 A.D., **8**, 587.
John XVI, anti-pope 997–998 A.D.; set up by Crescentius, **8**, 589.
John XXI, pope 1276–1277, **8**, 617.
John XXII, pope 1316–1334; election, **9**, 131; avarice, **8**, 455; methods to raise money, **8**, 624; excommunicated, **9**, 148; contest with Ludwig of Bavaria, **8**, 627; fosters University of Bologna, **9**, 183; ally of Frederick the Handsome, **14**, 170; Bruce in conflict with, **21**, 105; excommunicates Bruce, **21**, 109; orders excommunication of Irish rebels, **21**, 383; doctrines, **8**, 627 seq.; wealth, **11**, 185; death, **8**, 628.
John XXIII (Baltasare Cossa), pope 1410–1415; succeeds Alexander V, **8**, 634; calls council at Constance, **14**, 200; deposed, **8**, 635; **14**, 201.
John, Roman prefect; leads force against the Arabs (697 A.D.), **2**, 328; **8**, 181.
John, son of Charles IV, king of Germany; acquires part of German kingdom (1378), **14**, 190.
John (1782–1859), archduke of Austria; commands army of allies in Tyrol in Third Coalition, **12**, 446 seq., 507; defeat of, at Raab (1809), **12**, 573; leads reform party, **14**, 619; opens diet of Vienna (1848), **14**, 645; made regent of empire (1848), **15**, 443.
John II (d. 1304), count of Avennes and Hainault; becomes count of Holland (1300), **13**, 305; **20**, 161; aids Isabella in deposing Edward II of England, **18**, 441; serves as mercenary under Edward III (1327), **18**, 444.
John I, "the Victorious," duke of Brabant; adds Limburg to Brabant (1288), **13**, 309.
John II, duke of Brabant; enlarges popular privileges (1312), **13**, 309.
John III, "the Triumphant," duke of Brabant; subdues uprising (1340), **13**, 309–310; makes treaty with Flemings (1356), **13**, 322.
John "the Fearless" (ca. 1370–1419), duke of Burgundy, and count of Nevers, son of Philip the Bold; marriage, **13**, 339; in war with Turks, **13**, 352, **24**, 319; leads crusade, **11**, 164; assassinates duke of Orleans, **11**, 165–166; at war with d'Armagnac, **11**, 167–168; at war with Charles VI, **11**, 169; massacre of Armagnacs, **11**, 174–175; master of Paris, **11**, 175–176; betrays cause of Rouen, **11**, 177; assassinated, **11**, 178, 179.
John I (d. 1299), count of Holland; reign of, **13**, 304–305; marriage, **13**, 301; in England, **13**, 302, 304.
John, count of Holstein (fourteenth century); rules in Zealand and Skåne, **16**, 179–180.
John, duke of Naples (eighth century); aids Gregory II, **7**, 10.
John, "the Terrible," prince of Moldavia, see Ivan IV, "the Terrible."
John of Austria, Don (1547–1578), Spanish soldier, **13**, 464–465; commands fleet at victory of Lepanto, **9**, 473–477; **10**, 239; assumes government of Aragon, Cata-

Ionia, Valencia, Balearic Islands, and Sardinia, **10**, 273; takes Tunis, **24**, 369; becomes regent of Low Countries, **10**, 243; **13**, 458, 464; policy in the Netherlands, **13**, 465; fails to get command of revenues and native troops, **13**, 467; outbreak of war, **13**, 469; annihilates burghers at Gembloux, **13**, 470–471; death, **13**, 471.

John of Damascus or **Joannes Damascenus** (d. 760 A.D.), theologian and father of Eastern Church; in council of 754 A.D., **7**, 215; defends image worship, **8**, 548.

John of Giscala (first century A.D.), Jewish captain; in siege of Jerusalem, **2**, 192, 195–196; **6**, 234–236.

John of Gaunt (1304–1399), duke of Lancaster, English soldier and statesman, son of Edward III; invades France (1369), **18**, 481–482; succeeds Black Prince in government of Gascony, **18**, 482; in control of government during last years of Edward III, **18**, 483; protects Wycliffe, **18**, 483; claims throne of Castile in right of his wife, **10**, 115; invades Spain, **10**, 118; **18**, 499; aspires to the English crown, **18**, 485–486; in command in Scotland, **18**, 498; created duke of Aquitaine, **18**, 501.

John of Lancaster, see **Bedford, John Plantagenet, Duke of.**

John of Leyden (**Jan Benkelzoon, Bockelson** or **Bockold**) (1510–1536), Anabaptist fanatic; revolutionises Münster, **13**, 378; **14**, 272; set up as a king, **14**, 273; death, **14**, 273.

John of Ligny, see **Luxembourg-Ligny.**

John of Lorn (**Macdougal**) (early fourteenth century); falls on the fugitive Bruce, **21**, 90; object of Bruce's vengeance, **21**, 95; death, **21**, 105.

John of Milheim (fourteenth century), reformer in Bohemia, **14**, 197.

John of Namur (fourteenth century), lord of Sluys; imprisonment of, **13**, 320.

John of Orleans, "the Bastard," (1399–1468); count of Dunois and Longueville; relieves Montargis, **11**, 189–190; defends Orleans, **11**, 192, 198; **18**, 550; captures Chartres, **11**, 221.

John of Ryl (876–946 A.D.), patron saint of Bulgaria; life, **24**, 165.

John of Vicenza, Italian monk; preaches to multitude on the plain of Paquara (1233), **9**, 91–92.

John, "the Constant" (1468–1532), elector of Saxony 1525–1532; Protestant leader, **14**, 266.

John Casimir or **Kasimir** (1543–1592), Count Palatine; aids the Netherlands, **13**, 471.

John Frederick, "the Magnanimous" (1503–1554), elector of Saxony 1532–1547, leader of Smalkaldic League; character, **14**, 290; wrests Saxony from Duke Maurice, **14**, 297; defeated by Emperor Charles V at Mühlberg, **14**, 299; forced to renounce electorate, **14**, 301.

John Frederick II (1529–1595), duke of Saxony, son of the elector John Frederick; in league against imperial house, **14**, 319; defeated and imprisoned for life, **14**, 320.

John George I (1585–1656), elector of Saxony 1611–1656; traitor to league against Habsburgs, **14**, 333; becomes ally of Gustavus Adolphus, **14**, 352; in Thirty Years' War, **16**, 324, 325, 329.

John George, elector of Brandenburg; reign of, **15**, 109.

John Sigismund (1572–1619), elector of Brandenburg 1608–1619; reign of, **15**, 109–111; claim of, to Jülich and Cleves, **14**, 325; enlarges Brandenburg, **14**, 325; **15**, 109; religious tolerance of, **14**, 325; **15**, 109; death of, **15**, 111.

John, see **Joannes.**

John Plantagenet, see **Bedford.**

Johnson, Andrew (1808–1875), American statesman; military governor of Tennessee, **23**, 457; elected vice-president of the United States, **23**, 450; becomes president on death of Lincoln, **23**, 459; issues Proclamation of Amnesty and Pardon, **23**, 461; impeachment of, **23**, 465–466; characterisation of, **23**, 460.

Johnson, Francis (1562–1618), independent preacher; pastor of church in London (1592), **22**, 616–617.

Johnson, Herschel Vespasian (1812–1880), American jurist; nominated for vice-president (1860), **23**, 406–408.

Johnson, Isaac (d. 1630), English adventurer; joins Massachusetts Bay Company, **22**, 641.

Johnson, Sir Nathaniel (d. 1713), colonial governor of South Carolina; expedition against Spaniards, **23**, 59.

Johnson, Richard Mentor (1780–1850), American politician; elected vice-president (1836), **23**, 362.

Johnson, Robert (1682–1735), colonial governor of South Carolina; suppresses piracy, **23**, 195.

Johnson, Dr. Samuel (1709–1784), English man of letters; defines "excise," **20**, 542; speech on Americans, **22**, 583.

Johnson, Sir William (1715–1774), British soldier; expedition against Crown Point, **23**, 211; makes treaty with Indians, **23**, 216; takes Fort Niagara, **23**, 216; at capture of Montreal, **23**, 222; reception to Pontiac, **23**, 227.

Johnston, Albert Sidney (1803–1862), American Confederate general; occupies Bowling Green, Kentucky, **23**, 425; killed at Shiloh, **23**, 428.

Johnston, Joseph Eggleston (1807–1891), American Confederate general; at battle of Bull Run, **23**, 423; at battle of Fair Oaks, **23**, 431; in Vicksburg campaign, **23**, 441; in Atlanta campaign, **23**, 444; dismissed from command by President Davis, **23**, 444; at battle of Bentonville, **23**, 446; surrenders to Sherman, **23**, 451.

Johnstone, Archibald, of Warriston (d. 1663), Scottish statesman; assists in drawing up renewal of the covenant, **19**, 575.

Johnstown Flood, a flood which destroyed the city of Johnstown, Pennsylvania (1889), **23**, 483.

Johore (**Johore Bahru**), city in the Malay peninsula; siege of (1608), **13**, 551.

Joinville, François Ferdinand Philippe Louis Marie d'Orléans, Prince de (1818–1900), third son of Louis Philippe, king of France; in war with Mexico, **13**, 71; in war with Arabs, **13**, 76.

Joinville, Jean, Sire de (1225–1317), French chronicler; joins first crusade of St. Louis of France, **11**, 60.

Joinville, Pact of, a treaty between Guise party in France and Spain (1584), **11**, 385.

Jókai, Maurus (1825–1904), Hungarian writer; editor of the *Hon*, **15**, 42.

Joliet, Louis (1645–1700), French-Canadian explorer; explorations of, **23**, 66, 73–76.

Jolly, Julius (1823–1891), German statesman; liberalism of, **15**, 536.

Jonah, Hebrew prophet, **2**, 112.

Jonas (d. 1461), a Russian bishop and statesman; made metropolitan of Moscow, **17**, 159–160.

Jonathan (eleventh century B.C.), son of Saul, prince of Israel; love for David, **2**, 79–80, 91; killed, **2**, 83.

Jonathan (ca. 970 B.C.), son of Abiathar; priest of Jerusalem, **2**, 95.

Jonathan (ca. 1020 B.C.), son of Gershom; Israelite priest, **2**, 74.

Jonathan Maccabæus (d. 143 B.C.), Jewish high priest and ruler, **2**, 150, 156–158.

Jones, Inigo (1573–1652), English architect; work of, **19**, 524.

Jones, John Paul (1747–1792), American naval commander; activity in annoying British commerce in American Revolution, **23**, 272; attacks Whitehaven (1778), **23**, 273; in contest of *Bonhomme Richard* and *Serapis* (1779), **23**, 273.

Jones, Sir William (1631–1682), English jurist; commissioner to decide disputed jurisdiction in New Jersey (1680), **23**, 31, 153.

Jonge, Repelaer de, Dutch liberator; in revolution of 1813, **14**, 26.

Jonin, Russian representative in Bulgaria (1881), **24**, 180.

Jonson, Ben (ca. 1573–1637), English dramatist; plays of, **19**, 519.

Jönsson, Thure (sixteenth century), Swedish leader; in revolt against Gustavus Vasa, **16**, 279, 285, 287.

Joppa (modern **Jaffa**), a seaport in Palestine; captured by Saladin (1192), **8**, 396; taken by Saphedin (1195), **8**, 411; held by crusaders (1198), **8**, 412; massacre of Christians at (1198), **8**, 413; stormed by Napoleon (1799), **12**, 477.

Joram, see **Jehoram.**

Jordæns, Jacob (ca. 1593–1678), Flemish painter, **13**, 599, 601.

Jordan, Camille (1771–1821), French politician; publishes brochure on a French constitution, **12**, 526; demands liberty of the press, **12**, 533; member of *Chambre Introuvable*, **13**, 19.

Jordan, Mrs. (Dorothy Bland) (1762–1816), an Irish actress; mistress of William IV, king of England, **21**, 582.

Jordan, Sylvester (1782–1861), German jurist and statesman; helps to secure new constitution in Hesse (1830–1831), **15**, 403.

José I (d. 1777), king of Portugal 1750–1777; reign of, **10**, 522 seq.; marriage of, **10**, 523; influence of Pombal over, **10**, 524; banishes Jesuits, **10**, 528, 529; in war with Spain, **10**, 530; death of, **10**, 532.

José, Dr., president of Peru (1905), **23**, 609.

Joseph I (1678–1711), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1705–1711; becomes emperor, **14**, 411; acquires new territories, **14**, 413; death, **14**, 416; Austria's debt to, **14**, 423.

Joseph II (1741–1790), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1765–1790, son of Francis I and Maria Theresa; main treatment of, **14**, 466–490; administration in Belgium, **14**, 43 seq.; first and second marriage, **14**, 437, 470; becomes co-regent with Maria Theresa, **14**, 447; personal appearance, **14**, 449; protectionist policy, **14**, 451; policy toward Poland, **14**, 453; Frederick the Great exchanges visits with, **15**, 233–236; takes part in War of Bavarian Succession, **15**, 245; becomes sole ruler, **14**, 461; religious tolerance, **14**, 452, 467–469, 474; as administrator, **14**, 472 seq.; ecclesiastical policy, **14**, 474 seq.; reforms resisted in Austrian Netherlands, **14**, 475–482; foreign policy, **14**, 476; visit to Crimea, **14**, 480; reforms resisted in Hungary, **14**, 482 seq.; visits Catherine of Russia, **14**, 485–487; **17**, 397–399; ally of Russia in war with Turkey, **14**, 487–488; **17**, 399–400, 405–408; plans campaign against Prussia and Poland, **14**, 488; propitiates Hungary, **14**, 489; death, **14**, 489–490; **17**, 409; character, **14**, 471; reforms of: (Economic), **14**, 451; (Governmental), **14**, 448, 450, 477; (Religious), **14**, 452, 474, 475, 466–470; in Italy, **9**, 544.

Joseph, king of Naples; see **Bonaparte.**

Joseph (1776–1847), archduke of Austria; character and death, **14**, 616.

Joseph, Father (François le Clerc du Tremblay) (1577–1638), confidential agent of Richelieu; at diet of Ratisbon, **11**, 467; relations with Richelieu, **11**, 471 seq.

Joseph, Jewish hero, **2**, 58–59, 70, 208.

Joseph (fifteenth century), Jewish physician and astronomer; applies astrolabe to navigation, **22**, 418.

Joseph, patriarch of Constantinople (1274); opposes union of Greek and Latin churches, deposed, **7**, 316–317.

Joseph, prince-abbot of St. Gall; accepts terms of peace of Rossbach (1718), **16**, 662.

Joseph ben Tobiah (third century B.C.), Jewish nephew of Onias II; ambassador to Egypt, **2**, 136.

Joseph Ferdinand (d. 1699), electoral prince of Bavaria; son of Maximilian Emmanuel

of Bavaria; candidate for Spanish throne, **11**, 610 seq.; **14**, 405; death, **11**, 611; **14**, 405.
Josephine Beauharnais, Marie Joséphe Rose Tascher de la Pagerie (1763–1814), empress of the French, first wife of Napoleon I; marriage, **12**, 423; coronation, **12**, 538; divorce, **12**, 577–578.
Josephus, Flavius (37–ca. 100 A.D.), Jewish historian; favoured by Vespasian, **6**, 243; sent into Jerusalem as a messenger by Titus, **6**, 235.
Joshua, leader of the Israelites after Moses; besieges Jericho, **2**, 67–68; defeats Canaanites, **2**, 69.
Josiah, king of Judah 640–609 B.C.; accession of, **2**, 117; invades Israel, **2**, 117, 118; religious reforms of, **2**, 128; opposes Neku II, king of Egypt, at Megiddo, **2**, 286; death of, **2**, 118.
Josias, prince of Coburg; see **Coburg**.
Josi Far (ca. 1542), ruler of Japan; accession of, to throne of the kubo-sama, **24**, 593.
Josi Tir, ruler in Japan ca. 1542, son of Josi Far; succeeds father to throne of the kubo-sama, **24**, 593.
Jotham, king of Judah 740–734 B.C.; reign, **2**, 114, 384.
Joubert, Barthélemy Catherine (1769–1799), French soldier; pursues Alvinzi, **12**, 439; at triumph of Napoleon in Paris, **12**, 455; succeeds Moreau in command of French army, **17**, 434; death of, at Novi, **12**, 473.
Joubert, Petrus Jacobus (1831–1900), Boer soldier and politician; acting president of the South African Republic, **22**, 287; at Ladysmith, **22**, 305; death of, **22**, 313.
Jourdan, Count Jean Baptiste (1762–1833), French marshal; defeated at Talavera, **10**, 350; in Franco-Austrian War, **12**, 358, 364–366; **14**, 507 seq.; **15**, 280.
Jourdan de Lille, see **Casaubon**.
Journal des Savants, founded by Colbert, **11**, 635.
Joutel, French soldier; with La Salle in America (1684), **23**, 77, 79.
Jouy, Victor Joseph Étienne de (1764–1846), French author; supports French Academy's protest against censorship of the press (1827), **13**, 37.
Jove, see **Jupiter**.
Jovian (Flavius Claudius Jovianus), Roman emperor 363–364 A.D.; reign of, **6**, 510–516.
Jovinus, declared king in Gaul 412 A.D.; reign of, **6**, 568, 569.
Jovius, prætorian prefect under Honorius (409 A.D.), **6**, 555; government of Honorius transferred to, **6**, 555; instigates soldiers to mutiny, **6**, 556; deserts Honorius, **6**, 558, 559.
Joyce, Cornet George (seventeenth century), soldier; abducts Charles I of England (1647), **20**, 51 seq.
Joyeuse, Anne, Viscount de (1561–1587), marshal of France; at battle of Coutras (1587), **11**, 386.
Joyous Entry (Joyeuse Entrée), constitution granted by John III of Brabant (1356), **13**, 310; quotation from, **14**, 478.
Juan, see **John**.
Juana, called "**La Beltraneja**," queen of Castile; inherits throne (1474), **10**, 468; marries Alfonso V of Portugal, **10**, 469; enters the church, **10**, 470.
Juana (1479–1554), queen of Castile (1504); marries Philip the Handsome, **14**, 237; madness of, **10**, 185 seq., 189 seq.; accession to throne, **10**, 178; **19**, 40; Henry VII of England seeks to marry, **19**, 42; death, **10**, 189.
Juarez, Benito Pablo (1806–1872), Mexican soldier and statesman; president of the supreme court, **23**, 629; set up as president by the republican-federalist party, **23**, 629; administration, **23**, 630; driven out by the French, **23**, 631; re-elected president, **23**, 636; death, **23**, 636.
Juarez Celman, Miguel (1844–), Argentine politician; becomes president of Argentina (1886), **23**, 617.
Juba (d. ca. 46 B.C.), king of Numidia; aids Pompey, **5**, 536; in wars of Scipio against Cæsar, **5**, 544–556; death, **5**, 560.
Juba (d. ca. 19 A.D.), king of Mauretania 30 B.C.; made ruler of Mauretania by Augustus, **6**, 32; works of, **1**, 572.
Jubellius, Decius, commander of a Campanian legion (280 B.C.); in Pyrrhic wars, **5**, 204–205, 208–211.
Judacilius, Italian commander in Social War (90 B.C.), **5**, 413–414, 417.
Judæa (Judah), a kingdom of Palestine which arose after the death of Solomon and the defection of the ten northern tribes; Rehoboam and his successors, **2**, 12–18, 20–21, 106–113; Ahaz and Isaiah, **2**, 21–22; the invasion of Sennacherib, **1**, 408–410; **2**, 22; relations with North Arabia and Egypt, **2**, 24; the decline and fall, **2**, 24–25, 113–118. For Jewish history after the fall of Judæa, see **Jews**.
Judas the Gaulonite or Galilean, Jewish popular leader; revolts against Rome, **2**, 168; founds sect of Zealots, **2**, 168.
Judas, son of Simon, the Jewish high priest; murdered by Ptolemæus, **2**, 160.
Judas Maccabæus (d. 160 B.C.), Jewish national hero; heads revolt against Antiochus, **2**, 146; victories over Syrian forces, **2**, 147–154; assumes direction of commonwealth, **2**, 150; purifies temple, **2**, 149; defeats and kills Nicanor at Adasa, **2**, 154; death, **2**, 155; character, **2**, 156.
Judith (d. 843 A.D.), wife of Louis le Débonnaire, **7**, 559, 562.
Judith (eleventh century), wife of Waltheof, earl of Northumbria; treachery and fate of, **18**, 190.
Judith, an apocryphal book of the Old Testament, **2**, 117.
Juggernaut, see **Jagannath**.
Jugurtha, king of Numidia (d. 104 B.C.); bribes Roman senate, **5**, 383–385; at

Rome, Sallust's account of, **5**, 385–387; war with Rome (111–106 B.C.), **5**, 383–391; death, Plutarch on, **5**, 391–392.
Juji Khassar, "**the Tiger**" (13th century), brother of Jenghiz Khan, **24**, 275, 283.
Julia (39 B.C.–14 A.D.), daughter of Augustus; marries Marcellus, **6**, 116; marries Agrippa and Tiberius, **6**, 117; banished by father, **6**, 118; death, **6**, 118; Augustus' order concerning burial of, **6**, 128.
Julia (d 28 A.D.), granddaughter of Augustus, daughter of Agrippa and Julia, **6**, 117; character of, **6**, 119; exiled, **6**, 119; Augustus' order concerning burial of, **6**, 128.
Julia, aunt of Julius Cæsar (d. 68 B.C.); marries Marius, **5**, 477–478.
Julia (83 or 82–54 B.C.), daughter of Cæsar; marries Pompey, **5**, 503; death of, **5**, 511, 530; Cæsar's affection for, **5**, 602.
Julia (d. 59 A.D.), daughter of Drusus; marriages of, **6**, 153–154.
Julia Domna (d. 217 A.D.), Roman empress, wife of Septimius Severus, and mother of Caracalla and Geta; character of, **6**, 388; relations with her sons, **6**, 391; death, **6**, 394.
Julian, Count, commander of the Spanish Goths; according to legend introduces Moors into Spain, **8**, 191; **10**, 31.
Julian, Roman ambassador to Alaric (409 A.D.), **6**, 558.
Julian, bishop of Toledo; forced from bishopric by Witiza, Gothic king in Spain (eighth century), **10**, 30.
Julian the Apostate (Flavius Claudius Julianus), 331?–363 A.D.), emperor of Rome 361–363 A.D.; main treatment, **6**, 477–509; studies at Athens, **3**, 486; receives title of cæsar (355 A.D.), **6**, 478; administration in Gaul, **6**, 481–486; declared emperor by soldiers, **6**, 491; contest with Constantius, **6**, 493–497; religion of, **6**, 498–499; invades the East, **6**, 499–508; death, **6**, 508–509.
Julian, George Washington (1817–1899), American politician; free-soil candidate for vice-president (1852), **23**, 389.
Julian, Cardinal, see **Cesarini, Giuliano**.
Juliana, illegitimate daughter of Henry I of England; marries Eustace de Breteuil, **18**, 236; aids husband in revolt against king, **18**, 236–237, reconciled with king (1119), **18**, 237.
Julian Calendar; making of, **5**, 574; corrected by Pope Gregory XIII, **5**, 575.
Julian Emperors, the name applied collectively to Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, and Nero (*q. v.*), as members of Julius Cæsar's family.
Julian Family, legendary founders of, **5**, 70.
Julian Laws, regulate municipalities, **5**, 212, 214.
Julianus, M. Didius Severus (132–193 A.D.), emperor of Rome; purchases throne, **6**, 383, 384; execution, **6**, 385.
Jülich, a town in the Rhine province, Prussia; dispute over accession to, **14**, 325.
Julius II (Giuliano della Rovere) (1443–1513), pope 1503–1513; pontificate of, **8**, 647–648; election, **11**, 299; employs Michelangelo, **9**, 401–402; promotes League of Cambray against Venice, **8**, 648; **9**, 431–432; forms the Holy League against France, **9**, 434; **11**, 302; **19**, 58; extent of power, **8**, 648; **19**, 58.
Julius Cæsar, see **Cæsar**.
Julus, eponymous founder of Julian family; see **Ascanius**.
July Revolution of 1830, in France; main treatment, **13**, 45–50, 53, 54; influence of, on Europe, **15**, 402; **16**, 476.
Jung Bahadur (d. 1885), prime minister of Nepal, **24**, 512.
Junius Letters, a series of political epistles which appeared in London (1768–1772) under the pseudonym of Junius, **20**, 612.
Juno, Roman divinity; identified with Greek Hera, **3**, 32, 120; Roman sacrifices to, **6**, 201.
Junot, Andoche (1771–1813), duke of Abrantes; conveys Napoleon's letter to Venetian senate, **12**, 442; invades Portugal, **10**, 325; **12**, 568, 569; forms French regency in Portugal, **10**, 540; defeated by Wellesley, **10**, 341, 540; **12**, 569.
Junto of 1693, in England, **20**, 444–446.
Jupiter (Jove), a Roman deity corresponding to the Greek Zeus, **3**, 74, 158, 173, 298, 570.
Jurisprudence:
Babylonian and Assyrian: general laws, **1**, 494–498; code of Khammurabi, **1**, 498–514.
Byzantine: legal reforms of Basil the Macedonian (the *Basilica*), **7**, 227; the legislation of Justinian (the *Code*, *Pandects* and *Institutions*), **7**, 131–136.
China: severity of the penal law, **24**, 532.
Denmark: laws of Valdemar (twelfth century), **16**, 154; the *Birkerett* (thirteenth century), **16**, 175; the *Congesta Menvedi* and the *Law of Zealand* (fourteenth century), **16**, 177; legal codes of Christian IV, **16**, 357.
Egypt: debt-law of Bocchoris, **1**, 201; recent reforms in Egyptian jurisprudence, **24**, 464.
England: laws of King Æthelberht of Kent, **18**, 45; laws of King Ine, **18**, 64; courts remodelled by Alfred, **18**, 82; the laws of Alfred, **18**, 85; the criminal law in reign of Æthelstan, **18**, 99–100; Anglo-Saxon law courts, **18**, 159–160; legal innovations of William the Conqueror, **18**, 205; Henry I's charter of liberties, **18**, 228–229; legal development under Henry II, **18**, 294–296; legal reforms of Edward I, **18**, 394–395, 395 note; judicial reforms of parliament of Richard III, **18**, 619; institution of star chamber by Henry VII, **19**, 24; powers of the star chamber enlarged under Charles I, **19**, 566; political interference with the judiciary under Charles I, **19**, 570; judicial procedure against Strafford, **19**, 585–586, 592–594; Habeas Corpus Act (1679), **20**, 294; reforms in treason trials, **20**,

453; reforms in the criminal law (1808–1816), **21**, 490–492; reforms in criminal law by Sir James Mackintosh, **21**, 528; Lord Brougham urges reform of common law (1828), **21**, 538–539; Act of 1836, allowing counsel to prisoners, **21**, 578–579.
France: uniform civil code created by convention (1793), **12**, 312; reorganisation of courts under the Directory, **12**, 412; the *Code Napoléon*, **12**, 520–522; abolition of death penalty for political offenses under Republic of 1848, **13**, 95; "mixed commissions" and Napoleon III, **13**, 124; abuses of political procedure under Napoleon III, **13**, 134.
Germany and Holy Roman Empire: code formulated for Italy, **14**, 100; code of laws of Frederick II for Naples and Sicily, **14**, 120; Frederick II's judicial reforms, **14**, 132–133; the Golden Bull of Charles IV (1356), **14**, 181; judicial reform under Maximilian I, **14**, 238–239; penal code of 1532, **14**, 279–280; increase in power of judiciary under Frederick the Great of Prussia, **15**, 183–184; abuses of law under Frederick William III of Prussia, **15**, 408; penal code of 1870, **15**, 501; systematisation of judicial procedure under the new empire, **15**, 535; establishment of the Imperial Court at Leipsic (1879), **15**, 535.
Greece: laws of Draco in Athens, **3**, 164–165; judicial legislation of Solon in Athens, **3**, 215–216; courts of law in Athens, **4**, 26–27, 415.
Iceland: judicial procedure in early times, **16**, 122, 124; revision of laws (1011), **16**, 127–128.
India: administration of justice under the code of Manu, **2**, 515–519; Lord Cornwallis entrusts criminal jurisdiction to Europeans in India (1793), **22**, 113; Macaulay's penal code (1860), **22**, 203; Criminal Procedure Code, **22**, 215–216.
Ireland: the *Senchas Mor*, legendary body of laws of sixth century, **21**, 341; inequalities of law early fourteenth century, **21**, 384 note; criminal law during War of the Roses, **21**, 392; inefficacy of law (sixteenth century), **21**, 395–396.
Italy: administration of justice in cities in Middle Ages, **9**, 101.
Japan: the consular courts, **24**, 646; the abolition of consular jurisdiction, **24**, 647; the civil law, **24**, 647; the criminal law, **24**, 647.
Jewish: tribunals and procedure, **2**, 207–209.
Middle Ages: feudal laws as a source of common law, **8**, 493; diffusion of canon law, **8**, 620; relation of secular and ecclesiastical tribunals, **8**, 632, 633.
Mohammedan: main treatment, **8**, 294–304; the importance of *Sunna* or custom, **8**, 294–296; influence of Roman on Mohammedan law, **8**, 296–298; influence of Persian law, **8**, 298–299; great legists and codes, **8**, 299–304.
Netherlands: privilege of *non evocando*, **13**, 361.
Poland: legal reforms of Casimir III, **24**, 33; juristic legislation under Jagello, **24**, 42.
Russia: judiciary reforms of Alexander II, **17**, 596.
Scotland: reforms under James IV (1504), **21**, 209; James V inaugurates supreme court, **21**, 234; the regent Morton codifies law, **21**, 275.
Spain: reforms of Pedro IV of Aragon (fourteenth century), **10**, 104; legal reorganisation under Ferdinand and Isabella, **10**, 134, 136–137.
Sweden: the *Landslag*, **16**, 191.
Turkey: orders and prerogatives of magistrates, **24**, 334–336.
United States: judges in colonial Pennsylvania, **23**, 42; courts in the Carolinas under the "Grand Model," **23**, 50; in Connecticut under the "Fundamental Orders," **23**, 107, 108; statutes of colonial Virginia, **23**, 124–125; code of colonial Massachusetts, **23**, 177–178; the national courts under the federal constitution, **23**, 294, 295, 298–299; congress creates supreme and other federal courts, **23**, 300; see also **Statutes.**
Justiciar, Great, see **Pedro the Cruel.**
Justin I (d. 527 A.D.), Byzantine emperor 518–527 A.D.; early life and accession of, **7**, 63; reign of, **7**, 64–65.
Justin II (d. 578 A.D.), Byzantine emperor 567–568 A.D.; main treatment of reign, **7**, 137–140; sends aid to Rome, **7**, 439; receives embassy from Turkish Mokan Khan, **24**, 268.
Justin (ca. fifth century A.D.), Roman historian; author of an abridgment of Trogus Pompeius, **4**, 618.
Justin, Saint, "the Martyr" (ca. 100–163 A.D.), Greek patriarch; persecution of, **6**, 296, 302.
Justin of Nassau (sixteenth and seventeenth centuries), natural son of Prince William of Orange; exploits as an admiral, **13**, 511, 513, 525, 577.
Justinian I (Flavius Anicius Justinianus), "the Great" (483?–565 A.D.), Byzantine emperor 527–565 A.D.; main treatment, **7**, 66–136; military tactics under, **7**, 100–105; conquers Goths in Italy, **7**, 107–114, 396–425; as a legislator, **7**, 131–136; *Code* of, **7**, 131 seq.; cedes Pannonia to Lombards, **7**, 431–432; fortifications of, **7**, 82–84; death, **7**, 130, 131.
Justinian (II) Rhinometus (d. 711 A.D.), Byzantine emperor 685–695 and 705–711; main treatment, **7**, 189–194; accession, **7**, 189; defeat by Saracens, **7**, 190; exile of, by Leontius, **7**, 192; regains throne, **7**, 193; death, **7**, 194.
Justinian, John (d. 1453), Venetian general; aids Constantine XIII at siege of Constantinople, **7**, 342, 346, 348, 350.
Justinian Code, a compilation of Roman law made by order of Justinian, **7**, 131–135.

Jüterbog, town in Prussia; battles of (1644), **14**, 381; (1813) (called also battle of Dennewitz), **15**, 316 seq.
Jutes, a German tribe; invade England (fifth century A.D.), **18**, 30; origin, **18**, 33; relation to Angles and Saxons, **18**, 33; advance checked, **18**, 36.
Jutija, see **Utians.**
Jutland, the continental portion of Denmark; conquered in Schleswig-Holstein War of 1864, **15**, 484.
Juxon, William (1582–1663), English prelate, archbishop of Canterbury 1660–1663; attends Charles I on day of his execution, **20**, 76.

K

Kaaba (Caaba), sacred building of Mohammedans at Mecca; under protection of Koreish, **8**, 108; and restoration of (930), **8**, 23; worship of, **8**, 108, 112, 267–270.

Kabail (Kabyles), federation of Berber tribes in Africa; origin of name, **24**, 468; insurrection of (1892), **24**, 473; subjugation of, by the French (1856), **24**, 484.

Kabul, city and province of Afghanistan; Alexander the Great conquers, **4**, 346; siege of (1556), **22**, 26; massacre of (1841), **22**, 140; British reconquer (1842), **22**, 143–145; British envoy established at, **22**, 208.

Kabyles, see Kabail.

Kadesh (Kadesh Barnea), capital of the Hittites; battle at (ca. 1300 B.C.), **2**, 392, 394.

Kadi Mulah, Daghestan chief; incites war in Daghestan (ca. 1835), **17**, 553.

Kadijah, see Khadija.

Kadisiya, town in Persia; battle of (636 A.D.), **8**, 14, 97–98, 153.

Kaffa (Gomara), region in eastern Africa; capitulation of (1475), **9**, 296; slave trade at, **9**, 320, 323.

Kaffir (Kafir or Caffre), tribe of negroes descended from the Bantu family; England at war with (1877), **22**, 270.

Kaffirs or Siaposh, inhabitants of Kafiristan, in Central Asia; become independent of Persia (ca. 1740), **24**, 501.

Kaffraria, British, southeastern part of Cape Colony; becomes crown colony, **22**, 267; religious fanaticism in, **22**, 268.

Kahina (seventh century A.D.), Moorish queen and prophetess; attacks Arabs in Africa, **8**, 182.

Kahtan, mythical ancestor of the Yemen tribes of the Arabs, **8**, 102.

Kaid Mehedi al-Menebhi, grand vizir of Morocco; power of (1901), **24**, 475.

Kai-ping, town, Manchuria; battle of (1904), **17**, 624; **24**, 658.

Kairwan or Kirwan (Carwahn), holy Mohammedan city in North Africa; foundation of (670 A.D.), **8**, 176.

Kaiserslautern, city of Germany; battle of (1793), **14**, 507; **15**, 273.

Kajars, Turkish tribe; reigning dynasty of, in Persia, **24**, 493.

Ka-ka-u, king of Egypt 4100–4066 B.C.; establishes Apis worship, **1**, 68, 92.

Kalaches, one of five primitive Turkish nations, **24**, 259.

Kalah Sherghat, see Asshur.

Kala-un (Kalavun, Kalaoon), sultan of Egypt; attacks of, on Christians (ca. 1280), **2**, 306; **8**, 453

Kalb, Johann, Baron de, see De Kalb.

Kalckstein, Colonel von, Prussian officer; opposes Frederick William of Brandenburg (ca. 1670), **15**, 140.

Kaldi, see Chaldea.

Kaled, see Khalid.

Kali, in Hindu mythology, the bloody consort of Shiva; cult of, **2**, 546.

Kalib ben Omar (ninth century A.D.), Arab chief; rebellion of, **8**, 205–206.

Kalib of Toledo, a rebel leader in Spain; defeated at Zamora (ca. 900 A.D.), **10**, 43.

Kalidasa, poet and dramatist of India; translation of his *Sakuntala*, **2**, 502.

Kalish, capital of the government of Kalish, Russian Poland; battle of (1706), **17**, 274.

Kalish, Treaty of (1813), **14**, 583; **17**, 484.

Kaliman I, ruler of Bulgaria 1241–1246; death of, **24**, 173.

Kalmar (Calmar), War of, struggle between Denmark and Norway (1611), **16**, 308–309.

Kalmar (Calmar), Union of, a union of the kingdoms of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark (1397), **16**, 201–270.

Kalmucks (Calmucks), a Mongolian people of China, western Siberia, and southeastern Russia; migration of, **17**, 383–385.

Kalpi (Culpee), town in British India; battle of (1858), **22**, 198.

Kamakura, a place near Yokohama, Japan; first capital of the Minamoto, **24**, 583, 587; destruction of (1333), **24**, 588.

Kambujiya, see Cambyses.

Kamenets-Podolski, capital of the government of Podolia, Russia; ceded to Turkey, **24**, 59; regained by Poland, **24**, 68; siege of (1672), **24**, 388.

Kamenskoi, Michael Fedorovitch, Count (1735–1810), Russian soldier; negotiates peace with Sweden (1807), **17**, 458; in Russo-Turkish War of 1810, **17**, 466.

Kamerun (Cameroon), German colony in Western Africa; revolt of, **15**, 561.

Kamil, al-, sultan of Egypt (1218); reign, **8**, 229.

Kamimura, Admiral, Japanese naval commander; sinks Russian ships (1904), **17**, 625.

Kamit, see Egypt.

Kandahar (Candahar), city of southern Afghanistan; siege and capture of (1880), **22**, 209; **24**, 503.

Kandish (Gandish or Gaddas), Babylonian king; establishes dynasty (1800 B.C.), **2**, 364.

Kandy (Candy), town in Ceylon; massacre of British at (1803), **22**, 130.

Kang-he (d. 1721), emperor of China (1661); reign of, **24**, 545.

Kangra Valley, earthquake (1905), **21**, 667.

Kanishka (Kanerki), East Indian ruler; founds empire, **2**, 506; Huvishka succeeds, **2**, 497.

Kanklis, primitive Turkish people; conquered by Mongols (1223), **24**, 283.

Kankrin, Count E. F., Russian minister of finance 1822–1844; financial reforms of, **17**, 557.

Kansas, a state of the United States; made a territory (1854), **23**, 391; civil war in (1854–1856), **23**, 394–395, 397–398; Lecompton Constitution in (1857), **22**, 402–403.

Kansas-Nebraska Bill, an act providing for the organisation of the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, passed by Congress in 1854, **23**, 391–392, 394.

Kan-su, province in northwest China; Mohammedan rebellion in (1854), **24**, 552.

Kansu al-Ghuri, mameluke sultan; war of, with Ottomans (1516), **24**, 444.

Kant, Immanuel (1724–1804), German philosopher; sketch and estimate of, **15**, 349–351.

Kanzler, Hermann (1822–1888), German soldier in Papal service; surrenders Rome to Italian forces (1870), **9**, 622.

Kaplan Pasha, Turkish general; defeated at Kotin (1673), **24**, 60.

Kápolna, town in Hungary; battle of (1849), **14**, 653–654.

Kappel, village in Switzerland; battle of (1531), **16**, 632–633.

Kara George, see Czerny, George.

Karachi, city in India; ceded to British (1843), **22**, 146.

Karaindash, king of Babylon, fifteenth century B.C.; makes alliance with king of Assyria, **1**, 374.

Karaites or Karaimsor, Jewish religious sect; language of, **24**, 258.

Karak, see Cilicia.

Kara-Khitai (Ye-lu), Turkish clan; conquers northern China (1004), **24**, 271–272.

Karakorm (Karakorum), ancient city of China; made capital of Mongul Empire (thirteenth century), **24**, 277.

Karamanli, Dynasty of, reign of, in Tripoli (1714–1835), **24**, 487.

Kara Mustapha (d. 1683), Turkish statesman; administration of, as grand vizir, **24**, 389; besieges Vienna, **24**, 64, 389; death of, **14**, 397; **24**, 390.

Karamzin or Karamsin, Nikolai Mikhailovitch (1765–1826), Russian historian, novelist and poet, **17**, 77.

Karbanit (Karbana), town in Egypt; battle of (ca. 668 B.C.), **1**, 426.

Kardis, Peace of, treaty between Alexis of Russia and Charles X of Sweden (1660), **16**, 341.

Kargula, town in Russia; battle of (1775), **17**, 387.

Karl (Callet), William, French peasant; elected leader of the *Jacquerie* (1358), **11**, 136.

Karlowitz, town in Hungary; battle of (1716), **14**, 420; national assembly meets at (1848), **14**, 637; ecclesiastical congress of (1874), **15**, 48.

Karlowitz, Treaty of, treaty concluded with Turkey by Russia, Austria, Poland, and Venice (1699), **9**, 523; **14**, 398; **24**, 68, 402–403.

Karlsbad (Carlsbad) Decrees, resolutions of a conference of delegates from principal German states (1819), **15**, 372–374.

Karluks, primitive Turkish nation; history of, **24**, 259, 273.

Karmat, surname of Hamdan ben-Asheth, the, founder of the Karmathians, **8**, 221.

Karmates (Karmathians), Mohammedan sect; capture Mecca (930 A.D.), **8**, 23; in league with Fatimites, **8**, 23.

Karnak, town in Egypt, on the site of Thebes; description of temples at, **1**, 141, 183 226, 248; inscriptions at, **1**, 99–101, 115–117, 138, 150.

Kärnkoski, military post in Finland; siege of (1790), **17**, 403.

Karpos, Albanian chieftain; revolt of (1690), **24**, 398–399.

Kars, city in Russia; sieges of (1855), **15**, 14; (1877), **17**, 603.

Karshumish, one of the languages of India, **2**, 488.

Karthada, see Carthage.

Kasa or Kassai, Prince, see John, king of Abyssinia.

Kashmir (Cashmere), Vale of, a valley in state of Kashmir, India; description of, **2**, 485–486.

Kashtariti of Kar-Kasshi (seventh century B.C.), Median prince; joins coalition against king of Assyria (ca. 673 B.C.), **1**, 422.

Kashtubilla, king of Kasalla ca. 3800 B.C.; revolts against Sargon, **1**, 361.

Kasimir (twelfth century), duke of Pomerania; besieges Arkona (1168), **16**, 150.

Kasleyah, king of the Berbers ca. 700 A.D.; slain by Merwan, **8**, 183.

Kassr-el-Kebir or Kasr al-Kebir (Spanish Alcazar-Quivir), town of Morocco; battle of (1578), **8**, 252; **10**, 496–498.

Kasr as-Said, Treaty of, treaty between France and Tunis (1881), **24**, 486.

Kasshu, see Kossæans.

Kassites, see Kossæans.

Kastri, modern name of Delphi, *q. v.*

Kati, king of Que (ca. 835 B.C.), **1** 388.

Kato, Japanese statesman, resigns, **24**, 664.

Katte, Hans Hermann von (1704–1730), friend of Frederick the Great; death, **15**, 152–154.

Katzbach, a river in Prussia; battle of the (1813), **12**, 604; **14**, 575; **17**, 485.

Kaufmann, Konstantin Petrovitch (1818–1882), Russian general; commander-in-chief of Russian troops in Khiva, **17**, 601.

Kaulbars, Alexander, Baron (1844–), Russian general; interference of, in Bulgarian policy, **24**, 180, 184.

Kaunitz, Prince Wenzel Anton von (1711–

1794), Austrian statesman; urges alliance with France, **12**, 70–71; **14**, 436–437; policy toward Poland, **14**, 453, 455; concludes treaty with Bavaria, **14**, 459; Turkish policy of, **14**, 492; interview with Frederick the Great, **15**, 236; opposes war with France, **15**, 269.
Kavadh I (d. 531 A.D.), Sassanid ruler of Persia; reign of, (ca. 489–531 A.D.), **8**, 86–88.
Kavadh II (d. 629 A.D.), Sassanid ruler of Persia; reign of, **8**, 95.
Kavarna, seaport of Bulgaria; battle of (1810), **17**, 466.
Kazan or Ghazan (1271–1304), Mongol sultan of Persia; proposes alliance with pope, **8**, 454 seq.
Kazan (d. 1343), ruler in Transoxania, of house of Jagatai; overthrown by Kazgan, **24**, 296.
Kazan, city of central Russia; cathedral of, finished 1811, **17**, 503; sieges of (1506), **17**, 188; (1533), **17**, 197.
Kazanlik, see Kezanlik.
Kazgan (d. 1355), emir in Transoxania; power of, **24**, 296–297.
Kea-king (d. 1820 A.D.), emperor of China, **24**, 545.
Kearney, Philip (1815–1862), American soldier; occupies New Mexico (1846), **23**, 373; campaign in southern California (1846–1847), **23**, 373; killed at Chantilly, Virginia, **23**, 433.
Kearsarge, American ship-of-war; sinks *Alabama* (1864), **23**, 448.
Keate, lieutenant-governor of Natal; decides boundary dispute between Waterboer and South African Republic (1871), **22**, 287.
Keble, John (1792–1866), English clergyman; promotes Oxford movement, **21**, 611.
Kee, emperor of China 1818 B.C., **24**, 543.
Keen-lung, emperor of China 1735–1795 A.D., **24**, 545.
Keglivicz, Hungarian politician; leader of the Left (1868), **15**, 42.
Keith, George, (ca. 1693–1778), hereditary Earl Marischal of Scotland; enterprise of, to invade Scotland (1719), **20**, 522.
Keith, James Francis Edward (1696–1758), Scottish general; negotiates with Count von Kaunitz, **14**, 437.
Keith, Sir Robert (d. 1346), Scottish soldier; at Bannockburn (1314), **21**, 101.
Keith, Sir William, of Galston; at battle of Berwick (1318), **21**, 107; defeats Richard Talbot, **21**, 134.
Keller, General (1854–1904), Russian soldier; repulsed at Motien-ling Pass (1904), **17**, 624; killed at Yangtse Pass, **17**, 624.
Kellermann, François Christophe de, duke of Valmy (1735–1820), French soldier; at battle of Valmy, **15**, 270; in Savoy, **12**, 365; ordered to Lyons, **12**, 367 seq.; in Piedmont, **12**, 408; at Marengo, **12**, 502–503; at Waterloo, **12**, 635.
Kellogg, William Pitt (1831–), American politician; governor of Louisiana during Reconstruction period, **23**, 470.
Kelly-Kenny, Thomas (1840–), English soldier; in advance on Pretoria, **22**, 313.
Kemal Effendi (nineteenth century), Turkish poet; patriotism of, **24**, 432.
Kemankesh Pasha, Turkish soldier; at battle of Slankamen (1691), **24**, 400.
Kemp, John (ca. 1380–1454), archbishop of Canterbury; death of, **18**, 571.
Kemp, General, Boer soldier; presides over mass-meeting at Vereeniging (1902), **22**, 317.
Kempen, Austrian minister; dismissed (1859), **15**, 18.
Kempenfelt, Richard (1718–1782), English admiral; death of, **20**, 639.
Kempt, Sir James (1764–1854), British soldier; in Peninsular campaign (1812), **10**, 360; at Badajoz, **10**, 364; at battle of Waterloo (1815), **12**, 633.
Ken, Thomas (1637–1711), English prelate, bishop of Bath and Wells; befriends rebel prisoners, **20**, 368, 379; one of seven bishops to protest against Declaration of Indulgence (1688), **20**, 395; persecuted and sent to the Tower, **20**, 396–397; trial and acquittal of, **20**, 398–400.
Kendal, Duchess of, mistress of George I of England; Bolingbroke and, **20**, 536.
Kenesaw Mountain, near Marietta, Georgia; U. S. A.; battle of (1864), **23**, 444.
Keni (ca. thirteenth century B.C.), Arabian chieftain; progenitor of Kenites, **2**, 70.
Kenilworth, town in England; battle of (1265), **18**, 382–383.
Kenlis, town in Ireland; battle of (1316), **21**, 382.
Kenmure, Lord (d. 1716), Scottish nobleman; execution of, **20**, 512.
Kennedy, James (d. 1465), archbishop of St. Andrews; becomes personal guardian of James III, **21**, 189; death, **21**, 190.
Kenneth (I) MacAlpine (d. ca. 860 A.D.), king of Scotland 844–860; unites Picts and Scots, **21**, 13; invades Saxony, **21**, 15; death, **21**, 60.
Kenneth II (d. 995), king of Scotland 971–995; raid in Northumberland, **21**, 18.
Kent, southeast England; kingdom of, established by Saxons (sixth century A.D.), **18**, 39.
Kent, Edward Augustus, Duke of (1767–1820), son of George III of England and father of Queen Victoria; death, **21**, 511.
Kentucky, state of the United States; separated from Virginia after the Revolution, **23**, 288; admitted into the Union (1792), **23**, 302; legislature of, declares alien and sedition laws void ("Kentucky Resolutions") (1798), **23**, 314; declares for Union cause at opening of Civil War, **23**, 420; campaigns in (1861–1862), **23**, 425–426; Bragg's campaign in (1862), **23**, 434; Confederate raids in, **23**, 441.
Kenyon, Lloyd, Baron Kenyon (1732–1802), English jurist; associated with Erskine as counsel for Lord George Gordon, **20**, 636.
Kephren, see Khaf-Ra.
Kepler, Johann (1571–1630), German astronomer; discoveries, **14**, 331.

Keppel, Augustus, Viscount (1725–1786), English admiral; intercedes for Admiral Byng, **20**, 585; captures Belle Isle (1761), **20**, 597.
Keppel, George, 3rd earl of Albemarle (1724–1772), English soldier; commands expedition against Havana (1762), **20**, 600.
Keraits, Turkish people; conquered by the Manchus (1162), **24**, 274; Kerghizes conquer, **24**, 300.
Keratry, Émile, Count of (1832–), French officer and statesman; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 174.
Kerbela (Meshhed-Hussein), town in Asiatic Turkey; battle of (ca. 750 A.D.), **8**, 189.
Kerboga, prince of Mosul (eleventh century A.D.); relieves Antioch, **8**, 347.
Kerman, Persian province, see Carmania.
Kerman Shah, see Bahram IV.
Kersaint, Guy Pierre, Count of (1742–1793), French sailor and politician; resigns from Assembly (1792), **12**, 292.
Kerses, (fifth century B.C.), Lydian brigand; kills Spermos, **2**, 427–428.
Kesselring, Kilian, Swiss officer; imprisoned (1633), **16**, 631.
Kesselsdorf, village in Germany; battle of (1745), **14**, 432; **15**, 181.
Ket, an English tanner; insurrection and defeat of (1549), **19**, 215.
Kéthulle, Francis van der, lord of Ryhove; a demagogue of Ghent; leads revolt against the duke of Aerschot (1577), **13**, 469; spreads Protestant revolt, **13**, 472; invites William the Silent to Ghent, **13**, 480; arrests Hembyze, **13**, 498.
Ketilmundsson, Mats, regent of Sweden; renews civil war in behalf of the son of Duke Eric (1320), **16**, 194.
Ketteler, Baron von, German diplomat; murder of, at Peking (1900), **15**, 565.
Kettler, Gotthard (d. 1587), last grand master of Livonian knights; wrests Courland and Semigallia from Ivan the Terrible (1561), **14**, 320; **17**, 206.
Keyes, Erasmus Darwin (1810–1895), American general; at battle of Fair Oaks (1862), **23**, 434.
Kezanlik, town in eastern Rumelia, Bulgaria; battle of (1878), **17**, 605.
Khabbash (fifth century B.C.), Egyptian ruler; accession (487 B.C.), **2**, 611; rebellion, **2**, 613–614.
Khadija or Kadijah, Arabian woman; marriage of Mohammed with (ca. 595 A.D.), **8**, 113.
Khaf-Ra, or Cephres, or Kephren, Egyptian king of the fourth dynasty; accession, **1**, 94; reign, **1**, 96–98.
Khair ad-din Pasha, see Barbarossa.
Khair Bey (d. 1520), Turkish governor of Aleppo; surrenders Aleppo (1516), **24**, 444; at battle of Marj-Dabik, **24**, 446; administration of, **24**, 446; death of, **24**, 446.
Khalid (Kaled) (d. 642 A.D.), Saracen general; at battle of Ohod, **8**, 121–122; conversion of, to Islam, **8**, 125; at battle of Muta, **8**, 126; chosen commander of Arabian army, **8**, 126; leads expedition against Syria, **8**, 146–148; death of, **8**, 159.
Khalil (fourteenth century A.D.), Turkish general; defeats Emperor Michael, **7**, 323; at battle near Bizya, **7**, 324.
Khammurabi (Ammurapi, Amraphel, Hammurabi, or Khammuram), first king of Babylonia ca. 2287–2232 B.C.; invades Palestine, **1**, 312; drives Elamite forces from Babylonia, **1**, 363; code of, **1**, 498–513.
Kha-nefer-Ra, see Sebek-hotep V.
Kharbin, see Harbin.
Kharijites ("Deserters"), an Arabian sect; oppose and slay Ali, **8**, 172–173; partial extermination of, **8**, 174; spread of, under the last Omayyads, **8**, 187.
Khartum (Khartoum), a city in Nubia; siege of (1884), **21**, 646; fall of (1885), **24**, 461.
Kharu, name for Phœnicia, **1**, 136.
Khatil (thirteenth century), sultan of Egypt; retakes Acre (1291), **8**, 453 seq.
Khatti, see Hittites.
Khazailu, see Hazael.
Khazars or Chazars, see White Huns.
Kherson, a Greek town in the Crimea; Vladimir captures (988), **17**, 104.
Kherson, capital of government of Kherson, Russia; founded (1778), **17**, 396.
Kheta, see Hittites.
Kheta-sar, king of Hittites; at battle of Kadesh (ca. 1400 B.C.), **2**, 394; makes treaty of peace with Ramses the Great, **2**, 394.
Kheti, see Ab-meri-Ra.
Kheyr ed-din, see Barbarossa.
Khiva, a part of the ancient Khwarezm, *q.v.*
Khmer Empire, Aryans found, in Cambodia and Cochin China, **24**, 518.
Khnem Amen, see Hatshepsu.
Khokand, a former khanate of Turkestan, now the territory of Ferghava in Asiatic Russia; at war with Russia (1864–1865), **17**, 600.
Khoraiba, town in Asiatic Turkey; battle of (656 A.D.), **8**, 171.
Khorasan or Khorassan, province of northeastern Persia; conquest of (ca. 1380), **24**, 300.
Khosru Pasha, Turkish governor of Egypt, replaced by Mehemet Ali (1805), **24**, 449.
Khotin or Chotin, town in Russia; siege of (1788), **17**, 405.
Khubilai, Mongol emperor; reign of (thirteenth century), **24**, 289.
Khubushna, district in Asia Minor; battle of (ca. 675 B.C.), **2**, 411.
Khufu, or Cheops, or Chemmis (fourth century B.C.), Egyptian king of the fourth dynasty; reign, **1**, 94–98; worship of, **1**, 187.
Khumri, see Omri.
Khun-aten, king of Egypt, see Amen-hotep IV.
Khurrem, see Roxelana.
Khwarezm, or Khwarizm, or Kharezm, a khanate of Central Asia; empire of,

founded (1141), **24**, 272; conquered by Jenghiz Khan, **24**, 280–283; conquered by Russia (1873), **17**, 601–602.
Khwarezmians or Khwarizmians, invade Palestine, **8**, 433; defeat of, **8**, 434; attempted reaction of, **24**, 286–287.
Kiang Hung, province of China; China cedes portion of, to France (1895), **24**, 561.
Kiangsi, a province of China; France obtains concessions in (1895), **24**, 559.
Kiaochow, city in China; Germany seizes (1897), **15**, 563; **24**, 561.
Kibaba (eighth century B.C.), king of Kharkhar, a Median town, **1**, 399.
Kickapoos, tribe of American Indians; Allouez and Dablon visit (1673), **23**, 73.
Kidd, William (d. 1701), English navigator and buccaneer; career of, **23**, 165.
Kidir Bey (fifteenth century), chief dignitary of Islam, **24**, 335.
Kieft, William (1600–1647), Dutch colonial governor of New Netherlands; relations with Swedish settlers, **23**, 9; administration of, **23**, 10–14; recalled, **23** 14; drowned on voyage to Holland, **23**, 16.
Kiel, a seaport in Schleswig-Holstein; Peace of (1814), **16**, 432, 469.
Kiev or Kieff (Rus), Russian principality in the middle ages; situation and importance, **17**, 118; decline of power, **17**, 129–131; laid waste by Mongol-Tatars, **17**, 136.
Ki-Hoa, plain in Cochin China; battle of (1863), **13**, 138.
Kildare, earls of, see Fitzgerald.
Kilij Arslan, see Suleiman.
Kilidj Ali, see Uludj Ali.
Kilkenny, capital of, county of Kilkenny, Ireland; statute of (1364), defining status of English and Irish in Ireland, **21**, 386.
Killiecrankie, pass in Perthshire, Scotland; battle of (1689), **21**, 310.
Killigrew, Sir Henry (d. 1603), ambassador of Elizabeth to Scotland in 1572, **19**, 351.
Kilmainham, suburb of Dublin; Treaty of (1882), **21**, 645.
Kilmarnock, Earl of, see Boyd, William.
Kilwa, seaport in German East Africa; Germans take from Arabs (1889), **15**, 556.
Kimberley, town in South Africa; gold discovered at, **22**, 249; diamonds discovered at, **22**, 269; relief of (1900), **21**, 654; **22**, 312.
Kimbolton, Lord, see Montagu.
Kimmirri, see Cimmerians.
Kinburn, a former fortress in Russia; siege of (1787), **17**, 400.
Kinchau, a town in Manchuria; Japanese gain victory at (1904), **24**, 658.
Kinda, a tribe of Arabs (sixth century A.D.), **8**, 6.
King, Philip Gidley (1758–1808), third governor of New South Wales (1806), **22**, 236.
King, Preston (1806–1865), American politician; in Barnburners party (1848), **23**, 378.
King, Samuel Ward (1786–1851), governor of Rhode Island 1839–1843, **23**, 369.
King, William Rufus (1786–1853), American politician; democratic candidate for vice-president (1852), **23**, 389.
King George's War, the American counterpart of the War of the Austrian Succession (1741–1748); main treatment, **23**, 183, 195–198.
King-maker, see Warwick, Earl of (Richard Nevil).
King Philip's War, between Indians and New England colonists (1675–1676), **23**, 146–149.
Kingship, see Government.
King's Mountain, a mountain in South Carolina; battle of (1780), **23**, 277.
King's Peace, The, a treaty between Persia and the Greek states (387 B.C.), **4**, 123–125.
King William's War, between Great Britain aided by the American colonists, and France, aided by its Indian allies (1689–1697); relation to European war, **23**, 182; history of, **23**, 184–190.
Kinsky, Wilhelm (d. 1634), Bohemian count; seeks to induce Wallenstein to betray emperor, **14**, 364.
Kiptchak or Kaptchak, Khanate or "Kingdom of the Golden Horde," a Mongol kingdom in Europe and Asia founded in thirteenth century; slave-trade in, **9**, 319–321; meaning of name, **24**, 259; inhabitants flee before Mongols of Jenghiz Khan, **24**, 283; overthrown (fifteenth century), **24**, 307–309.
Kiratis, an East Indian tribe, **2**, 490.
Kirghiz, a nomadic tribe in southeastern Russia; language, **24**, 258.
Kirin, a city in Manchuria; becomes centre of Russian power, **17**, 622.
Kirkcaldy, Sir William (d. 1573), Scotch soldier, **19**, 352.
Kirke, Sir David (1596–1655), Scotch privateer and soldier; captures Quebec (1629), **22**, 323, 637.
Kirke, Percy (1646–1691), English soldier; commander of Kirke's "Lambs"; career as military governor at Tangier, **20**, 366–367; suppresses with cruelty followers of Monmouth in west of England (1685), **20**, 367; character, **20**, 368.
Kirke's Lambs, a name ironically given the regiment commanded by Colonel Percy Kirke; main treatment, **20**, 366–369.
Kirri, Assyrian prince, **1**, 388.
Kish, Babylonian kingdom, overcome by Assyria, **1**, 352; development, **1**, 351; defeated by Eannatum, **1**, 353, 355; overpowers Shirpurla, **1**, 356; cradle of Semitic race, **1**, 358; submits to Tiglath-pileser III, **1**, 394.
Kishar, Babylonian god, **1**, 313.
Kishshati, Assyrian kingdom, **1**, 372, 373, 375, 380; see also Assyria.
Kisselev, Count Paul (1788–1872), Russian soldier and statesman; urges liberation of serfs, **17**, 505; made chief of staff, **17**, 558.
Kissingen, town in Germany; battle of (1866), **15**, 491.

Kistna, see Krishna.
Kitboga (thirteenth century), general in command of Mongolian army; march of, against caliph of Baghdad, **24**, 290.
Kitchen, Anthony (1477–1563), British prelate, bishop of Llandaff; Elizabeth permits to retain see, **19**, 279.
Kitchener, Horatio Herbert, first viscount Kitchener of Khartum (1850–), British soldier; sent to Khartum (1898), **21**, 652; prevents French occupation of Fashoda, **24**, 466; at Cape Town, **22**, 275; appointed chief of staff in Boer War, **22**, 310; at battle of Paardeberg, **22**, 312; quells rebellion in Cape Colony, **22**, 313; concentration policy of, in Boer War, **22**, 314; succeeds Lord Roberts in command of British forces in South Africa (November, 1900), **22**, 314; blockhouse system of, **22**, 315; the "drives" of, in South Africa, **22**, 316; proclamation to Boers of August, 1901, **22**, 316; treaty with Boers at Pretoria (1902), **22**, 317; dispute with Lord Curzon, **22**, 224.
Ki-Utu, see Larsa.
Kiyomori, Taira no (twelfth century), Japanese chieftain; conquests of, **24**, 586; character of, **24**, 586; death of, **24**, 587.
Kladova, town in Servia, siege of (1790 A.D.), **17**, 408.
Klapka, György (1820–1892), Hungarian soldier; becomes ally of Turkey, **15**, 49.
Klashr, see Calasirians.
Klausenburg, Diet of, sanctions union of Transylvania with Hungary (1848), **14**, 637.
Kléber, Jean Baptiste (1753–1800), French soldier; defeated in La Vendée (1793), **12**, 376; with Jourdan, **12**, 378; in command at Alexandria, **12**, 463; victory of, at Mt. Tabor, **12**, 478; Napoleon leaves in command in Egypt, **12**, 481; **24**, 448; death, **12**, 512.
Kleist von Nollendorf, Friedrich Heinrich Ferdinand Emil (1762–1823), Prussian field-marshal; at battle of Kulm (1813), **15**, 316; at battle of Châlons, **15**, 319.
Klin, town in Russia; devastation of, by Ivan the Terrible (1569), **17**, 204.
Klönthal, lake in Switzerland; battle of the (1799 A.D.), **17**, 436.
Klopstock, Friedrich Gottlieb (1724–1803), German poet; position of, in literature, **15**, 334.
Klosterneuburg, town in Austria; capture of, by Bavarians (1276), **14**, 153.
Kloster-zeven, see Closter-zeven.
Klundert, town in Netherlands; siege of (1793), **14**, 16.
Klushino, town in Russia; battle of (1610), **17**, 235.
Kniazes, princes of Russia; development of power, **17**, 93.
Knight of Liddesdale, The, see Douglas, William.
Knights Hospitalers, see Hospitalers.
Knights of Malta, see Malta.
Knights of Rhodes, see Rhodes.
Knights of St. George, see Teutonic Order.
Knights of St. John, see Hospitalers.
Knights Templar, see Templars.
Knights, Teutonic Order of, see Teutonic Order.
Knights of the Round Table, an order founded by King Arthur of England; legends of, **18**, 40.
Knights of the Spoon, a band of outlawed Swiss nobles (1531); league with the Savoyard nobles, **6**, 636; castles of, destroyed, **10**, 636.
Knights of the Temple, see Templars.
Knolles (Knollys), Sir Robert (ca. 1317–1407), English soldier; commands expedition to France (1373), **18**, 482; commands royal forces in Wat Tyler's Rebellion, **18**, 693.
Knollys, Sir Francis (ca. 1514–1596), English statesman; privy councillor of Elizabeth, **19**, 273.
Knorring, General (ca. 1800), Russian soldier; in war with Sweden, **17**, 458–459.
Knowles, Commodore (d. 1777), English naval officer; "press gang" seizures cause insurrection in Boston, Mass. (1747), **23**, 198.
Know-Nothings, in American history a secret political party or society; general discussion of, **23**, 395–396; platform in 1856, **23**, 399; disappearance of, **23**, 401.
Knox, Henry (1750–1806), American soldier and statesman; appointed secretary of war in Washington's first cabinet, **23**, 300.
Knox, John (1505–1572), Scottish religious reformer; early career, **21**, 246–248; exiled from Scotland, **21**, 243; attacks Catholicism, **19**, 284; **21**, 252; justifies vandalism of reformers, **21**, 261; interviews with Mary Queen of Scots, **21**, 264; preaches funeral sermon of earl of Moray, **21**, 269; death, **21**, 270; characterisation, **19**, 284; **21**, 270; admiration of Puritans for, **19**, 344.
Knoxville, city in Tennessee; siege (1863), **23**, 442.
Knud II, king of Denmark, see Canute the Great, king of England, Norway, and Denmark.
Knud III, king of Denmark, see Harthacnut.
Knud IV, "the Saint," king of Denmark 1080–1086; in wars against pagans of Livonia, **16**, 138; reign, **16**, 139–141; death, **16**, 141.
Knud V, king of Denmark 1147–1157; reign, **16**, 147–150.
Knud VI, king of Denmark 1182–1202; reign, **16**, 155–157; treachery to Frederick Barbarossa, **14**, 106; death, **16**, 157.
Knud I, king of Norway, see Canute the Great, king of England, Denmark, and Norway.
Knud, king of Sweden 1167–1195; reign, **16**, 189.
Knud Alfsson, Norwegian chieftain; rebels against Hans, king of Denmark, **16**, 221.

Knud Lavard (ca. 1100), duke of Denmark; regency of, **16**, 146; death of, **16**, 147; canonisation of, **16**, 142, 148, 152–153.

Knutsson, king of Sweden, see **Charles VIII**, king of Sweden.

Knyvet, Charles, English soldier; witness against duke of Buckingham (1520), **19**, 82.

Kochersberg, German frontier town; battle of (1677), **11**, 587.

Kock, Boer general; defeated by British at Elandslaagte (1899), **22**, 305.

Koduga (Coorg), ancient tribe of India, **2**, 488.

Kohan dil Khan, ruler in Kandahar (1829), **24**, 501.

Koh-i-nur, The, diamond belonging to British crown, **22**, 158.

Kohlmski, Daniel, Russian soldier; leads army against Lithuania (1500), **17**, 180.

Kol, king of Swedes ca. 1141, **16**, 188.

Kolaib (fifth century A.D.), Arab leader; heads revolt in Nejd, **8**, 107.

Kolberg, seaport in Pomerania; sieges of (1644), **16**, 359; (1762), **17**, 356.

Kolbiorn, Swedish hero in battle of Swalder (1000 A.D.), **16**, 70.

Kolding, a seaport of Denmark; battle of (1849), **15**, 449.

Kolikod, Indian seaport, see Calicut.

Kolin, town in Bohemia; battle of (1757), **15**, 196 seq.

Köln, see Cologne.

Kolokotronis, Theodoros (1770–1843), Greek patriot; in Greek war of liberation, **24**, 229, 231.

Kolonti, Hugh, Polish patriot; in revolution of 1794, **17**, 418.

Kolowrat, Franz Anton, Count of (1778–1861) Austrian statesman; opposes Metternich, **14**, 619; president of ministry, **14**, 635.

Kols, ancient tribe of India, **2**, 488.

Kolubara, river, Servia; battle of the (1737), **24**, 197.

Komati Poort, town in Transvaal; British occupy (1900), **22**, 314.

Komura, Japanese statesman; ambassador in London, **24**, 664.

Kong, Prince, Chinese statesman, **13**, 138.

Konieh, city in Asia Minor; battles of (1739), **24**, 410; (1832), **24**, 452.

Königgrätz, city in Bohemia; battle of (1866) (called also Sadowa), **15**, 23–25, 489–490.

Königsberg, city of East Prussia, founded by Teutonic Order, **8**, 460; first king of Prussia crowned at, **15**, 145; captured by Napoleon (1807), **15**, 296.

Königsegg, Count, Austrian statesman; minister of Emperor Charles VI (1715), **14**, 418; minister of Maria Theresa (1742), **15**, 169–170.

Königsmark, Hans Christoph (1600–1663), Swedish soldier; besieges Prague, **14**, 382.

Köprili, Ahmed or Akmet Kiupergli (d. 1676), Turkish grand vizir; administration of (1661–1676), **24**, 384–389.

Köprili, Hussein (d. 1702), Turkish grand vizir; administration of, **24**, 402–404.

Köprili, Muhammed (d. 1661), Turkish grand vizir; administration of (1656–1661), **24**, 383–384.

Köprili, Zade Mustapha (d. 1691), Turkish grand vizir; administration of, **24**, 396–400.

Koran, the sacred book of the Mohammedans; revelation of, **8**, 115, 118 seq.; nature of, **8**, 137 seq.; Abu-Bekr orders compilation of, **8**, 149; second revision, **8**, 168 seq.; orthodox opinion concerning, **8**, 260; divisions of, **8**, 260 seq.; Dozy's estimate of, **8**, 263 seq.; influence of, on Arabs, **8**, 11.

Körber, Dr. E. von, Austrian politician; ministry of, **15**, 61, 62.

Korea or Corea, "The Hermit Kingdom," country in Eastern Asia; invaded by Empress Jingo (ca. 250 A.D.), **24**, 628, 629; invaded by Japanese (1597 A.D.), **24**, 629; Japan recognises independence of (1876), **24**, 555, 650; Japan forces into relations with foreign countries (1876), **24**, 631; corruption of ruling classes, **24**, 651; insurrection in, precipitates Chino-Japanese War of 1894–1895, **24**, 651; Russian aggressions in, bring on Russo-Japanese War, **24**, 657; Japanese control of, **24**, 665, 666, 681; Emperor abdicates (1907), 665.

Koreish, Arab tribe, **8**, 107; guardianship of the Kaaba, **8**, 7, 108; prosperity and importance of, **8**, 8, 108; attitude to Mohammed's first preaching, **8**, 115 seq.

Korff, Baroness, aids escape of Louis XVI (1791), **12**, 239.

Körmend, battle of (1664), **11**, 566.

Korsakov or Korssakoff, Alexander Ivanovitch Rimskoi (1753–1840), Russian soldier; defeated at Zürich, **12**, 475; **17**, 435.

Kosala, see Oudh.

Kosciuszko, Tadeusz or Thaddeus (1746–1817), Polish commander and patriot; in American revolution, **15**, 274; under Poniatowski (1793), **17**, 417; heads Polish patriots against Russia, **15**, 274; **17**, 380, 418; **24**, 92; appointed dictator of Poland, **24**, 93; victories of, **17**, 380, 418; **24**, 93, 94; repulsed at Szczekociny, **24**, 95; defeated and taken prisoner at Maciejowice (1794), **15**, 274; **17**, 380, 419; **24**, 98; characterisation of, **24**, 93.

Koshkin, Prince, Russian statesman; administrator under Vasili Vasilievitch, **17**, 159.

Kosovo (Amselfeld), battles of (1389), **24**, 131, 174, 194, 318; (1448), **24**, 325.

Kossæans (Cossæei, Kassites, Kasshu), warlike Mesopotamian tribe; predecessors of modern Kurds, **1**, 341; supremacy of, in Babylon (ca. 1800–ca. 1230 B.C.), **1**, 86, 132, 364, 374, 389, 457; Sennacherib subdues, **1**, 407; fall of their dynasty in Babylon (ca. 1230 B.C.), **1**, 365; extirpated by Alexander, **4**, 386, 405.

Kossuth, Louis (Lajos) (1802–1894), Hungarian patriot; radical articles of, cause his imprisonment, **14**, 613, 614; pardoned

and continues revolutionary journalism, **14**, 614; ascendancy in Hungary, **14**, 616, 636; proclaims Hungary independent, **14**, 655; relations with Görgey, **14**, 653, 656, 657; triumphal entry into Pest, **14**, 655; forced to resign and flees to Turkey, **14**, 657; death, **15**, 33.

Koszta Affair, Austro-American diplomatic incident; prompts Marcy's enunciation of American naturalisation principles, **23**, 390.

Kotaiba ben Muslim, Arabian soldier; conquests in Transoxania, **8**, 184 seq.; revolt against Caliph Suleiman, **8**, 185.

Ko-tao, Japanese official; duties of, **24**, 533.

Kotin, Sobieski defeats Turks at battle of, **24**, 60.

Kotze, chief justice of the Transvaal; makes charges against President Kruger (1897), **22**, 299.

Kotzebue, August von (1761–1819), German dramatist; murdered, **15**, 371.

Koulevtcha, battle of (1828), **17**, 544.

Kouli Khan, see **Nadir Efchar**.

Kowshing, Chinese battleship; sinking of, by Japanese (1894), **24**, 576.

Krafft or Kraft, Adam, (d. 1507), German sculptor, **14**, 278.

Kranach or Cranach, Lucas (1472–1553), German painter; friend of Martin Luther, **14**, 265.

Kraus, Austrian statesman; succeeds Kübeck as minister of war, **14**, 631, 649.

Kray, Paul, baron of Krajowa (1735–1804), Austrian soldier; victorious at Magnano, **12**, 471; replaces Archduke Charles, **12**, 505; defeated at battle of Engen, **12**, 506; replaced by Archduke John, **12**, 507.

Kremlin, citadel of Moscow, Russia; siege of (1612), **17**, 236 seq.

Kremsier or Kromeriz, town in Moravia, Austria-Hungary; Diet of (1848), **14**, 649; constitution abrogated (1852), **15**, 466.

Krishna, Hindu divinity, **2**, 528, 530, 546.

Krjali, troop of disbanded soldiers in Bulgaria; carry on guerrilla warfare in Balkan States, **24**, 176.

Kromeriz, see Kremsier.

Kronstadt, Russian naval station and fortress; built (1702), **17**, 270 seq.; siege of (1854), **17**, 563.

Krotzka, battle of (1739), **24**, 410.

Krüdener, Burchard Alexander Konstantin, Baron von (1744–1802), Russian ambassador at Berlin, **17**, 438.

Krüdener, Juliane, Baroness von, Russian authoress (1764–1824); relations of, with Alexander I, **17**, 493 seq.

Kruger, Stephanus Johannes Paul (1825–1904), South African statesman; conducts raid into Orange Free State territory, **22**, 277; lieutenant of Pretorius in invasion of Orange Free State (1859), **22**, 284; appointed commandant-general of Transvaal, **22**, 285; begins agitation against English rule in Transvaal (1877), **22**, 289; elected president of South African Republic, **22**, 292; visits London, **21**, 644; at Blömfontein, **22**, 280, 300; administration, **22**, 299; flight to Lorenzo Marques, **22**, 314; characterisation of, **22**, 301.

Krumpen, Sir Otte, Danish soldier; leads army into Sweden (1520), **16**, 230.

Kshattriyas (Rajputs), Indian warrior caste; migration of, **2**, 497; conflict of, with Mohammedans, **2**, 506–507; marriages of, **2**, 514; doctrine of transmigration, **2**, 534.

Kuban, a territory in Ciscaucasia, Russia; part of, annexed to Russia (1783), **17**, 395.

Kübeck, Karl Friedrich, baron of Küban (1780–1855), Austrian statesman; becomes minister of finance (1848), **14**, 630; advocates proclamation of martial laws, **14**, 649.

Kublai Khan (ca. 1216–1294), Mongol emperor; conquers Tibet, **24**, 509; founds Yuen dynasty in China, **24**, 588; invades Japan, **24**, 588.

Kudur-Lagamar (Chedorlaomer), king of Elam; takes Babylon (ca. 2340 B.C.), **1**, 363.

Kuirenga, East Africa, siege of (1893), **15**, 557.

Ku-Klux-Klan, American Southern secret society formed after Civil War, **23**, 468.

Kulikovo, battle of, see Don, battle of.

Kulm, village in Bohemia; Boleslaw IV of Poland rules, **24**, 27; battles of (1794), **24**, 95; (1813), **14**, 575; **15**, 316.

Kulturkampf, name given in Germany to conflict over the control of educational and ecclesiastical appointments between the Roman Catholic Church and the government, initiated by Bismarck in 1872, **15**, 534, 538–539.

Kumani, or Cumani, or Comans, Ugric tribe which invaded Hungary, eleventh–thirteenth centuries; aid French army (1239), **24**, 130; overrun Bulgaria, **24**, 168.

Kummukh, Hittite state; subjugated by Assyrians, **1**, 377, 380, 382, 383, 391, 393, 402.

Kumurji, Ali, see **Ali Kumurji**.

Kund, Richard (b. 1852), German soldier and explorer; explorations of, in West Africa, **15**, 559.

Kunersdorf, battle of (1759), **15**, 214 seq.

Kungrads, tribe of Turkey; allied with Mongols, **24**, 275.

Kurbski, Andrew (sixteenth century), Russian noble; allies himself with Poland (1560), **17**, 199.

Kurds, nomadic Aryan people, **2**, 379, 584; identified with Carduchi, **4**, 40.

Kurigalzu I, king of Babylonia 1410 B.C., **1**, 328, 374.

Kurigalzu II, king of Babylonia 1350 B.C., **1**, 328, 374.

Kuriltai, Mongolian general assembly; summoned by Jenghiz Khan (1206), **24**, 277.

Kuroki, Itei (1845–), Japanese soldier; in Manchurian campaign (1904), **17**, 623–624; **24**, 658, 661.

Kuropatkin, Alexei Nikolayevitch (1848–), Russian soldier; in war against Turko-

mans (1881), **17**, 616; speech of, on Russian expansion, **17**, 619; commander-in-chief in Manchuria, **17**, 623–624; **24**, 659.
Kurshid Pasha, Turkish soldier; defeated by Servians (1815), **24**, 200; in Greek revolution, **24**, 231.
Kurus, see Bharata.
Kushri Khan, Mongolian ruler; conquers Tibet (1645), **24**, 509.
Kushtashpi, king of Kummukh 740 B.C., **1**, 393.
Kustendil, district in Bulgaria; battle of (1330), **24**, 191.
Kutah, see Kutub-ud-din.
Kutaisov, Turkish favourite of Paul I of Russia, **17**, 436.
Kutchkovo, see Moscow, principality of.
Kutchuk Kainardji, Treaty of, a treaty between Russia and Turkey (1774), **17**, 383; **24**, 147, 227, 419.
Kutchuk Muhammed, see Muhammed, Kutchuk.
Kutheans, Median tribe; settle in Samaria (ca. 600 B.C.), **2**, 128.
Kutub-ud-din or Kutab (ca. 1200), Afghan statesman; founds dynasty of Slave Kings in India (1206), **22**, 23; builds tower of Kutab at Delhi, **22**, 23.
Kutusoff or Kutusov, Mikhail Ilarionovitch Golenishtcheff, (1745–1813), prince of Smolensk, Russian field-marshal; at battle of Austerlitz, **12**, 545–548; **14**, 537; **17**, 448; commands allied forces in third coalition, **17**, 450; at battle of Borodino, **12**, 588; at taking of Moscow, **12**, 589; **17**, 473; final victories over French, **17**, 483.
Kuyper, Abraham (1837–), Dutch statesman and theologian; forms anti-liberal cabinet (1901), **13**, 67; retires, **14**, 85.
Kwang-Su or Kuang-Hsu (Tsai Tien) (1872–), emperor of China 1875–; accession, **24**, 552.
Kyburg, Eberhard, Count of, Swiss robber knight; at siege of Bern (1339–1340), **16**, 569.
Kyburg, Rudolf, Count of, Swiss robber knight; besieges Burgdorf (1382), **16**, 575.
Kyriell, Thomas, English knight; at battle of Formigny (1450), **11**, 238.

The letters K and C being interchangeable in many languages, for any reference not found under K, see also C.

L

La Balue, see Balue.
Labarum, name given to imperial standard of Constantine, **6**, 441.
Labashi-Marduk or Labarosoarchodus (sixth century B.C.), Babylonian king, **1**, 455, 535.
Labdas (third century A.D.), general of Zenobia, **6**, 423.
Labédoyère, Count Charles Angélique, of (1786–1815), French soldier; execution, **13**, 16.
Laberius, Decimus (107–43 B.C.), Roman soldier and dramatist; humiliated by Cæsar, **5**, 569, 646.
Labiau, town in East Prussia; Treaty of (1656), **15**, 135–136; **16**, 336.
Labienus, Quintus (d. 39 B.C.), Roman general; overruns Asia Minor, **5**, 625; **8**, 67.
Labienus, Titus (d. 45 B.C.), Roman soldier; as tribune, **5**, 479–480; Cæsar's lieutenant in Gallic wars, **5**, 519, 525; at Dyrrhachium and Pharsalia, **5**, 539, 541; joins Pompeians, **5**, 555, 562, 566; death, **5**, 568.
Labouchere, Henry (1831–), English radical politician and journalist; elected to parliament (1880), **21**, 644.
Labour:
Australia: dominance of labour party, strikes and industrial legislation, **22**, 252–254.
Austria-Hungary: obligation of the *corvée* in Austrian Poland, **24**, 118.
Belgium: strikes and the progress of socialism, **14**, 56–57.
China: beginning of the yellow labour, **21**, 626.
Egypt: strikes in ancient times, **1**, 159.
England: Anglo-Saxon serfdom, **18**, 158; labour conditions after the Black Death (1348), **18**, 469–471; the Statute of Labourers (1349), text of, **22**, 353–354; regulation of wages under Henry VII, **19**, 51; wages in England in 1685, **20**, 354–356; child labour in 1685, **20**, 356; seaman's strike of 1797–1798, **21**, 457; labour conditions preceding the Reform Bill of 1832, **21**, 557–558; factory legislation and the Ten Hours' Bill (1847), **21**, 610; Gladstone's Employers' Liability Bill, **21**, 650.
France: labour conditions in 1830, **13**, 55; decree of provisional government of 1848 concerning labour, **13**, 90; establishment of national workshops, **13**, 91–96, 210–212; industrial progress in nineteenth century, **13**, 204–206; state of working classes early in nineteenth century, **13**, 206–207; strikes, early nineteenth century, **13**, 207–208; working-classes under Louis Napoleon, **13**, 213–215; legislation for betterment of labour (1884–1904), **13**, 218–220.
Germany: serfdom (twelfth century), **14**, 140; present condition of labour and socialism, **15**, 547–548.
Greece: in ancient Athens, **3**, 469.
Ireland: legislation of Sir John Talbot, **21**, 391.
Italy: strikes (1901), **9**, 634; improvement in industrial conditions, **9**, 634.
New Zealand: trades unions enter politics, **22**, 261–262; Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, **22**, 262; accident liability, **22**, 262.
Rome: labour in later Roman Empire, **9**, 16.
Rumania: serfdom in Wallachia (seventeenth century), **24**, 142; modern conditions, **24**, 153.
Transvaal: apprentice law, **22**, 283.
United States: strikes of 1877, **23**, 477; "Coxey's Army," **23**, 485–486; Pullman strike (1894), **23**, 486; see also Socialism; International Workingmen's Association.
Labourdonnaie or La Bourdonnaie, Count Anne François Augustin de (1747–1792), French soldier; reduces Antwerp, **14**, 15.
Labourdonnaie or Labourdonnais, Bertrand François Mahé de (1699–1753), French admiral; governs Isle de France, **12**, 45; **22**, 45; takes Madras, **12**, 46; **22**, 46; imprisoned in Bastille, **12**, 47; **22**, 47.
Labourdonnaie, Count François Régis de (1767–1839), French legislator; in Polignac ministry (1829), **13**, 41.
Labrador, Gaspar Cortereal discovers (1500), **10**, 486; attached to Newfoundland (1765), **22**, 347.
La Bruyère, Jean de (1645–1696), French moralist, **11**, 635, 641, 642.
Labynetus (sixth century B.C.), king of Babylon, **2**, 458, 459.
Labyrinth, near Lake Mœris in Egypt, **1**, 113–114.
La Capelle, a town in France; taken by Turenne, **11**, 517.
La Cava (eighth century A.D.), Gothic princess, **8**, 191.
Lacedæmon, see Sparta.
Lacedæmonius (fifth century B.C.), Athenian commander, **3**, 421, 442–443.
Lacépède, Bernard Germain Étienne de la Ville, Count de (1756–1825), French naturalist, **12**, 122.

Lachaise or La Chaise, François d'Aix (Père Lachaise) (1624–1709), French Jesuit; recommends marriage of Louis XIV and Mme. de Maintenon, **11**, 559.
Lachares (d. ca. 279 B.C.), despot of Athens, **4**, 499.
Laches (fifth century B.C.), Athenian soldier; in war against Thebes, **3**, 580; in Sicilian expedition, **3**, 594.
Laches (third century B.C.), Athenian; son of Demochares, **4**, 501.
La Clue, French admiral; defeated by English fleet under Boscawen near Straits of Gibraltar (1759), **12**, 77.
Laco, Cornelius, Roman prefect (68 A.D.), **6**, 225, 226.
Laco, Græcinus, commander of the night-watch at Rome (31 A.D.); conspires against Sejanus, **6**, 151, 152.
Laconia, division of Peloponnesus in ancient Greece, of which Sparta was chief city; archæology, **3**, 43, 57, 61–65; Dorian migration, **3**, 101–102, 117–118, 123; see also Sparta.
Lacrates (fourth century B.C.), Greek mercenary in Persian army; takes Pelusium, **2**, 628.
Lacratidas (fifth century B.C.), an Athenian; opposes Pericles, **3**, 546.
Lacretelle, Jean Charles Dominique de (1766–1855), French historian; leads movement of French Academy in opposition to censorship of the press (1827), **13**, 37.
Lactantius, Firmianus (d. ca. 325 A.D.), Christian Father; tutor of Crispus, **6**, 457; quoted in confutation of Columbus, **22**, 422.
Lacy, Franz Moritz von (1725–1801), Austrian soldier; administration of, **14**, 450, 451; Prussian sympathiser, **14**, 515.
Lacy, Hugh de (d. 1186), English soldier; appointed governor of Dublin (1172), **18**, 282; **21**, 375.
Lacy, Luis de la (1775–1817), Spanish soldier; revolt of, **10**, 382.
Lacy, Peter (1678–1751), Irish-Russian general; leads forces of Menshikov against Maurice of Saxony, **17**, 330; besieges Azov (1736), **17**, 335; wins battle of Vilmanstrand (1741), **17**, 343.
Lacy, Walter de (d. 1085), English soldier; opposes revolt of barons (1075), **18**, 189.
Lade, island in the Ægean Sea; naval battle near (ca. 496 B.C.), **2**, 290; **3**, 337, 406.
Ladies' Peace, see Peace of Cambray.
Ladislaus or Lancelot, king of Naples 1386–1414; accession of, **8**, 630; reign of, **9**, 234.
Ladislaus, king of Poland, see Wladislaw.
Ladislaus (thirteenth century), king of Servia; succeeds his brother, Stephen III, **24**, 190.
Ladmirault, Louis René Paul de (1808–1882), French soldier; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 154.
Lady of the Pyramids, a title of Isis, **1**, 98.
Ladysmith, town in South Africa; British defeated at (1899), **22**, 305; siege of, **21**, 654; **22**, 305; relief of (1900), **22**, 312.
Lælius, Caius (ca. 236–ca. 160 B.C.), Roman soldier; lieutenant of Scipio the Elder, **5**, 279, 283, 284–289, 291; chosen consul, **5**, 298.
Lælius, Caius Sapiens (186–ca. 120 B.C.), a Roman soldier; lieutenant of Scipio the Younger, **5**, 310; conversation with Blossius, **5**, 367; friend of Scipio, **5**, 371.
Lænas, Marcus Popillus, Roman statesman; plebeian consul in the years 359, 356, 350, 348 B.C., **5**, 174–175, 177.
Lænas, Popilius, Roman senator (44 B.C.); frightens conspirators against Cæsar, **5**, 585, 586.
Lænas, P. Popilius, Roman consul 132 B.C.; banishment of, **5**, 374.
Læstrygones, fabled race of Sicily, **3**, 200.
Læta, widow of Roman Emperor Gratian (408 A.D.); charity of, **6**, 552.
Lætorius (d. 121 B.C.), Roman knight; aids Gracchus, **5**, 379.
Lætus, Quintus Æmilius, Roman prefect (192 A.D.); assassinates Commodus, **6**, 381; makes Pertinax emperor, **6**, 382; put to death by Julianus, **6**, 385.
Lævinus, Marcus Valerius (d. 200 B.C.), Roman consul 215 B.C.; at war with Philip V of Macedon, **5**, 262–263; made consul, **5**, 269; commands in Italy, **5**, 266, 270–273; urges war with Carthage, **5**, 287.
Lævinus, P. Valerius, Roman consul 280 B.C.; at war with Pyrrhus, **5**, 204.
La Fayette, Louise Motier de (d. 1665), maid of honour to Anne of Austria; influence over Louis XIII, **11**, 470.
La Fayette or Lafayette, Marie Jean Paul Roch Yves Gilbert du Motier, Marquis of (1757–1834), a French soldier and statesman; fits out an expedition in cause of American liberty, **12**, 132, 134; **23**, 262; at Newport (1779), **23**, 269–270; skill and heroism of, in Virginia, **23**, 279; in France at the council preceding the Revolution, **12**, 162; in command of national guard, **12**, 211; restrains mob, **12**, 214; in Women's Insurrection (1789), **12**, 217 seq.; influences duke of Orleans to go into exile, **12**, 223; attempts to take the king to St. Cloud (1791), **12**, 238; quells mob, **12**, 247; influence of, **12**, 249–250; fall of, **12**, 255 seq.; flight of, **12**, 279; elected to the Chamber of 1818, **13**, 23; member of the Carbonari (1822), **13**, 26, 27; visits America (1824–1825), **23**, 349; speaks at funeral of liberal leader Manuel (1827), **13**, 39; welcomed by the towns of Dauphiné (1829), **13**, 42; in July Revolution of 1830, **13**, 48; resigns from national guards, **13**, 58.
La Fère Champenoise, see Fère Champenoise, La.
La Feuillade, Louis, Duke de (d. 1725), marshal of France; defeated at Turin (1706), **11**, 621.
Laffitte, Jacques (1767–1844), French banker and statesman; elected to chamber of

deputies, **13**, 22; ministry of, **13**, 57–59.
Laffitte, Jean (ca. 1780–ca. 1826), French privateer and smuggler; at battle of New Orleans, **23**, 239.
La Flèche, Hélie de (eleventh century), French baron; opposes William Rufus, **18**, 218 seq.
La Fontaine, Jean de (1621–1695), French fabulist, **11**, 635.
La Force, an old Paris prison; massacre at (1792), **12**, 271.
Lagash, see Shirpurla.
Lagidæ or Ptolemies, Egyptian dynasty 320–30 B.C.; rule of, **3**, 9–10, 22–23; **4**, 562–577.
Lagny, town in France; siege of (1432), **11**, 221.
Lahar, city of India; siege of (1779), **22**, 94.
Laharpe, Amédée-Emmanuel de (1754–1796), Swiss general in the service of France; in Napoleon's Italian campaign, **12**, 425, 427.
La Hire (Étienne Vignoles) (ca. 1390–1443), French general; at siege of Montargis, **11**, 189; at Battle of the Herrings, **11**, 192; at deliverance of Orleans, **11**, 198–199; **18**, 550.
La Hogue, see Hogue, La.
Lahore, a division of the Punjab, British India; Ranjit Singh becomes king of (1798), **22**, 151; disorders in, **22**, 152–153.
Lahore, Treaty of, treaty between the Sikh and British governments (1846), **22**, 156.
Laibach (Laybach), city of Carniola, Austria-Hungary; Congress of (1821), **14**, 588.
Laing's Neck, pass in the Drakenberg, South Africa; battle of (1881), **21**, 643; **22**, 291; General Buller occupies (1900), **22**, 314.
Laiote Bessaraba, Wallachian voyevod 1465–1481; rule of, **24**, 133–135.
Lais (fourth century B.C.), a Greek courtesan; influence of, in Corinth, **3**, 192.
La Jonquière, Jacques de Taffanel, Marquis de (1680–1753), French admiral; appointed governor-general of New France, **23**, 198.
Lake, Gerard, Viscount Lake (1744–1808), English general; commands English forces in Irish revolt of 1798, **21**, 442, 458; as commander-in-chief in India, **22**, 119.
Lake Champlain, battle of; see Plattsburg.
Lake Dwellers; in Lydia, **2**, 423; in Switzerland, **16**, 520–528.
Lake Erie, battle of; see Erie, Lake, battle of.
Lake George, battle of, see George, Lake, battle of.
Lalita Vistara, standard Sanskrit work on life of Buddha; estimate of, **2**, 536–537.
Lallemant, Gabriel (d. 1649), Jesuit missionary; torture of, by North American Indians, **23**, 69–70.
Lally, Thomas Arthur, Count de, baron de Tollenda (1702–1766), French soldier; at battle of Fontenoy, **12**, 41; campaigns of, in India, **12**, 47, 79; **22**, 63–64; execution of, **22**, 67.
Lally-Tollendal, Trophime Gérard, Marquis de (1751–1830), French politician and litterateur; acts in behalf of the Bog-folk, **12**, 154; in French assembly of 1789, **12**, 162; speaks to Parisian mob, **12**, 211.
Lamachus (fifth century B.C.), Athenian naval commander; assists people of Sinope, **3**, 436, 450; in Sicilian expedition, **3**, 596, 601, 603.
Lamar or Lamar y Cortezar, José (1778–1830), Spanish-American soldier; elected president of Peru, **23**, 589.
La Marche, ancient fortified French city; united to France (ca. 1300 A.D.), **11**, 75.
La Marck, William de, see Marck.
La Marfée, see Marfée, La.
La Marmora, Alfonso Ferrero, Marchese di (1804–1878), Italian general and statesman; plan of campaign in Seven Weeks' War, **15**, 24–25; at battle of Custozza, **15**, 25–26.
Lamartine, Alphonse Marie Louis (1790–1869), French poet and statesman; espouses cause of popular progress, **13**, 79; speech of, in tribune (1848), **13**, 86–87; becomes member of provisional government, **13**, 87; subdues mob, **13**, 91; in insurrection of May 15th, 1848, **13**, 97; in civil war in Paris, **13**, 100.
Lamb, William (1779–1848), English Whig statesman, second Viscount Melbourne; becomes prime minister, **21**, 569; fall of ministry, **21**, 571; forms new ministry, **21**, 574, 592.
Lamballe, Marie Thérèse Louise de Savoie-Carignan, Princesse de (1749–1792), French princess; Louis XV bestows pension upon, **12**, 182; death of, **12**, 271.
Lambert, John (1619–1683), English general in the parliamentary service; appointed lord-deputy of Ireland, **20**, 117; offers Cromwell the protectorate, **20**, 141; opposes royal designs of Cromwell, **20**, 166; resignation, **20**, 168; subdues Booth's rising, **20**, 202; escape from the Tower, **20**, 209; insurrection of, **20**, 209–210; trial and banishment, **20**, 240.
Lambert, John, see Nicholson, John.
Lambert, French commandant in Franco-Prussian War; at battle of Sedan, **13**, 158.
Lambert of Spoleto, king of Italy 894–898 A.D.; reign of, **7**, 591–592; sacks Rome, **8**, 576.
Lambeth, Treaty of, a treaty concluded between the earl of Pembroke and Louis VIII of France (1217), **18**, 367.
Lambruschini, Luigi (1776–1854), Italian cardinal and politician; influence over Charles X of France, **13**, 35.
Lambton, John George (1792–1840), first earl of Durham, English Whig politician; proposes parliamentary reform, **21**, 520; interested in colonisation of New Zealand, **22**, 260; becomes governor-general of Canada (1838), **22**, 338; death, **22**, 339.
Lame Peace, see Longjumeau, Treaty of.
Lamego, town in Portugal; Ferdinand I of Leon recaptures (1057), **10**, 428.

Lamia, Athenian courtesan; honours bestowed upon, **4**, 495.
Lamian War, war between Athens and Macedonia (323–322 B.C.), **4**, 463–466.
Lamissio, mythical Lombard king (ca. 400 A.D.); legends of, **7**, 428–429.
Lamoricière, Christophe Léon Louis Juchault de (1806–1865), French general; in war with Arabs, **13**, 69, 77; in civil war in Paris (1848), **13**, 100, 101.
La Motterouge, Joseph Édouard de (1804–1883), French soldier; at siege of Sebastapol (1855), **7**, 580; in Franco-Prussia War, **13**, 173, 174.
Lamourette, Adrien (1742–1794), French prelate; address to deputies, "Lamourette's Kiss of Peace" (1792), **12**, 256.
Lampedo, queen of Amazons; divides troops with Queen Marpesia, **2**, 440.
Lampon (ca. 443 B.C.), Athenian soothsayer; counsels Pausanias, **3**, 372.
Lamponius, Italian commander in Social War (90 B.C.), **5**, 413–414.
Lamsdorf, Count Vladimir Nikolaievitsch (1845–), Russian statesman; retires from ministry of foreign affairs (1904), **17**, 623.
Lanassa, daughter of Agathocles; marries Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, **4**, 583.
La Navidad, first colony in Spanish America; founded by Columbus (1493), **22**, 440.
Lancaster, Edmund, Earl of, surnamed "Crouchback" (1245–1296), son of Henry III of England; crusade of, **8**, 451.
Lancaster, Henry, Duke of, see Henry IV.
Lancaster and York, genealogical table illustrating rival claims of descendants of Edward III, **18**, 448 note; see also Roses, Wars of the.
Lancaster, House of, line of English kings descended from John of Gaunt; to this line belong Henry IV, Henry V, and Henry VI, *q. q. v.*
Lancaster, John, Duke of; see John of Gaunt.
Lancaster, Thomas, Earl of (d. 1322), English baron, grandson of Henry III; conspiracy against Edward II, **18**, 438; **21**, 111.
Lancelot, king of Naples, see Ladislaus.
Lancia, Bianca (thirteenth century), mistress, later wife of Frederick II, king of Germany, **14**, 124.
Landau, a town in the Rhine Palatinate; siege of (1713), **11**, 627.
Landen, a town in Belgium; battle of (1693), **21**, 434.
Landenberg, Beringer von, bailiff of the Waldstätte 1298–1308, **16**, 554, 557.
Land Laws and Tenures:
Australia: changes in agrarian legislation, **22**, 250–251.
Canada: peculiar land-tenure in Lower Canada, **22**, 329.
China: land tenure, **24**, 531.
England: conditions under William the Conqueror, **18**, 196–197, 203–204; the statute *de Religiosis* (1279), text of, **22**, 351–352; the statute *Quia Emptores* (1290), text of, **22**, 352; pasturage under Henry VII, **19**, 49–50; conditions under Henry VIII, **19**, 204.
France: agrarian laws of the French Revolution, **12**, 199–202.
Ireland: conditions (600–1200), **21**, 363–364; Irish Land Bill (1870), **21**, 636; Irish Land Act (1903), **21**, 661.
Japan: conditions in early times, **24**, 582.
Rome: agrarian measures of Licinius, **5**, 170; of the Gracchi, **5**, 359–380; of Sulla, **5**, 445; conditions in later Roman Empire, **9**, 16.
Rumania: condition of peasants, **24**, 153–154.
Savoy: agrarian reform (1750–1800), **9**, 540.
Scandinavia: agrarian conditions among the Northmen, **16**, 84–87.
Spain: oppression of peasantry by landowners under Philip II, **10**, 258, 259.
United States: engrossments of lands in Virginia, **22**, 580, 581; in the Carolinas under the "Model Constitution," **23**, 50; conditions in Virginia and Maryland after the restoration compared to New England, **23**, 122; the patroon system in the New Netherlands, **23**, 7; the Homestead Act (1862), **23**, 421.
Lando, Michele di (fourteenth century), a Florentine wool-comber; made gonfalonier (1378), **9**, 340, 341; subdues plebeian revolt, **9**, 342; characterisation of, **9**, 342.
Landor, Henry Savage, English explorer in Tibet; conveyed to the frontier (1897), **24**, 505.
Landrecies, a town in France; siege of (1712), **11**, 626.
Landriano, imperialists surprise French at (1529), **9**, 457.
Landshut, a town in Bavaria; siege of (1634), **14**, 366.
Landskrona, town in Sweden; siege of (1536), **16**, 261.
Lane, Colonel James (1814–1866), an American politician; indicted for treason by slave-state government in Kansas, **23**, 398.
Lane, Jane, aids Charles II of England to escape (1651), **20**, 110.
Lane, Joseph (1801–1881), American politician; vice-presidential candidate of southern democrats (1860), **23**, 407–408.
Lane, Sir Ralph (d. 1603), English adventurer; becomes governor in Carolina, **22**, 558.
Lanessan, Jean Marie Antoine de (1843–), a French politician and naturalist; appointed governor-general of French Indo-China (1891), **24**, 520.
Lanfranc (ca. 1005–1089), prelate and statesman, archbishop of Canterbury, an Italian; champion of orthodoxy, **11**, 41; embassy to Rome, **18**, 148; made archbishop of Canterbury, **18**, 184; viceroy of William the Conqueror, **18**, 189; crowns William Rufus, **18**, 212; character; influence over William Rufus, **18**, 222.

Lanfried II, duke of Swabia 745–751 A.D.; war with Pepin, **7**, 505–506.
Langenau, Austrian general; secret informant of Metternich (1821), **15**, 379–380.
Langensalza, a town in Saxony; battle of (1866), **15**, 488.
Langeron, Count Alexander (1763–1831), Russian general; subdues Silesia, **17**, 466.
Langobardi, see Lombards.
Langside, suburb of Glasgow; battle of (1568), **19**, 316; **21**, 266.
Langton, Stephen (d. 1228), English prelate and statesman, cardinal, and archbishop of Canterbury; Innocent III forces election of, as archbishop, **8**, 611; **18**, 337; strife with King John, **18**, 340; reconciled with John, **18**, 344; heads barons against king, **18**, 345; submits demands of barons to John, **18**, 346; at Runnymede, **18**, 347.
Language, origin of, **1**, 45–46.
Languages:
Abyssinian, **1**, 345.
Albanian, **24**, 222.
Amharic, **1**, 345.
Anglo-Saxon, **18**, 83.
Arabic, **1**, 58, 345; **2**, 277; **8**, 2–3, 18, 19, 20, 104, 107, 474; **22**, 29.
Aramaic, **1**, 345; **2**, 65, 137, 273, 415, 416, 491, 633; **8**, 4.
Aryan, **3**, 34–36; **4**, 209.
Asami, **2**, 490.
Assyrian, **1**, 322, 344.
Babylonian, **1**, 310, 344, 357.
Belgian, **14**, 48, 57.
Chaldæan, **1**, 345.
Chinese, **24**, 536.
Coptic, **1**, 251.
Cornish, **21**, 6.
Cymric, **21**, 6.
Danish, **15**, 451.
Egyptian, **1**, 249–287.
English, **18**, 304; **21**, 42, 59, 405.
Finnish, **17**, 87.
French, **11**, 1, 51, 632–633; **14**, 402; **18**, 131.
German, **7**, 574; **14**, 385, 482, 596; **15**, 3, 466, 532; **24**, 35.
Greek, **3**, 34–36, 50, 52, 103, 110, 111, 112, 115, 200, 492–493; **4**, 208–209, 562, 607, 619; **24**, 177, 222.
Hittite, **2**, 395.
Hungarian, **14**, 615; **15**, 52–54.
Icelandic, **16**, 128.
Indian (Hindu), **2**, 488–489, 501.
Irish, **21**, 386.
Italian, **7**, 441; **9**, 178–179, 182, 184–185, 195–196.
Latin, **3**, 34; **5**, 119–120, 358, 644, 645; **24**, 43.
Lydian, **2**, 423–424.
Moabite, **2**, 51, 109–110.
Mysian, **2**, 419.
Parthian, **8**, 48, 55.
Persian, **1**, 624; **2**, 607; **8**, 18; **24**, 491.
Phrygian, **3**, 112.
Polish, **24**, 57.
Portuguese, **10**, 427.
Punic, **2**, 277.
Russian, **24**, 258.
Sanskrit, **3**, 34.
Siamese, **24**, 514.
Sumerian, **1**, 357.
Swiss dialects, **16**, 533, 535.
Syrian, **1**, 273, 345; **3**, 112.
Turkish, **24**, 258, 285.
Teutonic, **7**, 441, 443.
Languedoc, ancient division of France; **11**, 51–58.
Lanjuinais, Jean Denis, Count (1753–1827), French politician; pleads with regicides, **12**, 291; as deputy (1795), **12**, 421.
Lannes, Jean (1769–1809), duke of Montebello, French marshal; with Napoleon in Egypt, **12**, 463, 481; crossing the Alps, **12**, 498; at Marengo, **12**, 502; quarrels with Napoleon, **12**, 533; at Ulm and Austerlitz, **12**, 545, 546; at Pultusk, **12**, 555; **17**, 451, 452; at Friedland, **12**, 560; victorious at Tudela, **10**, 342; mortally wounded at Essling, **12**, 573.
Lansdowne, Henry Charles Keith Petty-Fitzmaurice, Marquis of (1845–), English statesman; administration as governor-general in India (1888–1893), **22**, 223; signs Anglo-French treaty of 1904, **21**, 661; Anglo-Japanese treaty (1902), **22**, 676.
Lansdowne, Henry Petty-Fitzmaurice, 3rd Marquis of (1780–1863), English statesman; moves investigation of foreign trade (1820), **21**, 515.
Lansdowne, 1st Marquis of, see Shelbourne, Earl of.
Lanyon, Sir William Owen (1842–1887), British soldier; appointed British administrator in Transvaal (1879), **22**, 289.
Lanza, Giovanni (1815–1882), premier of Italy 1869–1873, **9**, 625.
Laodice (third century B.C.), wife of Antiochus Theos, **4**, 557, 569, 570.
Laon, capital of Aisne, France; battle of (1814), **12**, 611; **15**, 319; **17**, 486.
Lao-tse (b. ca. 604 B.C.), Chinese religious teacher, **24**, 529–530.
Lapithæ, Greek mythical race, **3**, 38, 82, 104, 113, 481.
Lapland, Christianity introduced into, **16**, 290; people, **16**, 308.
Lapoype, Jean François, Baron de (1758–1851), French revolutionist; at Toulon (1793), **12**, 372.
La Plata, see Rio de la Plata.
La Pucelle, see Joan of Arc.
Lara, Alvaro Nuñez de, Spanish nobleman; regent of Castile 1214–1217, **10**, 63.
Lares, Roman deities; with the Penates, guardians of the home, **5**, 68–69.
Larévellère-Lépeaux, Louis Marie (1755–1824), French revolutionist; in the Directory, **12**, 419, 421, 452; forced to resign (1799), **12**, 472.
Larissa, city of northern Greece; besieged by Bohemond the Norman (1081), **9**, 75; battle of (1897), **24**, 238.
Laroche, General, French revolutionist; at Mannheim (1799), **12**, 475.
La Roche-Abeille, town in western France; battle of (1569), **11**, 364.

La Roche de Rien, town in France; siege of (1347), **11**, 121; **18**, 465.
La Rochefoucauld, François, Duke de (1613–1680), French soldier and moralist; *Maximes* of, **11**, 491; at siege of Bordeaux (1650), **11**, 507.
La Rochefoucauld-Liancourt, François Alexandre Frédéric, Duke de (1747–1827), French philanthropist and politician; member of council (1789), **12**, 162; takes news to king of the storming of the Bastille, **12**, 179; funeral, **13**, 39.
La Rochejacquelein, Henri du Vergier, Count de (1772–1794), French soldier; in La Vendée, **12**, 375; death, **12**, 376.
La Rochelle, city in France; sieges: (1573), **11**, 378; (1627–1628), **11**, 452–456; **19**, 546–547, 554–557.
La Rochelle, Four Sergeants of, four French political victims; trial and execution (1822), **13**, 27–28.
La Rothière, town in France; battle of (1814), **17**, 486.
La Salle, René Robert Cavelier, Sieur de (1643–1687), French explorer in America; early career of, **23**, 75; receives grant of land in New France, **23**, 75; starts on his Western explorations (1678–1679), **23**, 75–76; builds the *Griffin*, the first vessel on the Great Lakes (1679), **23**, 76; in Wisconsin and Illinois, **23**, 76; second trip to the West (1682), **23**, 77; descends the Mississippi, **23**, 77; leads expedition to Louisiana, **23**, 77–78; final adventures and death of, **23**, 78–79.
Lascaris, Theodore, see Theodore.
Lascelles, John (d. 1546), English martyr; execution, **19**, 199.
Laski or a Lasco, John (1499–1560), Polish Protestant theologian; introduces Puritanism into England, **19**, 448.
Las Navas de Tolosa, town in Spain; battle (1212), **8**, 247–248, 465; **10**, 62.
Lasource, Marie David Albin (1762–1793), French Girondist; at Jacobin meeting, **12**, 284; execution, **12**, 326.
La Soledad, Treaty of, a treaty concluded with Mexico by England, France, and Spain (1862), **23**, 630.
Lasus of Hermione (sixth century B. C.), Greek lyric poet; under the patronage of Hipparchus, **3**, 229–230, 286; invents perfected form of dithyrambic ode, **3**, 496; writes on theory of music, **3**, 507.
Laswari, town in British India; battle (1803), **22**, 119.
Lat, ancient Arab idol; worship of, **8**, 112.
Lateran Councils, ecclesiastical councils held in the Lateran Church at Rome; (649), **8**, 540; (1059), **8**, 592; (1215), **8**, 424–425, 462, 612; (1512–1517), **11**, 310.
Lateranus, Lucius Sextius Sextinus (fourth century B.C.), Roman statesman; tribune of the plebs (376–367 B.C.), **5**, 170–172; first plebeian consul (366 B.C.), **5**, 172.
Lateranus, Plautius (d. 66 A.D.), Roman consul-elect; conspires against Nero, **6**, 202; death, **6**, 203.
Lathyrus, see Ptolemy VIII.
Latiaris, Latinius, Roman prætor; plots against Titius Sabinus (27 A.D.), **6**, 147.
Latil, J. B. Marie-Anne Antoine de (1761–1839), French prelate; advisor of Charles X of France, **13**, 35.
Latimer, Hugh (ca. 1485–1555), English prelate and reformer; at execution of Forest, **19**, 181; arrest and imprisonment, **19**, 185; execution, **19**, 252–253.
Latimer, Lord, see Danby, Earl of.
Latin Empire, established by the crusaders in Constantinople (1204 A.D.), **7**, 282–303.
Latin League, an ancient confederation of Italian cities, **5**, 34, 129, 142, 183 note, 213; see also Latins.
Latin War, The (340–338 B.C.), war between Rome and Latium, **5**, 183–185.
Latinitas or The Right of Latium (Jus Latii), a Roman law, **5**, 213, 214.
Latins, ancient people of Italy; trade with Carthage, **2**, 309; relations with Rome, **5**, 79, 82, 90–94, 104, 121, 142, 176, 183–185, 376–377, 402, 405 seq., 529.
Latinus, mythical Latin king, **5**, 60.
Latium, country of the Latins; early inhabitants, **5**, 49; invaded by Gauls, **5**, 155, 173; subject to Rome, **5**, 105–106, 143, 210–211; see also Latins.
Latona (Leto), Greek goddess, **1**, 181; **2**, 446; **3**, 489.
Latorre, General; president of Uruguay 1877–1880, **23**, 618.
La Touche-Tréville, Louis le Vassor, Count of (1745–1804), French admiral; attacks Nelson at Boulogne, **12**, 514.
Latour, Count Theodore Baillet de (1780–1848), Austrian statesman; succeeds Zanini as minister of war, **14**, 639; murdered, **14**, 646.
La Tour d'Auvergne, Counts of, see Bouillon.
Latour-Maubourg, Charles Fay, Marquis de, French soldier; at passage of Beresina (1812), **12**, 594.
La Trémouille, Georges de (1407–1446), favourite of Charles VII of France, **11**, 189, 221.
La Trémouille, Louis II, Sire de, viscount de Thouars, prince de Talmont (1460–1525), French soldier; in command at Fornovo, **11**, 292; favours Louis XII, **11**, 293; aids Trivulzio at Novara, **11**, 298; **9**, 427, 441; envoy in Switzerland, **11**, 302; defends Dijon, **16**, 617–618; death at battle of Pavia, **11**, 318.
Laud, William (1573–1645), English prelate, archbishop of Canterbury; made bishop of London, **19**, 558; character and capacity, **19**, 562, 563, 566 note; tyranny, **19**, 570 seq.; introduces high church practices in Scotland, **19**, 573, 574; impeached, **19**, 584; blesses Strafford, **19**, 591; trial and execution, **20**, 29, 30.
Lauderdale, John Maitland, Earl and Duke of (1616–1682), Scotch politician, member of the "Cabal"; negotiates with Charles II at the Hague (1650), **20**, 96; taken prisoner by Cromwell at Worcester, **20**, 109; Scottish secretary in London, **21**, 298; admitted to "Cabal" ministry, **20**, 264; **21**, 301; tyrannical government of Scotland, **21**, 302; rapacity, **21**, 302; attacked in House of Commons (1674), **20**, 280.
Laudon, Baron Gideon Ernst von (1717–1790), Austrian soldier; defeats Frederick the Great at Kunersdorf, **15**, 216; defeated by Frederick at Liegnitz, **15**, 218; successes of, against the Turks (1788), **17**, 405; takes Belgrade (1789), **14**, 487; **17**, 408.
Laudonnière, René Goulaise de (d. 1566), French Huguenot; leads relief expedition for American Huguenot colony (1564), **22**, 548; escapes from massacre of Spaniards, **22**, 550.
Lauer, Baron von, Austrian soldier; counsellor of Archduke John, **12**, 507; defeated at Hohenlinden (1800), **12**, 508.
Laufach, a village in Bavaria; battle of (1866), **15**, 492.
Laufenburg, siege of (1638), **14**, 375, 376.
Lauffeld or Lawfeld, battle of (1747), **12**, 43; **14**, 434; **20**, 569.
Lauffen, battle of (1534), **14**, 272.
Launceston, battle of (1549), **19**, 215.
Laupen, battle of (1339), **16**, 569; significance of, **16**, 571.
Laura (Laure de Noves, Madame de Sade) (1308–1348), French woman, beloved by Petrarch; victim of Great Plague, **11**, 121.
Laurens, Henry (1724–1792), American diplomat; sent as minister to Holland and captured by British, **23**, 277; in peace negotiations with England, **23**, 281.
Laurent, French revolutionist; appointed jailor of Louis XVII (1794), **12**, 401, 402.
Laurentian Library, developed, **9**, 392.
Laurier, Sir Wilfrid (1841–), Canadian statesman; becomes premier, **22**, 346; at Colonial conference (1907), **21**, 669.
Lauriston, Alexandre Jacques Bernard Law, Marquis of (1768–1828), French soldier; at battle of Wagram, **12**, 574; peace mission to St. Petersburg, **12**, 590.
Lausanne, city in Switzerland; ordered to pay ransom, **16**, 599; sacked by Bernese and Fribourgers (1476), **16**, 603; opens its gates to Bern (1536), **16**, 638; peace between Bern and duke of Savoy (1564) concluded at, **16**, 642; Davel surprises (1723), **17**, 10; Helvetic government takes refuge at (1802–1803), **17**, 29.
Lautrec, Marshal de (1485–1528), French soldier; made governor of Milan, **11**, 314; **19**, 107; commands army sent to release Clement VII, **9**, 455; **11**, 324; defeated at battle of Bicocca (1522), **9**, 447; **11**, 314; death (1528) and character, **9**, 455, 456.
Laval de Westmeath, see Nugent.
Lavalette, Marie Joseph Chamans, Count de (1769–1830); condemnation and escape (1815), **13**, 17.
La Valette, Jean Parisot de (1494–1568), Grand Master of the Knights of Malta 1557–1568; defence of Malta against Turks (1565), **24**, 357, 358.

La Valette, Jean Louis de Nogaret de, see Épernon.
La Valette, Louis de Nogaret de (1593–1639), called The Cardinal, French prelate, archbishop of Toulouse; holds military command under Richelieu, **11**, 461.
Lavalleje, Juan Antonio, soldier of Argentina; in invasion of the Cisplatine province (1825), **23**, 595; commands in war of Argentine Republic with Brazil, **23**, 595–596.
La Vallière, Françoise Louise de la Baume le Blanc, Duchesse de, known as "Sister Louise de la Miséricorde" (1644–1710), mistress of Louis XIV; becomes king's mistress, **11**, 551; supplanted by Madame de Montespan, **11**, 554, 555; retires to convent, **11**, 555; character, **11**, 554; children of, **11**, 555.
Lavater, Johann Caspar (1741–1801), Swiss poet and theologian; leads Zürichers (1799), **16**, 633; eloquence of, **17**, 15.
La Vendée, see Vendée.
La Victoria, battle of (1902), **23**, 601.
Lavinia, daughter of Latinus, marries Æneas, **5**, 60.
Lavinium, ancient Latin city; religious centre of Latin confederation, **5**, 68; foundation of, **5**, 69–70.
Law, Alexandre, see Lauriston.
Law, Edward, see Ellenborough.
Law, John (1671–1729), Scotch financier; condemned to death for duelling, **12**, 12; gains confidence of duke of Orleans, **12**, 13; scheme for French national bank, **12**, 13, 15; forms Compagnie d'Occident, "the Mississippi Bubble," **12**, 15, 16; failure of the Arkansas colony, **23**, 83; character and theories, **12**, 17.
Law, see Government, Jurisprudence, Statutes, etc.
Lawfeld, battle of; see Lauffeld.
Lawingen, battle of (1647), **11**, 495.
Law of Suspects, measure of Napoleon III, passed by the French chamber of deputies (1858), **13**, 134.
Lawrence, Charles (d. 1760), British soldier; lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia (1755), **23**, 203; consults concerning fate of Acadians, **23**, 204, 205.
Lawrence, Sir Henry Montgomery (1806–1857), English soldier; defends Lucknow (1857), **22**, 176; death of, **22**, 177.
Lawrence, John Laird-Mair (1811–1879), English officer and governor-general of India; negotiates English treaty with Afghanistan (1857), **24**, 502; appointed viceroy of India (1863), **22**, 204; declares war against Bhutan (1864), **22**, 204; Afghan policy, **22**, 205.
Layard, Sir Austen Henry (1817–1894), English archæologist and diplomatist; Assyrian explorer, **1**, 322; discovers inscriptions at Nimrud, **1**, 332; exhumes bas-reliefs from palace of Asshurnazirpal, **1**, 369, 385; interprets bas-reliefs, **1**, 461; discoveries at Nineveh, **1**, 556–565, 604; finds obelisk of Shalmaneser II, **1**, 616.
Laybach, see Laibach.

Lazausky, Austrian minister of finance (1797); attempts to relieve financial difficulties in Austria-Hungary, **14**, 565.
Lazzari or Lazzaroni, lowest class of inhabitants of Naples, **9**, 560.
Leagues and Alliances:
Amphictyonic League, **3**, 167–168.
Augsburg (1686), **9**, 507; **13**, 642; **14**, 399.
Black League, **16**, 589.
Borromean "golden" league, **16**, 642.
Caddea, **16**, 587.
Cambray, **11**, 301; **14**, 243.
Catholic League, **14**, 324 seq.; **16**, 323.
Chaumont, **14**, 577.
Coalition, First, **12**, 362–364; **15**, 272–274; Second, **12**, 496–508; Third, **12**, 543–548; **15**, 290–293; Fourth, **12**, 550–562; **15**, 293–297; Fifth, **12**, 571–575; Sixth, **12**, 599–643; **15**, 309–331.
Confederate States of America, **23**, 410.
Delos, **3**, 389–391.
French League, **11**, 401.
Ghibelline League, **16**, 549.
God's House, see Caddea above.
Grand Alliance, **13**, 645, 652; **17**, 484 seq.
Grisons, **16**, 587 seq.
Hanseatic League, **14**, 138; **16**, 89, 166 seq., 185, 206.
Holy Alliance, **10**, 389; **14**, 585; **17**, 496.
Holy League, **11**, 383 seq.
"Knights of the Spoon," **16**, 636.
Nymphenburg (1741), **15**, 168.
Peasants' League, **16**, 655.
Poor Conrad, League of, **14**, 260.
Princes' League, **15**, 264.
Protestant League, **14**, 322 seq.
Quadruple Alliance, **10**, 396; **20**, 518 seq.
Rhine, Confederation of the, **14**, 538; **15**, 293; **21**, 471.
Rhine, League of the, **8**, 496; **11**, 518; **14**, 138.
Sarner-Bund, **17**, 38.
Shoes, Alliance of the, **14**, 260.
Slavonic Alliance, **17**, 512.
Smalkaldic League, **14**, 270; **16**, 631.
Solemn League and Covenant, **22**, 357.
Sonderbund, **17**, 39.
Spanish League, **11**, 401.
Swabian League, **14**, 188, 222.
Swiss Confederation, **16**, 544 seq., 549, 551–552, 560, 579, 581 seq., 585.
Targowitz, Confederation of, **24**, 88.
Ten Jurisdictions, **16**, 589.
Three Emperors, League of the, **15**, 44.
Three Kings, Alliance of the, **15**, 456.
Three Leagues, **16**, 589.
Torgau, League of, **14**, 266.
Triple Alliance (1668), **13**, 631; **20**, 266, 517; (1827), **14**, 588; (1879–), **15**, 530–532.
Valais, League of the, **16**, 629.
League, The Everlasting, see Everlasting League.
Leah, wife of Jacob, **2**, 58.
Learning, Revival of, see Renaissance.
Lebanon, mountainous district of Syria; government of, regulated by conference at Constantinople (1861), **13**, 137.
Lebas, Philippe François (1765–1794), a French Jacobin; suicide of, **12**, 343.
Le Blas, Bertrand, see Bertrand le Blas.
Lebœuf, Edmond (1809–1888), French soldier; urges war with Germany, **15**, 518.
Lebon, Joseph (1765–1795), French revolutionist; cruelty of, **12**, 330; crushes the Royalists, **12**, 378; brought to the scaffold, **12**, 389.
Le Bourget, a village north of Paris; siege of (1870), **13**, 173.
Le Briton, Richard (twelfth century), one of the murderers of Thomas à Becket, **18**, 274.
Le Brun or Lebrun, Charles François (1739–1824), duke of Piacenza, French politician; character, **12**, 421; Girondist minister of foreign affairs, **12**, 267; becomes arch-treasurer, **12**, 537.
Lebzeltern, Ritter von, Austrian diplomat; ambassador of Metternich to Emperor Alexander (1813), **14**, 583.
Lecapenus, see Romanus Lecapenus.
Lech, a river in Tyrol; battle of the (1632), **14**, 354.
Lecher, Doctor, Moravian representative in Austrian diet (1897); twelve-hour speech of, **15**, 60.
Leclerc, Perrinet (fifteenth century), French merchant; at massacre of Armagnacs, **11**, 174–175.
Leclerc, Victor Emmanuel (1772–1802), French soldier; besieges Almeida, **10**, 319; subdues negro insurrection in Santo Domingo, **12**, 530–531.
L'Écluse, battle of, see Sluys.
Lecompte, pro-slavery chief justice in Kansas in 1856, **23**, 397.
Lecompton Constitution, a pro-slavery constitution drawn up at Lecompton, Kansas (1857), **23**, 402–403.
Leconte, Claude Martin (1817–1871), French soldier; killed by mob in Paris (1871), **13**, 182.
Lecoq, Robert, bishop of Laon; at meeting of states-general (1356), **11**, 132.
Lecor, General, Portuguese commander and administrator in Uruguay in early nineteenth century, **23**, 593, 594.
Lecourbe, Claude Joseph (1760–1815), French soldier; carries Alpine passes, **17**, 435; defeats Austrians in Switzerland, **12**, 474; harasses Suvaroff, **12**, 475; with Moreau, **12**, 505.
Leczinska, Marie (1703–1768), Polish princess; married to Louis XV of France, **12**, 25; character, **12**, 25, 31; death, 83.
Ledochowski, Count Mieczyslaw (1822–1902) Polish cardinal, archbishop of Posen and Gnesen, **15**, 539.
Ledru-Rollin, Alexandre Auguste (1808–1874), French politician; becomes member of provisional government, **13**, 87, 88; ordinance of, dissolving *Compagnies d'élite*, **13**, 96; in insurrection of May 15th, 1848, **13**, 97; arraigns General Cavaignac, **13**, 106.
Lee, Arthur (1740–1792), American diplomat; activity in Europe during the Revolution, **23**, 267.

Lee, Charles (1731–1782), American soldier; at Cambridge, **23**, 248; at Charleston, **23**, 255; falls into hands of the British (1776), **23**, 259; intrigues against Washington, **23**, 267; at battle of Monmouth (1778), **23**, 268; court martial and dismissal of, **23**, 269.
Lee, Fitzhugh (1835–1905), American soldier, nephew of Robert E. Lee; reports on Cuba, **23**, 487.
Lee, Henry, Henry VIII's almoner; sent on mission to Emperor Charles V, **19**, 125.
Lee, Henry (1756–1818), American soldier, known as "Light Horse Harry"; in South Carolina and Georgia (1781), **23**, 278; commander-in-chief of federal troops during whisky insurrection (1794), **23**, 303.
Lee, Richard Henry (1732–1794), American statesman; introduces resolution in Continental Congress declaring colonies free and independent (1776), **23**, 251.
Lee, Robert Edward (1807–1870), American soldier; aids in suppressing John Brown's raid, **23**, 404; commands Confederate army in Virginia campaign, **23**, 424; at Seven Days' Battle, **23**, 431; at battle of Antietam 1862, **23**, 433; at battle of Fredericksburg, **23**, 436; at battle of Chancellorsville, **23**, 436 seq.; invades Pennsylvania, **23**, 437; at battle of Gettysburg, **23**, 437; in Wilderness campaign (1864), **23**, 446 seq.; in battle of Spottsylvania (1864), **23**, 447; evacuates Richmond (1865), **23**, 450; surrenders to Grant at Appomattox Court House (1865), **23**, 451.
Lee, Rowland (d. 1543), bishop of Lichfield, warden of Welsh Marches; performs marriage between Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn, **19**, 134.
Leete, William (ca. 1603–1683), colonial governor of Connecticut; administration, **23**, 142.
Lefebvre, François Joseph (1755–1820), duke of Dantzic, French soldier; won over by Napoleon, **12**, 484; at establishment of the consulate, **12**, 487; captures Dantzic (1807), **12**, 560; defeats General Blake in Spain, **10**, 342; invades Tyrol (1809), **14**, 563; defeat by Hofer, **12**, 575. commands imperial guard, **12**, 584.
Lefebvre, Jacques, see Faber.
Lefebvre-Desnouettes, Count Charles (1773–1822), French soldier; at battle of Waterloo, **12**, 630.
Lefort, François (1653– or 1656–1699), Russian admiral and statesman; favourite of Peter the Great, **17**, 255; at siege of Azov (1695), **17**, 256; accompanies Peter the Great on travels, **17**, 259 seq.; death, **17**, 266.
Legal and Political Literary Club, The, of Vienna; influence of, **14**, 605 seq.
Legal Tender Act (1862), financial war measure of the United States; effect of, **23**, 421.
Legate, Bartholomew (ca. 1575–1612), English martyr under James I; death, **19**, 494.
Legendre, Louis (1756–1797), French revolutionist; speaks in defence of Danton, **12**, 336; joins Thermidorians, **12**, 389; during insurrection of 1795, **12**, 397.
Leges Tabellariæ, Roman balloting laws; summary of, **5**, 320 note.
Legge, George, Baron Dartmouth (1648–1691), English admiral; commands fleet of James II in channel (1688), **20**, 407–408.
Legge, William, second earl of Dartmouth (1731–1801); dismissed from office by Newcastle (1755), **20**, 578; chancellor of the exchequer, **20**, 582; resignation, **20**, 587; re-appointment, **20**, 587.
Legion of Honor, an order in France; creation of (1802), **12**, 524.
Legislation, see Government, Jurisprudence, Statutes, Congress.
Legislative Assembly, the second of the revolutionary assemblies in France (1791–1792) elected under the Constitution of 1791; election and character of, **12**, 248–249; declares war upon Austria, **12**, 251; hostility to king in, **12**, 252; Lafayette's appearance before, **12**, 256; Louis XVI flees to, **12**, 261; relations with the Commune, **12**, 265, 267, 268; establishes the revolutionary tribune, **12**, 268; connection with the September massacres, **12**, 269, 270, 272; quarrels with the Commune, **12**, 273; resolves itself into the National Convention, **12**, 281.
Legnano, town in Italy; battle of (1176), **9**, 58; **14**, 104.
Legrand, Juste Alexandre (1762–1815), French general; at Austerlitz (1805), **12**, 546.
Le Grand Ferré (Magnus Ferratus), French peasant; story of, **11**, 139 seq.
Legres-Duval, Abbé (1765–1819); founds Society of Congregation, **13**, 25–26.
Lehs, dynasty in Tongking (1428–1545), **24**, 519.
Lehwald (eighteenth century), Prussian soldier; in Seven Years' War, **15**, 194, 201, 202, 203.
Leicester, Robert Dudley, Earl of (ca. 1532–1588), English politician and courtier; favoured by Queen Elizabeth, **19**, 296–297, 387; marriages, **19**, 297; crimes imputed to, **19**, 298; contemplated marriage with Mary Queen of Scots, **19**, 299; treachery to duke of Norfolk, **19**, 336; attitude to Elizabeth's proposed marriage, **19**, 353; campaigns in Netherlands, **13**, 490, 506–524; **19**, 360, 386; incompetence in opposing Spanish Armada, **19**, 403; death, **19**, 405; character, **19**, 297–299, 406.
Leicester, Earl of, see Montfort.
Leighton, Alexander (1568–1649), Scottish divine and physician; attacks Episcopal church, **19**, 571; tortured by Laud, **19**, 571; released from prison, **19**, 583.
Leinster, province of Ireland; ruled by Erimon, **21**, 333; establishment and abolishment of cow tribute in, **21**, 334, 344; devastated by Lord Mountjoy, **21**, 417; rebellion of 1798 in, **21**, 459.

Leipsic or Leipzig, city in Germany; riot at (1845), **15**, 417; revolt of (1848), **15**, 440–441.
Leipsic, Battles of: 1. (1631), also called the first battle of Breitenfeld, **14**, 353–354; 2. (1642), also called the second battle of Breitenfeld), **14**, 380; 3. (1813), also called the battle of the Nations, **12**, 604–605; **14**, 576; **17**, 485; **21**, 479.
Leisler, Jacob (d. 1691), American colonist; rebellion of, in New York, **23**, 161.
Leipsic, University of; founded (1409), **8**, 635; protests against execution of Patkul, **16**, 344.
Leipsic Interim, statement of Protestant doctrines formulated in 1568, **14**, 307, 308.
Leith, seaport in Scotland; siege of (1560), **19**, 285; **21**, 255; (1573), **19**, 352.
Leitha, river in lower Austria; battle of (1146), **14**, 91.
Leleges, in ancient history, people who dwelt on coasts of Greece, Asia Minor, and the Ægean islands; ancient name of Carians, **2**, 417; **3**, 106.
Le Maire or Lemaire, Jacob (d. 1616), Dutch navigator; discovers straits bearing his name, **13**, 574.
Le Mans, see **Mans, Le.**
Lemberg, city in Galicia; taken by Turks (1672), **24**, 388; battle of (1675), **24**, 388; conquest of (1848), **14**, 648.
Lemercier, Louis Jean Népomucène (1771–1840), French dramatist and poet; supports French Academy's protest against censorship of the press (1827), **13**, 37.
Lemnos, island in Ægean Sea; siege of (1771), **24**, 418; battle of (1807), **17**, 461.
Lenni Lenape, see **Delawares.**
Lennox, Earls of, see **Stuart.**
Lens, town in France; siege of (1648), **11**, 495.
Lenthall, William (1591–1662), English lawyer and politician; chosen speaker of Long Parliament, **19**, 582; refuses to give up the "five members," **19**, 615.
Lentulus, Cneius, Roman tribune; at battle of Cannæ (216 B.C.), **5**, 256.
Lentulus, Lucius Cornelius, Roman consul 327 B.C.; in second Samnite War, **5**, 186.
Lentulus, Lucius Cornelius, Roman consul 275 B.C.; in war with Pyrrhus, **5**, 208.
Lentulus, Lucius Cornelius ("Crus"), Roman consul 49 B.C.; attitude of, towards Cæsar, **5**, 531.
Lentulus, Publius Cornelius, surnamed Sura (d. 63 B.C.), Roman prætor and politician; in Catiline conspiracy, **5**, 484, 487–491.
Lentulus, Publius ("Spinther"), Roman consul 57 B.C.; favours the recall of Cicero, **5**, 506.
Lenzburg, Count of; rule of, in Schwyz, **16**, 547–548.
Leo I, "the Thracian" or "the Great" (ca. 400–474 A.D.), Byzantine emperor 457–474 A.D.; reign of, **7**, 61–62; relations with Western Empire, **6**, 611–613.
Leo II, Byzantine emperor 474 A.D.; grandson of Leo I; brief reign of, **7**, 62.
Leo III, "the Isaurian" (d. 741 A.D.), Byzantine emperor 717–741 A.D.; main treatment, **7**, 197–207; before accession, **7**, 195; accession marks new era, **7**, 197–199; threatened by Saracens, **7**, 201–202; siege of Constantinople, **7**, 202–205; prohibits veneration of pictures, **2**, 376; **7**, 205; revolt against, **7**, 205–206; papacy and, **7**, 206; **8**, 544; death, **7**, 207.
Leo IV, Byzantine emperor 775–780 A.D., **7**, 215–216.
Leo V, "the Armenian" (d. 820 A.D.), Byzantine emperor 813–820; reign of, **7**, 221–222; proscribes image worship, **8**, 553; Bulgarian wars of, **7**, 221; **24**, 163.
Leo VI, "the Philosopher" or "the Wise" (d. 911), Byzantine emperor 886–911; reign of, **7**, 228; deposes Photius, **8**, 570.
Leo I, Saint, "the Great" (d. 461 A.D.), pope 440–461 A.D.; intercedes with Attila for Rome, **6**, 593; sermons, **8**, 520; influence on church history, **8**, 527–528; prestige of, **8**, 531.
Leo II, pope 682–683 A.D.; pontificate of, **8**, 542.
Leo III (d. 816 A.D.), pope 795–816 A.D.; war with Saracens, **7**, 201–204; ecclesiastical reforms, **7**, 205–206; excommunicates Eadberht Praen, **18**, 61; expelled from Rome, **8**, 563; reinstated by Charlemagne, **8**, 563; submits to Charlemagne, **7**, 545; trial of, **8**, 564; crowns Charlemagne emperor, **8**, 564 seq.
Leo IV, pope 847–855 A.D.; repulses Saracen attacks, **8**, 567; pontificate of, **8**, 568.
Leo V, pope 903 A.D.; imprisoned by his successor, **8**, 579.
Leo VI, pope 928–929 A.D.; succeeds John X, **8**, 581.
Leo VII, pope 936–939 A.D.; succeeds John XI, **8**, 582.
Leo VIII, pope 963–965 A.D.; succeeds John XII, **8**, 584; deposed and reinstated, **8**, 585.
Leo IX (Bruno) (1002–1054), pope 1049–1054; war with Normans, **7**, 645; **9**, 69; **11**, 27; reforms, **8**, 591–592.
Leo X (Giovanni de' Medici) (1475–1521), pope 1513–1521, son of Lorenzo de' Medici; main treatment, **9**, 439–447; made cardinal, **9**, 387, 388; becomes pope, **9**, 439; assumes power in Florence, **9**, 438; invites peace with Francis I, **9**, 445; opposes republican government in Florence, **9**, 446; makes secret treaty with Charles V, **9**, 446; **14**, 251; attempts to bring Luther to submission, **14**, 254; **19**, 97; death, **9**, 447.
Leo XI (Alessandro de' Medici) (1535–1605), pope 1605, **9**, 492.
Leo XII (Annibale della Genga) (1760–1829), pope 1823–1829; oppressive administration of, **9**, 585.
Leo XIII (Giacchino Pecci) (1810–1903), pope 1878–1903; election, **9**, 630; death, **9**, 634.
Leoben, Peace of, between Napoleon I and Austria (1797), **9**, 552; **14**, 522.

Leodegar, prince-abbot of St. Gall; attempts to destroy liberties of Toggenburg (1702–1707), **16**, 658–662; flight and exile, **16**, 660, 661.
Leon, one of the former kingdoms of Spain; name given to ancient kingdom of Asturias (914 A.D.), **10**, 43; Ordoño II becomes king, **10**, 43; King Fruela II, **10**, 44; King Ramiro II, **10**, 44; King Ordoño III, **10**, 44; King Sancho I, **10**, 45; Ordoño IV usurps throne, **10**, 45; King Ramiro III, **10**, 45; King Bermudo II, **10**, 46; King Alfonso V, **10**, 46; King Bermudo III, **10**, 47; inroads of Arabs into, **10**, 46, 47; Sancho el Mayor of Navarre invades, **10**, 47; Ferdinand unites to Castile (1037), **10**, 48; secedes from Castile (1157), **10**, 60; wars with Sancho I of Portugal, **10**, 434; finally incorporated with Castile (1230), **10**, 65.
Leon, Sir Hervé de, French mercenary commander; besieges Joan of Montfort at Hennebon (1342), **11**, 108, 110.
Leon, Ponce de, see **Ponce de Leon.**
Leon of Salamis, executed by the Thirty (404 B.C.), **4**, 6, 20.
Leon, Caracas conspirator (eighteenth century), **23**, 577.
Leonard, Charles, an Uitlander leader in Transvaal; in reform movement (1892–1895), **22**, 296–298; issues Uitlander manifesto (1895), **22**, 297.
Leonard, James W., South African politician; in Uitlander movement (1892–1895), **22**, 296.
Leonidas (d. 480 B.C.), Spartan king and hero; succeeds to throne, **3**, 321; defense of Thermopylæ, **3**, 321–327; death, **3**, 325, 327.
Leonnatus (d. 322 B.C.), general of Alexander the Great; in council after Alexander's death, **4**, 423; appointed joint-regent in Asia, **4**, 424, 426; given satrapy of Phrygia, **4**, 428; character, **4**, 467; marches on Macedonia, **4**, 467; slain, **4**, 468.
Leonora or Eleanor of Austria (1498–1558), sister of Charles V, wife of Dom Emmanuel of Portugal and of Francis I of France; proposed marriage to Francis in Treaty of Madrid, **11**, 321; **19**, 94; Francis I consents to marry, **19**, 105.
Leonora de Guzman, see **Guzman.**
Leonora Tellez (d. 1405), wife of Dom Lourenço da Cunha; marries Ferdinand I of Portugal, **10**, 448; recognised as queen, **10**, 449; causes sister's murder, **10**, 449, 450; escapes assassination by Ferdinand's death, **10**, 451; regent of Portugal (1383), **10**, 452; confined in a convent, **10**, 454.
Leontiades (fourth century B.C.), polemarch of Thebes; adherent of Sparta, **4**, 130–138.
Leontis, Attic tribe, **3**, 238.
Leontiscus (fourth century B.C.), son of Ptolemy Soter; captured by Demetrius, **4**, 566, 567.
Leontius (ca. 650–705 A.D.), Byzantine emperor 695–698 A.D.; reign of, **7**, 192; dethrones and mutilates Justinian (695 A.D.), **7**, 192; defeated and imprisoned, **7**, 192; vengeance of Justinian upon, **7**, 193.
Leopard, English frigate, encounter with American man-of-war *Chesapeake*, **23**, 322.
Leopold I (1640–1705), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1658–1705; accession (1658), **11**, 519; **14**, 390; wars with France, **11**, 580; **14**, 391; marriage (1667), **11**, 567; various treaties of, concluded with France, **11**, 573, 590; **14**, 395; **11**, 609; at war with Turkey, **24**, 385, 389; flees before Turks (1683), **14**, 396; aids Vienna against Turks, **14**, 397; signs Truce of Ratisbon (1684), **11**, 597; claims crown of Spain, **10**, 276; **11**, 610 seq.; **14**, 405; relations with Hungary, **11**, 617; **14**, 409; death (1705), **14**, 410; characterisation of, **14**, 410 seq.
Leopold II (1747–1792), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1790–1792; as grand duke of Tuscany, **9**, 528; hostility of, towards Emperor Joseph II, **14**, 489; accession (1790), **14**, 491, 497; administration of Tuscany, **14**, 491 seq.; conflict with Kaunitz on matters of foreign policy, **14**, 492 seq.; reply of Prussia to overtures of, **14**, 494 seq.; negotiations for peace with Prussia, **14**, 494 seq.; concludes Treaty of Reichenbach, **14**, 497; pacifies Hungary and Belgium, **14**, 497 seq.; success of diplomacy, **14**, 497; attitude toward France (1790–1792), **14**, 502 seq.; meets Frederick William of Prussia at Pillnitz, **14**, 503; attitude towards French Revolution, **9**, 547 seq.; **14**, 504; aids Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette, **14**, 504; concludes alliance with Prussia, **14**, 505; foreign policy, **14**, 504–505; death (1792), **14**, 505; characterisation, **9**, 546–547.
Leopold I (1790–1865), king of the Belgians 1831–1865; as prince of Saxe-Coburg declines Greek crown (1830), **24**, 235; reign, **14**, 54–55.
Leopold II (1835–), king of the Belgians 1865–; reign, **14**, 56 seq.
Leopold (1676–1747), prince of Anhalt-Dessau and Prussian field-marshal; at battle of Namur (1695), **20**, 451; defends Frederick the Great against Frederick William I, **15**, 151 seq.; at battle of Mollwitz (1741), **15**, 162; at battle of Chotusitz (1742), **15**, 171–172; at battle of Kesselsdorf (1745), **15**, 181.
Leopold I (1157–1194), duke of Austria; Richard I of England insults (1191), **8**, 392; makes Richard a prisoner, **8**, 406; **18**, 313; proposed as candidate for emperor of Germany, **14**, 89; death (1194), **18**, 323.
Leopold II (1292–1326), duke of Austria 1308–1326; supports Frederick the Handsome's claim to German crown, **14**, 171 seq.; campaigns in Switzerland, **16**,

563–565; at battle of Morgarten (1315), **16**, 563–565; offers crown of Germany to Charles IV of France, **14**, 173; defeats Ludwig the Bavarian (1325), **14**, 173; death, **14**, 173.
Leopold III (ca. 1350–1386), duke of Austria; at battle of Sempach (1386), **16**, 576; death, **16**, 576.
Leopold (1835–), prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; offered crown of Spain (1870), **10**, 407; **15**, 515 seq.
Leopold I, grand duke of Tuscany, see Leopold II, emperor.
Leopold II (1797–1870), grand duke of Tuscany 1824–1859; uprisings against, **9**, 598.
Leosthenes (d. 323 B.C.), Athenian general; in Alexander the Great's service, **4**, 419; plots against Alexander, **4**, 419; raises troops for Athens after Alexander's death, **4**, 463, 464; Athenians elect commander-in-chief, **4**, 464; defeats Antipater, **4**, 465; death, **4**, 466.
Leotychides (d. ca. 469 B.C.), king of Sparta; date of reign confused by poet Rhianus, **3**, 148; deposes his brother Demaratus, **3**, 267, 305; in command of allied Greek fleet, **3**, 353; wins battle of Mycale, **3**, 374–378; returns to Sparta, **3**, 382; banishment and death, **3**, 388; **10**, 267.
Leotychides, son of Agis II of Sparta; Alcibiades boasts paternity of, **3**, 620, 621; excluded from succession (398 B. C.), **4**, 89, 90.
Leovigild, see Leuvigild.
Lepanto, naval battle of (1571), **9**, 473–476; **10**, 239; **24**, 368.
Lepcha or Rong, people of Sikkim, **2**, 490.
Lepelletier, or Le Peletier, de Saint-Fargeau, Louis Michel (1760–1793), French regicide; assassination, **12**, 292.
Lepidus, Marcus, Roman guardian of Ptolemy V, **4**, 573.
Lepidus, Marcus Æmilius, Roman consul 79 B.C.; rebels, and is defeated by Catulus, **5**, 457.
Lepidus, Marcus Æmilius, the Triumvir (d. 13 B.C.), Roman politician; appointed city prefect by Cæsar (49 B.C.), **5**, 535; becomes consul (47 B.C.), **5**, 553; Cæsar sups with, on eve of assassination, **5**, 581, 585; aids Antony, **5**, 586–587, 609, 616; forms triumvirate with Octavius and Antony (43 B.C.), **5**, 617; given government of Africa, **5**, 624; Octavius deprives of power, **5**, 628.
Lepreatæ, Greek tribe, **3**, 362, 363, 586, 587.
Lepsius, Karl Richard (1810–1884), German Egyptologist; deciphers hieroglyphics, **1**, 253.
Lerdo de Tejada y Correal, Sebastian (1825–1889), Mexican statesman; succeeds to presidency, **23**, 636.
Lerida, city in Spain; siege of (1707), **11**, 621; **20**, 476.
Lerma, Francisco de Sandoval y Rojas, Duke of (d. 1625), Spanish courtier; prime minister of Philip III, **10**, 261; disgraced, **10**, 262.
Leroux, Pierre (1797–1871), French socialistic writer; teachings of, **13**, 205.
Lesches (b. ca. 700 B.C.), Greek epic poet, **3**, 493.
Lesina, an island in the Adriatic Sea; captured by Venetians (998), **9**, 31.
Leslie, Alexander (1580–1661), first earl of Leven, Scotch general; invited by Covenanters to command army, **19**, 576; in first Bishop's War, **19**, 576; in second Bishop's War, **19**, 581; nominal commander-in-chief (1648), **20**, 102.
Leslie, David (d. 1682), first Lord Newark, Scotch soldier; directs army under nominal command of earl of Leven, **20**, 102; defeated at Dunbar, **20**, 102–105; taken prisoner by Cromwell at Worcester, **20**, 109.
Leslie or Lesley, John, see Ross.
Lesseps, Viscount Ferdinand de (1805–1894), French diplomatist and engineer; inaugurates Suez canal enterprise, **13**, 137; **24**, 456; in Panama scandal, **13**, 195; **23**, 604.
Lessing, Gottfried Ephraim (1729–1781), German dramatist and critic, **15**, 335 seq.
Lestocq, Count Johann Hermann (1692–1767), French surgeon at Russian court; leads plot for accession of Elizabeth to throne of Russia, **17**, 347; advancement under Elizabeth, **17**, 352.
Leszczinska, Maria, see Leczinska.
Leszczynski, see Stanislaus.
Leszek I, king of Poland ca. 800 A.D.; reign, **24**, 5.
Leszek II, king of Poland 804 A.D.; reign, **24**, 2, 5.
Leszek III, king of Poland 810 A.D.; reign, **24**, 5.
Leszek IV, king of Poland 892 A.D.; reign, **24**, 8.
Le Tellier or Letellier, Michel (1603–1685), French statesman; war secretary (1661), **11**, 525.
Leto, see Latona.
Letts, branch of Letts-Lithuanian group of Aryan family; influence of Christianity on, **17**, 90.
Leuchtenberg, Charles Augustus Eugène Napoléon, Duke of (1810–1835), candidate for Belgian crown, **14**, 54.
Leuco Syrians, Greek name for the inhabitants of Cappadocia, *q. v.*
Leuctra, village of Greece; battle of (371 B.C.), **3**, 1; **4**, 157–160, 165.
Leuenberger, Nicholas (d. 1653), Swiss patriot; leads peasants in revolt of 1652–1653, **16**, 655, 656.
Leuthar, duke of the Alamanni; invades Italy (554 A.D.), **7**, 422.
Leuthen, village in Prussia; battle of (1757), **15**, 203; **16**, 402.
Leutivein, Theodore (1849–), German governor-general of Southwest Africa; administration, **15**, 562.
Leuvigild or Leovigild (d. 586 A.D.), king of Spain; reign, **10**, 21–23.
Leven, Earl of, see Leslie, Alexander.

Levenhaupt or Lewenhaupt, Count Adam Ludwig (1659–1719), Swedish soldier; at battle of Holowczyn, **16**, 382–384; at battle of Pultowa, **16**, 384–386; **17**, 280; at battle of Willmanstrand, **16**, 399; death, **16**, 400.
Leverett, John (1616–1679), American colonial official; agent of the court of Massachusetts, **23**, 140; major-general in New England, **23**, 145.
Leveson-Gower, Granville George, see Granville, Earl.
Lévis, Duke François de (1720–1787), French soldier; succeeds Montcalm as commander of French armies in America (1760), **23**, 222; in Canada, **12**, 66.
Levites, Hebrew descendants of Levi, forming priesthood; cities of, **2**, 70; temple service, **2**, 115, 128; tithes paid to, **2**, 131–132; judges in Israel, **2**, 207.
Lewenhaupt, Count Adam Ludwig; see Levenhaupt.
Lewes, town in Sussex, England; battle of (1264), **18**, 380; **21**, 55.
Lewes, Treaty of (1264), **18**, 380, 381.
Lewis, Meriwether (1774–1809), American explorer; explores continent to Pacific, **23**, 318.
Lewis and Clark Expedition, an expedition to explore the northwestern part of the United States (1803–1806), **23**, 371.
Lewiston, town in Maine (U. S. A.); Indians massacred at (1694), **23**, 188.
Lex Cassia, Roman agrarian law (494 B.C.), **5**, 129.
Lex Regia, law conferring empire on Vespasian; Rienzi produces (1347), **9**, 214.
Lexington, town in Massachusetts (U. S. A.); battle of (1775), **23**, 242–245.
Leyden, city in Netherlands; siege of (1573–1574), **10**, 243; **13**, 446–451.
Leyden, University of, founded (1575), **13**, 452.
Leyva, Antonio de (1480–1536), Spanish soldier; oppresses Milan (1526), **9**, 451.
Leyva, Antonio de, Spanish general; commander in the Armada (1588), **19**, 393, 395.
Lhasa, capital of Tibet; description of, **24**, 507; English expedition arrives at (1904), **24**, 510.
L'Héritier, Jérôme (d. 1789), member of French National Guard; death of, **12**, 220.
Liancourt, Duke de, see La Rochefoucauld-Liancourt.
Liapunov, Procope Petrovitch (d. 1611), Russian patriot; forms independent party, **17**, 234 seq.; commands at siege of Moscow, **17**, 236.
Liaotung, peninsula in Manchuria; Japanese occupy, **24**, 559; evacuated (1906), **17**, 651.
Liau-yang, town in Manchuria; battle of, (1904), **17**, 623, 624; **24**, 659.
Libanius (314–393 A.D.), Greek sophist, **3**, 467.
Liberal Party, the common designation for the Whig party in England after 1832; ultra-liberals at odds with Brougham (1835), **21**, 574; the Melbourne ministry of 1839, **21**, 594; its fall (1841), **21**, 599; the Russell ministry (1847), **21**, 606; its fall (1852), **21**, 612; the Aberdeen ministry (1852), **21**, 614; the first Palmerston ministry (1855), **21**, 616; Liberals attempt extension of reform, **21**, 622; the second Palmerston ministry (1859), **21**, 623; the Russell ministry of 1866, **21**, 632; the secession of the Adullamites (1866), **21**, 632; the conversion of Gladstone to Liberal principles, **21**, 634; the first Gladstone ministry (1869–1874), **21**, 635–639; the second Gladstone ministry (1880–1885), **21**, 643–647; the third Gladstone ministry (1886), **21**, 648; the fourth Gladstone ministry (1892–1894), **21**, 650; the Rosebery ministry (1894–1895), **21**, 650–651; the Campbell-Bannerman ministry (1905–), **21**, 663.
Liberal Unionists, seceders from the English Liberal party on question of Home Rule for Ireland, **21**, 648.
Liberty Party, in United States history, an anti-slavery party founded in 1839–1840; merged into the Free-soil Party (1848), **23**, 378.
Liberty Tree, a historic elm in Boston, **23**, 232.
Libo, Caius Pœtelius, Roman consul 346, 333, 326 B.C., **5**, 175.
Libo, Drusus, conspirator against Tiberius (16 A.D.), **6**, 135.
Libo, Marcus Pœtelius, Roman consul 314 B.C.; defeats Samnites, **5**, 191.
Libraries:
Alexandrian, alleged destruction of, **8**, 163–164.
Assyrian, described (Asshurnazirpal), **1**, 618–623.
Italian, mediæval, **9**, 183; Bibliotheca Mediceo-Laurentiana at Florence, **9**, 354.
Roman, Cæsar opens first public, **5**, 575; Domitian restores libraries at Rome, **6**, 261–262.
Libya, ancient country of North Africa; wars with Egypt and Syria, **1**, 143, 535; Phœnicians colonise, **2**, 276, 308, 356, 360; **3**, 202, 206; Carthage masters, **2**, 311, 315, 360; oracle of, consulted by Crœsus, **2**, 454; war with Persia, **2**, 611, 616; mentioned by Homer, **3**, 198; under the Ptolemies, **4**, 428, 476, 569, 574.
Libys, Spartan admiral, brother of Lysander, blockades Piræus (403 B.C.), **4**, 13–14.
Lichnowski, Prince Felix Maria Andreas von (1814–1848), Prussian general; killed by mob, **15**, 452.
Lichtenau, Wilhelmina, Countess of (1752–1820); mistress of Frederick William II, **15**, 257.
Lichtenstein, Prince Joseph Wenzel von (1696–1772), Austrian soldier; defeats French and Spanish at Piacenza (1746), **12**, 42; **14**, 433.
Licinian Laws or Rogations, a collection of statutes promulgated by Licinius (376

B.C.); main treatment, **5**, 170–176; revised by Tiberius Gracchus, **5**, 361–362.
Licinius (Caius Flavius Valerius Licinianus), Roman emperor 307–324 A.D.; made emperor by Galerius, **6**, 439; marriage, **6**, 441; persecutes relations and friends of Maximin, **6**, 442; struggle with Constantine, **6**, 442–448; imprisonment and death, **6**, 449.
Licinius, Caius Licinius Calvus Stolo (fourth century B.C.), Roman tribune; political reforms of (376 B.C.), **5**, 170–174.
Liebert, Colonel, German colonial governor of East Africa; administration of, **15**, 558.
Liebertwolkwitz, a village in Saxony, near Leipsic; battle of (1813), **15**, 317.
Liebknecht, Wilhelm (1826–1900), German politician and journalist; becomes disciple of Marx, **15**, 500; forms Social Democratic party, **15**, 533.
Lief Ericson (eleventh century), a Scandinavian explorer; plants colony in Vinland, **16**, 48–49; adopts Christianity, **16**, 65.
Liège, a city in Belgium; insurrection in (1409), **11**, 166; surrenders to Charles the Bold (1466), **13**, 356; Prussia's share in revolt of (1789), **15**, 268–269.
Liegnitz, a city in Silesia, Prussia; Mongols defeat Germans and Poles at (1241), also called battle of Wahlstatt, **14**, 118; Frederick the Great defeats Austrians at (1760), **15**, 218–219.
Lifford, a town in Ireland; Shane O'Neill defeated at, **21**, 407.
Ligarius, Quintius (first century B.C.), Roman soldier; in conspiracy against Cæsar (44 B.C.), **5**, 581, 584.
Light Brigade, Charge of the, charge made under Lord Cardigan at Balaklava (Oct. 25th, 1854), **17**, 572; **21**, 616.
Lights, a Jewish festival, **2**, 150.
Ligny, a village in Belgium; Napoleon defeats Blücher at (1815), **12**, 625; **14**, 580; **15**, 329–331; **21**, 481.
Ligny, John of, see Luxembourg-Ligny.
Ligonier, John, Earl Ligonier (1680–1770), English soldier; at battle of Lauffeld (1747), **20**, 569.
Ligurian Republic, a former state in northern Italy; constituted by Napoleon (1797), **9**, 556; reorganised by Napoleon (1800), **9**, 564; receives new charter from Napoleon, **9**, 566; incorporated with France (1805), **9**, 569; **12**, 540; see also Genoa.
Ligurians, tribe in Italy; similarity of, to early Greek race, **3**, 34; subjugated by Rome, **5**, 302, 407.
Li Hung Chang (1821–1901), Chinese statesman; relations with Korea, **24**, 555; increased power of, **24**, 555; signs Treaty of Shimonoseki (1895), **24**, 559; death of, **24**, 575.
Lilburne, John (1614–1657), English Puritan agitator; persecuted, **19**, 572; liberated from imprisonment, **19**, 583; trial and release of, **20**, 9; petitions parliament, **20**, 92–93, 115; acquittal of, **20**, 115.
Lille, French city; ceded to France by Flanders, **11**, 77; sieges of (1667), **11**, 569; (1708), **11**, 623; **14**, 414; (1792), **12**, 288.
Lille, Jourdan de, see Casaubon.
Liliuokalani, last queen of the Hawaiian Islands; revolt against (1893), 23, 484.
Lima e Silva, Francisco de (1785–1853), Brazilian general and statesman; member board of regency (1830), **23**, 658.
Limbus, a tribe, northern India, **2**, 490.
Limerick, a city in the south of Ireland; sieges of (1651), **20**, 117; (1690), **20**, 427; **21**, 432.
Limerick, Treaty of, **21**, 434.
Limetanus, C. Mamilius, Roman tribune (110 B.C.); investigates Jugurtha's bribery, **5**, 387.
Limigantes, name assumed by rebelling Sarmatian slaves; success of, **6**, 464; extinction of, **6**, 479.
Limoges, city in France; siege of (1370), **11**, 151; **18**, 482.
Lincoln, town in England; battles of (1141), **18**, 248; (1216), **21**, 51; siege of (1192), **18**, 314.
Lincoln, Abraham (1809–1865), the sixteenth president of the United States; position of, on Dred-Scott decision, **23**, 402; Republican candidate from Illinois for senate (1858), **23**, 404; in Lincoln-Douglas debate, **23**, 404; nominated for president (1860), **23**, 407; elected president, **23**, 408; inauguration, **23**, 413; issues call to arms, **23**, 415; calls special session of congress (1861), **23**, 420; first message to congress, **23**, 421; revokes Fremont's emancipation proclamation, **23**, 422; proclaims blockade of Confederate ports, **23**, 422; action in Trent affair, **23**, 424; message to congress on emancipation, **23**, 435; issues proclamation of emancipation (1863), **23**, 435; supersedes Hooker with Meade in command of Union army before Gettysburg, **23**, 437; gives General Grant free rein in his final campaigns, **23**, 443; Democrats oppose his arbitrary military arrests, **23**, 449; re-elected president (1864), **23**, 450; idea of status of seceding states, **23**, 454, 455; plan of reconstruction of, **23**, 455, 456; assassinated, **23**, 451, 459; estimates of, **23**, 451–453.
Lincoln, Benjamin (1733–1810), American soldier; causes British to retire from South Carolina, **23**, 271; attacks Savannah, **23**, 271; surrenders Charleston (1780), **23**, 274; suppresses Shay's rebellion in Massachusetts (1787), **23**, 287.
Lincoln, Earl of, see Pole, John de la.
Lindesay or Lindsay, Alexander de (thirteenth century), Scottish nobleman; joins Wallace, **21**, 70; deserts Wallace, **21**, 71.
Lindner, Friedrich Ludwig (1772–1845), German political writer; pamphlets of, **15**, 382, 384; policy of, **15**, 386 seq.
Linde, town in German East Africa; siege of (1889), **15**, 556.
Lindsey, 4th Earl of, see Bertie.

Linen Legion, a picked body of Roman soldiers; origin of (293 B.C.), **5**, 197.
Lines of Weissenburg, see Weissenburg.
Ling, emperor of China in sixth century B.C.; Confucius born during reign of, **24**, 543.
Lingua cortigiana, the purest early Italian dialect; encouraged by Frederick II, **9**, 90; perfection of, **9**, 185.
Liniers y Brémont, Santiago Antonio Maria de (1756–1810), Spanish soldier; defends Spanish-American colonies against British, **23**, 579; viceroy to Argentina, **23**, 591; in Uruguay, **23**, 592.
Linnæus, Carolus (Karl von Linne) (1707–1778), Swedish botanist, **16**, 398.
Linus, Greek poet, preceptor of Hercules, **3**, 473.
Lionne, Hughes de (1611–1671), marquis of Berny, French statesman; secretary of state under Louis XIV, **11**, 541; diplomacy of, **11**, 571.
Lipan, battle of (1434), **14**, 213.
Lipoxais, legendary ancestor of a Scythian tribe, **2**, 404.
Lippa, a town in Hungary; taken by Turks (1695), **24**, 402.
Lippe-Bückeburg, Count of, see Schaumburg-Lippe, Count of.
Lippe-Schaumburg, Count of, see Schaumburg-Lippe.
Lippi, Fra Filippo (1412–1469), Italian painter; patronised by Cosmo de' Medici, **9**, 360.
Liprandi, Paul Petrovitch (1796–1864), Russian soldier; in siege of Sebastopol, **17**, 571; in battle of Inkerman, **17**, 573.
Lisbon, the capital city of Portugal; earthquake of (Nov. 1, 1755), **10**, 525–527.
Lisenko, General, Russian soldier; at siege of Sebastopol, **17**, 582.
L'Isle Adam, Philippe de Villiers de (1464–1534), grand master of St. John of Jerusalem; at siege of Rhodes, **4**, 448; **24**, 344.
Lisle, Alice (1614–1685), an English woman; trial of, **20**, 372, 373.
Lisle, Viscount, see Brandon, Charles.
L'Isle, Claude Joseph Rouget de (1760–1836), author of *La Marseillaise*, **12**, 260 note.
Lissa, island of Dalmatia; naval battle at (1866), **9**, 614; **15**, 27, 496.
Lissovski, a Russian soldier; commands forces of Dmitri IV (1608), **17**, 233.
List, Friedrich (1789–1846), German political economist, **14**, 604.
Litbert, bishop of Cambray; pilgrimage to Holy Land (1054), **8**, 328.
Literature:
Arabian, **8**, 8–9, 18–19, 20–21, 214, 223, 255, 276.
Babylonian and Assyrian, **1**, 525–530, 536–543, 623–626.
Bulgarian, ancient, **24**, 163; modern revival, **24**, 176.
Chinese, **24**, 537–538, 540, 564–565.
Dutch, **13**, 593–598.
Egyptian, **1**, 257–262; **2**, 209.
English: literary influence of Alfred the Great, **18**, 83; summary of Anglo-Saxon period, **18**, 164–167; time of Chaucer and Gower, **18**, 496–497; age of Elizabeth, **19**, 462–468; age of James I, **19**, 523–524; under the Restoration, **20**, 347–351; under Anne, **20**, 498–500; the letters of Junius, **20**, 612–613.
French: founding of the Académie, **11**, 474, note; age of Richelieu, **11**, 633–637; golden age (Louis XIV), **11**, 640–647; eighteenth century (Voltaire, Rousseau, Montesquieu), **12**, 111–116, 655–661.
German: beginnings, under the Hohenstaufen, **14**, 144–147; age of Hans Sachs, **14**, 278–279; the golden age (the eighteenth century), **15**, 333–349; revival in Austria (early nineteenth century), **14**, 506; nineteenth century in Germany, **15**, 355–359.
Greek: Homer as a painter of the heroic age, **3**, 76–98; progress under Pisistratus, **3**, 228–230; literature of Marathon and Salamis; Æschylus, **3**, 422; libraries in Athens, **3**, 473; golden age (Pericles), **3**, 492–507; Euripides and Aristophanes, **4**, 27–32.
Hebrew, **2**, 4–5, 33–35, 113, 115, 137–138; the prophets and the Semitic style, **2**, 213–226.
Indo-Aryan, **2**, 490–492, 503, 526, 542–543.
Icelandic, **16**, 78, 129–132.
Irish: bards, **21**, 343–344; eighteenth century, **21**, 437–438.
Italian: early renaissance, **9**, 178–181; influence of Arabs on, **9**, 182; golden age (Dante, Petrarch, Boccaccio), **9**, 186–203; age of the Medici, **9**, 391–392; Ariosto and Machiavelli, **9**, 405–407; Tasso, **9**, 483.
Japanese, **24**, 624, 649.
Latin: beginnings, **5**, 358; literature of later republic, **5**, 643–651; Augustan age, **6**, 101–115.
Lydian, **2**, 434.
Persian, **2**, 634; **24**, 491–493.
Phœnician, **2**, 318–319, 349.
Polish, **24**, 38–39, 43, 57.
Portuguese, **10**, 443, 560.
Russian, **17**, 89, 516–517.
Scandinavian, **16**, 77–79, 81, 484.
Scottish, **21**, 59, 125–127, 159, 171, 206, 221–223, 289, 327.
Servian, **17**, 89.
Spanish, **10**, 128, 208, 258, 301.
Turkish, **24**, 305–306, 354, 363–365, 393; see also Poetry.
Lithuania, formerly a principality of Europe; rise of, **17**, 147; united to Poland, **24**, 41, 46; Russian conquest in, **24**, 97.
Litipris, king of Nairi, see Sarduris.
Little Parliament, parliament convened by Cromwell (1653), **20**, 137 seq.
Little Round Top, see Gettysburg, battle of.
Liturgy, English, under Elizabeth, **19**, 280.
Liutprand or Luitprand (ca. 920–972), bishop of Cremona; chronicle of, **8**, 580.
Liutprand, king of the Lombards ca. 712–744 A.D.; reign, **7**, 447–456; treaty with Venice, **9**, 28, 307.
Liuva II, king of the Visigoths; assassinated, **10**, 24.

Livadia, Treaty of, a treaty between China and Russia (1879), **24**, 554.

Liverpool, Robert Banks Jenkinson, 2d Earl of (1770–1828), English statesman, premier 1812–1827; anti-Napoleonic policy of, **21**, 477; desirous of conclusion of American War (1814), **21**, 480; domestic policy of ministry (1816), **21**, 486–487.

Livia, Drusilla (ca. 55 B.C.–29 A.D.), wife of Augustus, Roman emperor; marriages, **5**, 630; **6**, 116; intrigues, **6**, 117–119; death and character, **6**, 120.

Livingston, Sir Alexander (fifteenth century), Scottish statesman; regent for James II of Scotland (1437–1446), **21**, 180–183.

Livingston, Robert R. (1746–1813), American statesman and jurist; negotiations with France, **23**, 317.

Livonia, Russian province; surrendered to Poland (1561), **24**, 46; ceded to Sweden (1660), **24**, 55.

Livs, Finnish tribe; development, **17**, 86.

Livy (Titus Livius) (59 B.C.–17 A.D.), Roman historian; criticism of, **1**, 4–6; **6**, 107–109.

Lixitæ, Libyan shepherd tribe in tradition, **2**, 357.

Lixus, king of Lydia ca. 600 B.C., **2**, 430.

Llewelyn or Llywelyn ab Gruffydd (d. 1282), prince of Wales 1246–1282; gives hostages to John, king of England, **18**, 339; rebels against Edward I, **18**, 396–397.

Lloyd, Charles Dalton Clifford (1844–1891), English statesman; reforms of, in Egypt (1883–1884), **24**, 463.

Lloyd, Thomas (1640–1694), colonial governor of Pennsylvania; as president of colonial council intrusted with great seal of colony on Penn's departure (1684), **23**, 43.

Lloyd, William (1627–1717), English prelate, bishop of St. Asaph; one of the seven bishops to present petition against Declaration of Indulgence to James II, **20**, 395; sent to the Tower, **20**, 397; trial and acquittal of, **20**, 398–400.

Loano, town in Italy; battle (1795), **12**, 409.

Lobanov-Rostovski, Prince Alexei Borisovitch (1825–1896), Russian statesman; minister of foreign affairs (1895), **17**, 618.

Lobau, George Mouton, Count de (1770–1838), French soldier; at battle of Esslingen, **12**, 573; at battle of Waterloo, **12**, 641–642.

Lobositz, town in Bohemia; battle (1756), **15**, 190.

Loch, Sir Henry Brougham (1827–), English colonial official; visits Pretoria to secure relief for British subjects in the Transvaal (1894), **22**, 296.

Lochmaberry, town in Scotland; battle (1485), **21**, 196.

Loch Ore, place in Scotland; battle (83 A.D.), **21**, 4.

Locke, John (1632–1704), English philosopher; estimate of, **20**, 499–500; ideas on American government, **23**, 37; formulates Grand Model Constitution for Carolina, **23**, 49–51.

Lockhart, Sir William (d. 1675), British statesman and jurist; sent by Cromwell as ambassador to Louis XIV of France (1657), **20**, 170; at siege of Dunkirk (1658), **20**, 173.

Locri, town in Italy; settled, **3**, 198; ally of Sparta, **3**, 593–594.

Locris, in ancient geography a district in Greece; Italian colonies, **3**, 198, 200; relations with Athens, **3**, 428, 434, 531.

Locusta (first century A.D.), a Roman professional poisoner; prepares the poison for Emperor Claudius (54 A.D.), **6**, 178; furnishes poison to Nero (68 A.D.), **6**, 222.

Locusts, Plague of, see Plagues.

Lodges, see Freemasonry.

Lodi, city in Italy; diet at (1166), **9**, 54; battle (1796), **12**, 428–429; **14**, 512.

Lodi, Afghan dynasty in India (fifteenth and sixteenth centuries), **22**, 24.

Lodovico the Moor, see Sforza, Lodovico.

Loegaire (fifth century A.D.), Irish hero, **21**, 342.

Lofteh, village in Bulgaria; battle of (1811), **17**, 467.

Loftus, Lord Augustus (1817–1904), English diplomatist; governor of New South Wales (1879), **22**, 240.

Logan, John A. (1826–1886), American soldier and statesman; unsuccessful candidate for vice-president (1884), **23**, 479.

Logroño, city in Castile, Spain; battle of (1521), **10**, 223.

Loison, Louis Henri (1770–1816), French soldier; at crossing of the Alps, **12**, 499.

Loja, town in Granada, Spain; battle of (1482), **10**, 143.

Lokalar, town in Finland; battle of (1808), **17**, 458.

Lollards; (1) sect of religious reformers in Holland, **13**, 376; (2) followers of Wyclif in England, **18**, 495; persecution of, **18**, 527.

Lomakin, Russian general; sent against Turcomans (1877), **17**, 615.

Lombard, John William (1767–1812), Prussian minister; ambassador to Napoleon, **15**, 285.

Lombard League, a defensive alliance of the cities of Lombardy; formed (1167), **9**, 55; **14**, 101; renewed (1226), **9**, 91–92.

Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom in northern Italy; founded (1815), **9**, 579; in 1821, **9**, 584; in 1848, **9**, 598 seq.; **14**, 641–644; united with Italy (1866), **9**, 614; **15**, 30.

Lombards (Langobardi, Longobardi), Germanic tribe; name and origin, **7**, 115–116; early history and establishment in Italy under Alboin, **7**, 426–456; **9**, 2, 17–18, 23; Liutprand, king of, allied with Charles Martel, **7**, 498–500; overthrown by the Franks, **7**, 509, 513–516; **9**, 2, 18, 23; in wars with Venice, **9**, 26, 27–28; see also Lombardy.

Lombard's Kop, Natal, South Africa; battle of (1899), **22**, 305.

Lombardy, division of northern Italy; ancient kingdom, **7**, 426–456; overthrown, **7**, 513–516; cities of, **9**, 36–39; invaded by Frederick Barbarossa, **9**, 47 seq.; invaded

by Normans, **9**, 72; feudal tyranny in, **9**, 106, 240–241; invaded by Frederick II of Germany, **9**, 91–92; submits to Charles of Anjou, **9**, 111; under the Visconti, **9**, 242–258; as an Austrian province, **9**, 543 seq.; conquered by Napoleon, **9**, 550 seq.; erected into kingdom with Venetia (1814), **9**, 579; see Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom.

Loménie de Brienne, Étienne Charles de (1727–1794), French politician and prelate, archbishop of Toulouse; ministry of, **12**, 144–147.

Lomonosov, Michael Vasilievitch (ca. 1711–1765), Russian poet, **17**, 358.

Lonato, town in northern Italy; battle of (1796), **12**, 433.

Londinium, Roman name for London, *q. v.*

London, the capital of England; in Roman times, **6**, 188, 193; rebuilt by Alfred the Great, **18**, 484; at time of the Norman conquest, **18**, 170, 172; at time of Henry II, **18**, 298–299; in Chaucer's time, **18**, 484; Wat Tyler rebellion, **18**, 490 seq.; decorated to receive Henry V, **18**, 537; at time of Henry VII, **19**, 50 seq.; at time of James I, **19**, 518–521; in the great Civil War, **19**, 536; **20**, 52, 55; great plague (1665), **20**, 248; great fire (1666), **20**, 253–256; attempt to take away charter of, **20**, 302; in 1685, **20**, 334–346; Lord George Gordon riots (1780), **20**, 635; commercial panic (1847), **20**, 609; exposition (1851), **20**, 666.

London, Treaties of (1827), **21**, 534–535; (1854), **17**, 562; see also London Protocol.

London Company, The, a company to promote English colonisation of America; charter of (1606), **22**, 568; founds Jamestown (1607), **22**, 570 seq.; dissolved by James I (1624), **22**, 587–589.

Londonderry, town in northern Ireland; siege of (1689), **20**, 425; **21**, 426.

Londonderry, Marquis (Viscount Castlereagh), see Stewart, Robert.

London Protocol, the agreement of the great powers of Europe, signed May 8th, 1852, for the maintenance of the existing frontiers and of the succession to the throne of Denmark, **15**, 458; **16**, 441.

Longa, Mariano de Renovalos, guerilla leader in Spain (1809), **10**, 352.

Longaspada, marquis of Montferrat, see Montferrat.

Longbeard, see Fitzosbert, William.

Longchamp, William of (d. 1197), English prelate; joint regent of kingdom, **18**, 314; besieges castle of Lincoln; relations of, with John, brother of Richard I, **18**, 315–316.

Longinus, Dionysius Cassius (ca. 210–273 A.D.), Greek critic and philosopher; execution of (273 A.D.), **6**, 425.

Long Island, an island forming part of the state of New York; discovery of (1609), **23**, 4; Dutch occupation of, **23**, 9; early settlements in, **23**, 14, 15; Suffolk county assigned to Connecticut, **23**, 16, 160; revolts from Dutch rule, **23**, 24; submits to New York, **23**, 151; seeks annexation to Connecticut, **23**, 162.

Long Island, battle of (1776), **23**, 256.

Longjumeau, Treaty of, the "Lame Peace," concluded between Catholics and Protestants (1568), **11**, 362.

Longobardi, see Lombards.

Long Parliament, see Government.

Longstreet, James (1821–1904), American soldier in Confederate service; in Peninsular campaign of 1862, **23**, 430; at second battle of Bull Run, **23**, 432; at battle of Gettysburg, **23**, 438–439; at battle of Chickamauga, **23**, 442; at battle of Chattanooga, **23**, 442; besieges Knoxville, **23**, 442.

Longsword, William (d. 942), duke of Normandy; accession of, **11**, 16; assassination of, **11**, 18.

Longueville, Anne Genèvieve de Bourbon-Condé, Duchess of (1619–1679), sister of the great Condé; Madame de Montbazon maligns, **11**, 492–493; supports party of the *importants*, **11**, 502; supports and succours Jansenists, **11**, 548.

Longueville, Charles Paris d'Orléans, Duke of (1640–1672), French general; at passage of the Rhine, **11**, 576.

Longueville, Dunois, Duke of (sixteenth century); at battle of the Spurs (1513), **19**, 62; made prisoner by Henry VIII, **19**, 63.

Longus, Titus Sempronius, Roman consul 218 B.C.; sent to invade Africa, **5**, 242.

Long Walls of Athens; construction of, **3**, 425–427; demolishment of, **3**, 641–642; rebuilt by Conon, **4**, 117–118.

Longwy, fortified town in France; siege of, (1792), **12**, 268; **14**, 507; **15**, 270.

Lookout Mountain, battle of, see Chattanooga.

Lopez, Carlos Antonio (ca. 1795–1862), president of Paraguay 1844–1862; becomes president, **23**, 620; death of, **23**, 620.

Lopez, Francisco Solano (ca. 1826–1870), Paraguayan soldier and statesman; succeeds the elder Lopez as president (1862), **23**, 620; in war with Brazil, **23**, 620; death of, **23**, 620.

Lopez, Narciso (ca. 1798–1851), Spanish-American soldier; expedition to Cuba (1851), **23**, 386.

Lord of the Isles, see Isles, Lord of the.

Lorenzino de' Medici, see Medici.

Lorenzo de' Medici, see Medici.

Lorges, Gui-Aldonce de Dufort de Duras, Duke of (1630–1702), French general; at siege of Ghent, **11**, 588; in War of League of Augsburg, **11**, 601.

Lorient, a fortified French seaport; home of the *Compagnie des Indes* (1726), **12**, 32; repulses General Sinclair (1746), **12**, 45–46.

Loris-Melikov, Mikhail Tarielowitch Tainov, Count (1826–1888), Russian general and statesman; takes Kars, **17**, 604; made minister of interior, **17**, 612.

Lorraine (Lothringen), mediæval duchy, now a province of Germany; divided between

Charles the Bald and Louis the German (870 A.D.), **11**, 6; becomes separate kingdom (887 A.D.), **11**, 10; acquired by Charles the Simple, **11**, 15; acquired by Henry I of Germany (925), **13**, 278; Henry V of Germany bestows Lower Lorraine on Godfrey the Bearded (ca. 1106), **13**, 290; Henry II of France acquires part of (1552), **11**, 342–343; France confirmed in possession of (1648), **11**, 496; part ceded to Germany (1871), **15**, 529.

Lorraine, Charles of Guise, Cardinal of (1524–1574), French prelate and diplomat; Henry II of France honours, **11**, 338; arrogance of, **11**, 353–354.

Lorraine, Catherine Marie, see **Montpensier.**

Lorraine, Charles of (1571–1640), fourth duke of Guise, French noble; ascendency of, in Poitou, **11**, 448; deprived of office of admiral, **11**, 464; in war with Richelieu, **11**, 467; death, **11**, 464 note.

Lorraine, Charles IV, Duke of (1643–1690), French soldier; in war against Louis XIV, **11**, 580; driven from his estates by France, **14**, 32; in war against Turkey (1683–1687), **14**, 396–398; **24**, 391, 395.

Lorraine, Charles of (1712–1780), Austrian general; in first Silesian War, **12**, 38–39; **14**, 431–432; **15**, 169, 173–174; in second Silesian War, **12**, 42; **15**, 179; in third Silesian War, **15**, 194; becomes governor of the Netherlands (1757), **15**, 203.

Lorraine, Charles of, see **Aumale.**

Lorraine, Charles of, see **Mayenne.**

Lorraine, Claude of (1496–1550), first duke of Guise, French general and politician; court favourite of Henry II, **11**, 338; obtains governorship of Champagne and elevation of his property into a duchy, **11**, 352–353.

Lorraine, François of, "Le Balafré" (1519–1563), second duke of Guise, French general and statesman; campaign of, in Italy, **9**, 469; **11**, 347; at battle of St. Quentin, **10**, 238; **11**, 347; at capture of Calais, **11**, 347–348; defends prince of Condé, **11**, 354–355; becomes ally of Philip II of Spain, **11**, 356; declares war against Protestants, **11**, 357–358; **19**, 329–330; at siege of Orleans, **11**, 359; death of, **11**, 359; characterisation of, **11**, 359.

Lorraine, Henry I of, "Le Balafré (1550–1588), third duke of Guise, French general and politician; retires from court, **11**, 370; in massacre of St. Bartholomew, **11**, 373–374; becomes head of the Catholic League (1576), **11**, 383–384; in war of the three Henrys, **11**, 384–387; policy of, towards Henry III, **11**, 388–389; assassination, **11**, 390–391; characterisation of, **11**, 388.

Lorraine, Henry II of (1614–1664), fifth duke of Guise, French general and adventurer; in insurrection at Naples, **9**, 489; **11**, 496.

Lorraine, Henri de, see **Harcourt.**

Lorraine, Henry de, see **Mayenne.**

Lorraine, Louis of (1555–1588), second cardinal of Guise, French ecclesiastic and statesman; execution of, **11**, 391.

Lost Colony of Roanoke, see **Roanoke.**

Lostwithiel, town in England; battle of (1644), **20**, 25.

Lot, nephew of Abraham, in Old Testament history; story of wife, **2**, 47.

Lothair I, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 840–855 A.D.; reign of, **7**, 557–561, 565–578; interference of, in papal election, **8**, 566; death, **7**, 578–579.

Lothair (II) the Saxon, emperor of Holy Roman Empire 1133–1137; reign and interlude in struggle between pope and emperor, **8**, 602; **13**, 285, 289; chosen as emperor of Germany, **14**, 89; campaign in Italy, **14**, 90; alliance with Henry the Proud, **14**, 90; in Denmark, **16**, 146, 147; death, **14**, 90.

Lothair (941–986), king of France 954–986 A.D.; reign of, **11**, 19–20.

Lothringer, Abbé, Alsatian priest; services refused by Marie Antoinette before her execution, **12**, 321.

Lotus, plant sacred to Hindus, **2**, 487.

Loubet, Émile (1838–), French statesman; premier, **13**, 195; president of France, **13**, 196 seq.

Loudon (Loudoun), John Campbell, 4th Earl of (1705–1782), British soldier; appointed commander-in-chief in America (1757), **22**, 213; leads in successful expedition against Louisburg (1757), **23**, 213; recalled, **23**, 214.

Loudoun Hill, Scotland; battles of (1679), **21**, 305; (1307), **18**, 424; **21**, 93.

Loughborough, a town in England; Luddite insurrection at (1816), **21**, 489.

Louis (I) "the Pious," or "le Débonnaire" (778–840 A.D.), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire and king of the Franks 814–840 A.D.; main treatment, **7**, 557–565; crowned king of Aquitaine by Adrian (781 A.D.), **8**, 561; aids Alfonso II against Moors (791 A.D.), **10**, 42; appointed heir of Charlemagne (814 A.D.), **7**, 536; crowned by Charlemagne, **7**, 554; meets pope at Rheims, **8**, 565; divides empire among his sons, **7**, 557–559; sons revolt against, **7**, 559; humiliated by church, **7**, 560; returns to power, **7**, 561–562; visited by Harold, king of Scandinavia (826 A.D.), **16**, 41 seq.; last years and death, **7**, 563–565.

Louis "the German" (ca. 804–876 A.D.), king of the Eastern Franks 843–876 A.D.; rebels against his father, **7**, 559; struggle with Lothair for the throne, **7**, 566–568; receives Germany and other territory by Treaty of Verdun, **7**, 571–573; reign of, **7**, 575–582.

Louis II (ca. 822–875 A.D.), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 855–875 A.D.; main treatment, **7**, 578–581; becomes emperor at death of Lothair, **7**, 578.

Louis III (ca. 880–924 A.D.), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 901–905 A.D.; crowned by Benedict IV, **8**, 579; reign, **7**, 592.

Louis (III) "the Younger" (ca. 825–882 A.D.), son of Louis the German, king of the East Franks 877–882 A.D.; unsuccessful expedition against Charles the Bald, **7**, 577; rebels against father, **7**, 581; given northern provinces on father's death, **7**, 582; defeats Charles the Bald at Andernach, **7**, 583; sole ruler of East Franks (877 A.D.), **7**, 584; adds Lorraine to Germany, **7**, 585; routs Danish pirates, **7**, 585; paralysis and death of, **7**, 585–587; character of, **7**, 583.

Louis (III) "the Child" (893–911 A.D.), king of Germany 900–911 A.D., **7**, 593–595.

Louis (IV) "the Bavarian" (ca. 1287–1347), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1314–1347; main treatment, **14**, 169–178; defeats Frederick the Handsome at Gammelsdorf, **14**, 169; elected emperor, **14**, 169, 170; defeats and captures Frederick at Mühldorf, **14**, 171; conflict with John XXII, **8**, 627; **14**, 170, 172, 173–175; reconciliation with Frederick, **14**, 173; deposes John and makes Nicholas V pope, **14**, 174; in Italy, **9**, 147–152, 155, 216; Rienzi summons to Rome, **9**, 216; establishes independence of empire against papacy, **14**, 176; acquires the Tyrol, **14**, 176; excommunicated by Clement VI, **8**, 628; **14**, 176, 177; death, character, and policy of, **14**, 177, 178.

Louis I (Ludwig) (1786–1868), king of Bavaria 1825–1848; befriends cause of Greeks in 1821, **15**, 384; abdicates, **15**, 433.

Louis II (1845–1886), king of Bavaria 1864–1886; joins the North German Confederation, **15**, 499; joins German cause in Franco-Prussian War, **15**, 521; suicide of, **15**, 539.

Louis I, king of France, see **Louis I,** emperor of Holy Roman Empire.

Louis (II) "the Stammerer" (846–879 A.D.), king of the West Franks 877–879 A.D.; crowned king of France, **11**, 7; divides kingdom with Ludwig of Saxony, **11**, 7; death of, **7**, 584; **11**, 7.

Louis III (ca. 863–882 A.D.), king of the West Franks 879–882 A.D.; reign of, **7**, 585–587; **11**, 7.

Louis (IV) "d'Outremer" (921–954 A.D.), king of France 936–954 A.D.; becomes king, **11**, 17; ally of Otto II, **11**, 17; allies himself with Normandy, **11**, 18; taken prisoner, **11**, 18; re-instatement and death, **11**, 18.

Louis (V) "the Sluggard" (ca. 967–987 A.D.), last Carolingian king of France 986–987 A.D.; accession to throne, **11**, 20; rivalry with Hugh Capet, **11**, 21.

Louis (VI) "the Fat" (ca. 1080–1137), king of France 1108–1137; accession of, **11**, 30; reforms, **11**, 31; enfranchises towns, **11**, 31; extends his power, **11**, 31; defeated by Henry I of England, **11**, 31; conquests in Aquitaine and Flanders, **11**, 32; death, **11**, 33; characterisation, **11**, 34 seq.

Louis (VII) "the Young" (ca. 1120–1180), king of France 1137–1180; accession of, **11**, 33; supports second crusade, **8**, 359–360; **9**, 78; **11**, 33; in wars of Toulouse and Champagne, **11**, 33; desire of, to return to Palestine, **8**, 379; death, **11**, 34.

Louis (VIII) "the Lion" (1187–1226), king of France 1223–1226; invades England, **18**, 352–353; **21**, 51; accession of, **11**, 56; wrests Poitou from Henry III, **11**, 56; conquers Languedoc, **11**, 57; death, **11**, 58.

Louis (IX) "St. Louis" (1215–1270), king of France 1226–1270; minority of, **11**, 58; refuses imperial crown, **11**, 59; first crusade of, **8**, 434–435; **11**, 60; takes Damietta, **8**, 436; taken prisoner by Moslems, **8**, 442 seq.; negotiations for release of, **8**, 446–447; negotiations with China, **24**, 290; returns to France, **8**, 447; **11**, 61; arbitrator, **11**, 61; **13**, 293; second crusade of, **8**, 450–451; **11**, 61; treaties with England and Aragon, **11**, 61; crusade of, turned against Tunis, **8**, 451; **11**, 62; death, **8**, 451; **11**, 62; characterisation, **11**, 58, 62–63.

Louis (X) "the Quarreler" (1289–1316), king of France 1314–1316; accession of, **11**, 89; seizes property of Templars, **8**, 459; relations of, with Flanders, **13**, 319; death of, **11**, 90.

Louis XI (1423–1483), king of France 1461–1483; leader of Praguerie, **11**, 231–232; marries Margaret, daughter of James I of Scotland, **11**, 235; **21**, 175; accession of, **11**, 247; War of Public Weal, **11**, 250; relations of, with Juan II of Aragon, **10**, 113; project of, to reconcile Swiss with house of Austria, **16**, 595; founds order of St. Michael, **11**, 263; struggle of, with Charles the Bold, **11**, 254 seq.; **14**, 221 seq.; at the mercy of Charles the Bold, **13**, 356; arbitrates with Edward IV, **11**, 265, 266; **13**, 360; executes duke de Nemours, **11**, 269–270; **18**, 601; provokes war with Maximilian, **11**, 270; relations with Switzerland, **16**, 603, 604; concludes Treaty of Arras, **11**, 272; death, **11**, 272–273; characterisation, **11**, 247, 249, 265, 273–274; **18**, 582; estimates of, **11**, 273–274.

Louis XII (1462–1515), king of France 1498–1515; early years, **11**, 279, 280, 284–285; accession of, **11**, 293; **19**, 37; diminishes taxes, **11**, 294; divorces Joanna to gain Brittany by a marriage with Anne, **11**, 295; claims Milan, **9**, 420, 421; **11**, 297, 298; alliance with Ferdinand of Spain, **10**, 164; **11**, 298; alliance with Maximilian, **11**, 298; designs on Venice, **11**, 298, 299; war with Maximilian, **9**, 429–430; **11**, 300, 301; alliance with Philip I of Castile, **10**, 180; in League of Cambray, **9**, 432–433; **11**, 301; battle of Agnadello, **11**, 301; loses Milan, Genoa and Navarre, **11**, 302; wins battle of Ravenna, **11**, 302; relations of, with Swiss, **11**, 302; **16**, 612, 616; internal

reforms, 11, 302, 303; at war with Henry VIII, 11, 304, 305; marries Mary Tudor, 11, 304; 19, 71; death, 11, 304; 19, 72; characterisation, 11, 294, 304 seq.

Louis XIII (1601–1643), king of France 1610–1643; main treatment, 11, 432–486; accession, 11, 432; under regency of Marie de' Medici, 11, 432–438; states-general, 11, 436–438; marriage, 11, 438; under influence of Luynes, 11, 443–449; Richelieu gains ascendancy over, 11, 449; at war with Huguenots, 11, 445–448, (siege of La Rochelle), 452–456; war in Italy against Spain, 9, 505–506; 11, 460–461; the "day of dupes," 11, 462–465; conspiracy of Montmorency and Gaston of Orleans, 11, 465–466; invades Lorraine, 11, 467; wars with Austria, 11, 468–469; conspiracy of Cinq-Mars, 11, 478–480; Catalan insurrection and, 10, 267–268; patron of Hugo Grotius, 13, 597; relations with Holland, 13, 562–563, 579; death, 11, 484; characterisations, 11, 470–472, 484.

Louis (XIV) "le Grand" (The Grand Monarch) (1638–1715), king of France 1643–1715, son of Louis XIII and Anne of Austria; main treatment, 11, 487–652; birth, 11, 471; education, 11, 493–494; minority (supremacy of Mazarin), 11, 487–524; 13, 582; assumes control of government, 11, 525; industrial and economic reforms (Colbert's ministry), 11, 531–538; military reforms (ministry of Louvois and Vauban), 11, 538–540; absolution of, 11, 541–544; 23, 181; persecution of Protestants (revocation of Edict of Nantes), 11, 545–547; 13, 642; persecution of Jansenists, 11, 548–549; creation of police, 11, 549; the royal mistresses (Louise de la Vallière, Mme. de Montespan, Mme. de Maintenon), 11, 551–561; quarrels with Roman church, 9, 495–497; 11, 553, 599; buys Dunkirk and Mardyck from Charles II of England, 11, 564; refuses alliance of Charles II of England against Holland, 13, 625; at war with Spain (War of the Queen's Rights), 10, 272; 11, 567–570; 13, 631; at war with Holland, 10, 273; 11, 571–589; 13, 608, 632–640; concludes Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, 11, 570–571; concludes Treaty of Nimeguen, 11, 589; 13, 640–642; recedes before second coalition, 11, 596; intrigues against Emperor Leopold, 24, 390; campaign against German imperial cities and annexation of Strasburg, 11, 594; 14, 393–395; signs truce of Ratisbon, 11, 597; relations with the Porte, 11, 565–566, 598; 14, 396; 24, 385–386, 399, 402; wages War of the League of Augsburg, 9, 507–508; 11, 599–608; 13, 642–644; 14, 399–402; 23, 181–182; concludes Treaty of Ryswick, 10, 276; 11, 608–609; 13, 644; 14, 402; humiliates Genoa, 9, 511; recognises son of James II as king of England, 20, 461; wages War of the Spanish Succession, 10, 280, 283–290; 11, 610–627; 14, 408–416; 23, 182–183; concludes treaties of Utrecht and Rastatt, 11, 627–629; 13, 652; 14, 416–417; family losses, 11, 625–626; bounty to La Salle, 23, 78; settles right of succession on illegitimate children, 11, 629; death, 11, 629–631; 23, 183; review of period, 11, 632–652.

Louis XV (1710–1774), king of France 1715–1774, great-grandson of Louis XIV; main treatment, 12, 9–110; minority (regency of Orléans), 12, 9–24; majority and marriage, 12, 25; war for the Polish crown, 12, 26–29; degeneracy of court, 9, 30–32; acquires Corsica, 9, 542; takes part in War of Austrian Succession, 12, 35–43; 14, 433; 23, 183; party to Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 12, 47; Mme. de Pompadour mistress of, 12, 49–52, 81–82; corruptness of king and court, 12, 54–58; financial distress under, 12, 58–60; Seven Years' War (and French and Indian War), 12, 65–80; situation at end of Seven Years' War, 15, 226 seq.; attempted assassination, 12, 71–72; ministry of Choiseul, 12, 83 seq.; conflicts with parliament, 12, 88–92, 95–105; Du Barry becomes mistress of, 12, 92; expenditures of his household, 12, 180 seq.; last days and death, 12, 105–110; review of period, 12, 116–122.

Louis XVI (1754–1793), king of France 1774–1792, grandson of Louis XV; main treatment, 12, 123–296; birth, 12, 62; marriage, 12, 96; accession and coronation, 12, 124; relations with Marie Antoinette, 12, 125–126; Turgot's ministry, 12, 128–130; Necker's first and second ministry, 12, 130–139, 147–149; concludes alliance with United States of America, 12, 133–135; convokes states-general, 12, 149–157; negotiates with Catherine II of Russia for quadruple alliance, 17, 421; corresponds with Selim III, 24, 423; resists parliament, 12, 161–164; gathers troops, 12, 168; conciliates assembly, 12, 210–212; taken to Paris, 12, 221–223; swears to uphold constitution, 12, 227; takes to flight, 12, 239–241; taken prisoner, 12, 241–244; in captivity, 12, 244–245; protected by Declaration of Pillnitz, 12, 245; defies Girondists, 12, 253; dethronement becomes inevitable, 12, 258; precipitates massacre of Swiss guard, 12, 262; trial, 12, 288–293; parts from his family, 12, 293, 293 note; execution, 12, 293–296; 21, 454; effect of his execution in Spain, 10, 314; see also French Revolution.

Louis XVII (1785–1795), titular king of France 1793–1795, second son of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette; in charge of the brutal shoemaker Simon, 12, 317, 400–402; death, 12, 403.

Louis XVIII (Stanislas Xavier) (1755–1824), king of France 1814–1824, brother of Louis XVI; main treatment, 12, 616–624; 13, 9–33; pseudo-accession, 12, 403; correspondence with Napoleon, 12, 519; outlines policy in case of restoration

to French throne, 15, 533; accession, 10, 372; 12, 616; 21, 480; flight from Paris, 12, 623; 21, 481; restoration to throne, 13, 11; the "White Terror," 13, 12–14; ministry of Armand, duke of Richelieu, 13, 14–16; refuses to commute Marshal Ney's sentence, 13, 17; *La Chambre Introuvable*, 13, 18–19; disputes over constitutional and parliamentary doctrines under, 13, 19–20; issues ordinance of Sept. 5th, 1816, 13, 20; ministry of Decazes, 13, 23–24; ministry of Villèle, 13, 28–31; relation to Spanish Crusade, 13, 29; last days, 13, 31–32; death, 13, 32; characterisation, 13, 32–33.

Louis (I) "the Great" (1326–1382), king of Hungary 1342–1382; conquers Naples (1348), 9, 215, 223, 233; accepts Polish crown, 24, 37, 38; reign and death, 24, 38.

Louis II, king of Hungary 1516–1526; in battle of Mohács (1526), 24, 347.

Louis (I) of Anjou (1339–1384), king of Naples; regent for Charles VI of France (1380), 11, 155 seq.; adopted as heir to throne of Naples by Joanna I, 9, 233; invades Italy (1382), 8, 630.

Louis (II) of Anjou (1377–1417), king of Naples; attempts to secure throne of Naples, 9, 235 seq.

Louis I (1838–1889), king of Portugal 1861–1889; opposition to reforms of, 10, 558; abolishes slavery, 10, 558.

Louis (1784–1864), archduke of Austria; opposes reform, 14, 607, 619; dealings with Hungary, 14, 621.

Louis (VII) "the Bearded" (1365–1447), duke of Bavaria and Ingolstadt; makes Gelderland a duchy (1337), 13, 283.

Louis of Male (1330–1384), count of Flanders; reign of, 13, 327–330.

Louis of Nassau (1538–1574), Dutch soldier and statesman, brother of William the Silent; signs the compromise of 1566, 13, 395–396; in campaign against Alva, 13, 424; coöperates with Coligny, 13, 426; defends Mons, 13, 433–434; defeated and killed at Mooker Heath, 13, 446.

Louis of Nevers or Louis of Crécy (1322–1346), count of Flanders; reign of, 13, 320–328.

Louis (Ludwig) Frederick Christian (1772–1806), prince of Prussia (usually called Louis Ferdinand) nephew of Frederick the Great; death, 15, 294.

Louis (II) "the Iron" (1129–1172), landgraf of Thuringia, 14, 99.

Louis Joseph, dauphin of France (1781–1789), birth and death of, 12, 139.

Louis Napoleon, see Napoleon III.

Louis Philippe (1773–1850), king of France 1830–1848, before his father's death duke of Chartres; at battle of Jemmapes, 12, 288; made lieutenant-general of France, 13, 49; becomes king, 13, 50; character, 13, 54; first acts in reign, 13, 55; social conditions in France, 13, 56–57; czar reluctant to recognise new government, 13, 57; unwilling to intervene for independence of Italy, 13, 59; forms Quadruple Alliance of 1834, 13, 63; attempted assassination, 13, 64; wages Arab war, 13, 67–68; sends Louis Bonaparte (Napoleon III) to America, 13, 70; fortifies Paris, 13, 72; intervenes in interest of Egypt, 13, 73; territorial expansion under, 13, 75; resumes war with Arabs (1843), 13, 76, 77; negotiates with Queen Christina of Spain for marriage alliances, 13, 77, 78; tricks England about Spanish marriages, 13, 78; rising discontent of France, 13, 79; revolution of 1848 in France, 13, 81–82; abdication, 13, 82; death, 13, 115 note.

Louis William I (1655–1707), margrave of Baden; invades Alsace, 14, 402; colleague of Marlborough and Eugène, 14, 409–410; serves in war with Turks (1683), 14, 396; defeats Turks at Nish (1689), 24, 395; wins victory at Slankamen (1691), 24, 400; death, 14, 413.

Louisburg, coast town of Nova Scotia; captured by English under Pepperell (1745), 12, 45; 23, 196–197; unsuccessful expedition of Loudon against (1757), 23, 213; captured by Amherst (1758), 23, 215.

Louise, queen of Prussia, see Luise.

Louise of Hesse, wife of Christian IX; vested with claim to Danish throne (1853), 16, 444.

Louise de la Miséricorde, see Vallière.

Louise of Orleans (1812–1850), oldest daughter of Louis Philippe; marries Leopold I of Belgium, 14, 55.

Louise of Savoy, see Angoulême, Duchess of.

Louisiana, a southern state of the United States of America; claimed and named by La Salle, 23, 77; re-settlement of, 23, 80; history from 1712 to 1721, 23, 82–83; Spain acquires from France (1762), 23, 223; ceded to France (1800), 10, 318; 23, 317; financial situation of (1841–1842), 23, 365; secession of (1861), 23, 409; capture of New Orleans by Union forces (1862), 23, 429–430; reconstruction in, 23, 470; election of 1876 in, 23, 475.

Louisiana Purchase, name applied to the territory purchased by the United States from France in 1803, 23, 318.

Loups, see Delawares.

Louvain, city in Belgium; besieged by Austrians (1635), 11, 469; 14, 368; Belgians defeated by Dutch at (1831), 14, 54.

Louvain, University of, an institution of learning at Louvain, Belgium, famous in the sixteenth century as the foremost in Europe; founded (1425), 13, 373; college of philosophy, 14, 48, 50; theological seminary, 14, 477.

Louvel, Pierre Louis (1783–1820), French fanatic; assassinates duke of Berri, 13, 24.

L'Ouverture, Toussaint, see Toussaint L'Ouverture.

Louvet de Couvray, Jean Baptiste (1760–1797), French Revolutionist; attacks Robespierre, **12**, 286, 287; proposes banishment of Bourbons (1792), **12**, 290; one of the few proscribed deputies to return to Paris, **12**, 392.

Louvois, François Michel Letellier, Marquis of (1639–1691), a French statesman; succeeds his father as minister of war, **11**, 532; military organisation and reform, **11**, 538–539; persecution of Protestants, **11**, 546, 547; besieges Ghent, **11**, 588; growth of power, **11**, 593; promotes territorial aggrandisement, **11**, 593–595; in War of League of Augsburg, **11**, 603–604; death, **11**, 604.

Louvre, Assembly of (1303), **11**, 81.

Lovat, Simon Fraser, Lord (1667–1747), Scotch nobleman; trial and execution of, **20**, 566.

Love, Christopher (1618–1651), Presbyterian theologian; in plot to restore Charles II, **20**, 116.

Lovelace, Francis, Lord (1630–1709), governor of New York, **23**, 28, 165; governs New Jersey, **23**, 168.

Lovell or Lovel, Francis, Viscount Lovel; leads rebellion against Henry VII (1486), **19**, 18, 20, 22; disappearance and probable fate, **19**, 23.

Lovell, Mansfield (1820–1884), American general in Confederate service; evacuates New Orleans, **23**, 429.

Lövenskiold, Norwegian minister; impeachment of (1836), **16**, 477.

Low Countries, see Netherlands.

Lowe, Sir Hudson (1769–1844), British soldier; in command at St. Helena, **12**, 644–645.

Lowendal, Count Frédéric Waldemar of (1700–1755), French soldier; in Flanders, **12**, 43; takes Bergen-op-Zoom, **12**, 45; **14**, 434; wins Dutch cities for France, **14**, 433.

Löwenhaupt, Adam Ludwig, Count, see Levenhaupt.

Lowry-Corry, Sir Somerset Richard, see Belmore.

Lowther, governor of Carlisle; Mary Queen of Scots surrenders to, **19**, 316.

Loyola, Ignatius (1491–1556), Spanish prelate, founder of the Society of Jesus; confessor and teacher of Margaret of Parma, **13**, 387.

Lubarna, Hittite prince, **1**, 386.

Lübeck, free city of Germany; Treaties of (1536), **16**, 346, (1629), **14**, 343, (1639), **16**, 358; meeting of Hanseatic league at (1630), **14**, 387; fall of (thirteenth century), **16**, 157.

Lubetz, Congress of (1097), **17**, 125.

Lubetzki, Polish deputy to Nicholas I of Russia (1831), **17**, 547.

Lublin, a government of Russia; assigned to Henry, son of Boleslaw III of Poland (1139), **24**, 27.

Luby, Irish Fenian leader; arrested (1861), **21**, 448.

Lucan (M. Annæus Lucanus) (39–65 A.D.), a Roman poet; birth of, **6**, 407; **10**, 9; epic of, criticised, **6**, 103; conspires against Nero, **6**, 203; verses to Nero, **6**, 208; death, **6**, 204.

Lucan, George Charles Bingham, Earl of (1800–1888), an English soldier; responsibility for "Charge of the Light Brigade," **17**, 572.

Lucan, Earl of, see Sarsfield, Patrick.

Lucanians, a tribe of Italy; origin, **5**, 49, 179; harass Greek colonies, **3**, 6; defeat Alexander of Epirus, **3**, 8; war with Tarentum, **3**, 12; embassy to Alexander, **4**, 387; wars of, **4**, 510, 583, 584; **5**, 194, 199–200, 208, 209, 412, 437; allies of Rome, **5**, 2, 186, 272; relations with Hannibal, **5**, 258.

Lucas, Sir Charles (d. 1648), an English royalist; slain by parliamentarians, **20**, 67.

Lucca, a province in Italy; feud with Pisa (early twelfth century), **9**, 41; under rule of Castruccio Castracani (1327–1328), **9**, 150–155; fought for by Mastino della Scala and Florence (1336–1341), **9**, 158–162; Pisa takes possession of (1341), **9**, 161, 162; independence restored (1369) by Charles IV, **9**, 247; loss of popular government in, at end of fifteenth century, **9**, 408; in hands of oligarchy (ca. 1509), **9**, 430; French give democratic constitution to (1799), **9**, 559; Napoleon gives to Pasquale Bacciocchi (1805), **9**, 569.

Lucceius, L. (d. 45 B.C.), Roman historian; coalition with Cæsar, **5**, 501.

Lucchesini, Girolamo, Marchese (1752–1825), Prussian diplomat; incapacity, **15**, 273.

Lucena, city in province of Cordova, Spain; battle of, (1483), **10**, 145.

Luceres, patrician tribe of ancient Rome, **5**, 62, 103, 109–111.

Lucerne, canton and city of north-central Switzerland; conspiracy of the nobles (ca. 1332), **16**, 566 seq.; council formed by citizens (ca. 1332), **16**, 567; Lucernaise at battle of Sempach (1386), **16**, 576; plot against (1481), **16**, 608; Jesuits established at (1566), **16**, 641; religious controversies in (1747), **17**, 11; in Sonderbund War (1847), **17**, 39 seq.; capitulates (1848), **17**, 42 seq.

Lucerne, Treaty of (1474), **16**, 596.

Luchana, city in Spain; battle of (1836), **10**, 397.

Lucian (ca. 120–ca. 200 A.D.), Greek satirist; attacks Christianity, **6**, 317, 326.

Lucian, son of the prefect Florentius, count of the East; executed by Rufinus (395 A.D.), **6**, 536–537.

Lucilla (147–183 A.D.), daughter of Marcus Aurelius; marries Verus, **6**, 295–296; plots against Commodus, **6**, 379.

Lucina, see Juno.

Lucio, Paolo, see Paoluccio.

Lucius I, bishop of Rome 252–253 A.D., **8**, 503.

Lucius II (Gerhard da Caccianamichi), pope 1144–1145, **8**, 509–510.

Lucius III (Waldo Allucingoli), pope 1181–1185; popular fury at election of, **8**, 607;

recalls interdict against William the Lion of Scotland, **21**, 50.

Lucka, battle of (1307), **14**, 162.

Luckner, Count Nikolaus (1722–1794), French soldier; in command in revolutionary army (1791), **12**, 250.

Lucknow, capital of Oudh, India; siege and relief of (1857), **21**, 619; **22**, 189, 191; recaptured by Sir Colin Campbell (1858), **22**, 195.

Lucretia or Lucrece (ca. 510 B.C.), in Roman legend, wife of Tarquin of Collatia; rape of, by Sextus Tarquinius, **5**, 86; probability of legend, **5**, 87.

Lucretius, Spurius (ca. 510 B.C.), father of Lucretia; succeeds Brutus as consul, **5**, 86, 87, 89.

Lucretius, Titus Carus (96–55 B.C.), Roman poet, **5**, 647–649.

Lucrezia Borgia, see Borgia.

Lucullus, Lucius Licinius, "Ponticus" (ca. 110–57 B.C.), Roman general and consul; lieutenant of Sulla in Asia, **5**, 433, 435; war with Mithridates, **5**, 467–471; becomes consul (74 B.C.), **5**, 467; defeats Tigranes, **2**, 302; **5**, 470; superseded by Pompey, **5**, 472; granted a triumph, **5**, 499; attacks Pompey, **5**, 499; character of, **5**, 469, 471.

Lucullus, Marcus, brother of former, **5**, 435; bars retreat of Spartacus, **5**, 461.

Lucumo (753–716 B.C.), Etruscan chief; aids Romulus, **5**, 62.

Lucy, Godfrey de, fights for de Montfort at Lewes (1264), **18**, 381.

Luddites, name given to rioters who attempted to destroy machinery at Nottingham and elsewhere in England (1810–1816), **21**, 484, 489–490.

Ludi Francici, games celebrated at Augusta Trevirorum (Treves), **7**, 461; Frankish prisoners slaughtered at, **7**, 461.

Ludlow, town in Shropshire, England; retreat of Yorkists from, **18**, 574.

Ludlow, Edmund (1617–1692), English parliamentary general, politician, and author; one of judges of Charles I, **20**, 74; completes subjugation of Ireland, **20**, 117; succeeds Henry Cromwell in command of army in Ireland, **20**, 200; as an author, **20**, 218.

Ludolf, duke of Carinthia 1085–1089; at war with Henry IV, **7**, 654.

Ludwell, Philip, colonial governor of South Carolina (1693), **23**, 58.

Ludwig, see Louis.

Ludwig Ernst, duke of Brunswick, see Brunswick.

Lueger, Karl (1844–), Austrian politician; leader of Christian socialists, **15**, 58–60.

Lugaid, early Irish king, **21**, 333.

Lugaid, son of Loegaire, king of Ireland ca. 500 A.D.; wins battle of Ocha, **21**, 342.

Lugalanda, patesi of Shirpurla ca. 4000 B.C., **1**, 359.

Lugal-kigubni-dudu, king of first dynasty of Ur, **1**, 359.

Lugal-kisali, king of first dynasty of Ur, **1**, 359.

Lugal-shuggur, king of Shirpurla ca. 4400 B.C., **1**, 352.

Lugaltarsi (ca. 3850 B.C.), king of Kish; builds Bad-Kisal, **1**, 357.

Lugal-ushumgal, patesi of Shirpurla ca. 3800 B.C., **1**, 360.

Lugal-zaggisi, patesi of Gishban ca. 4000 B.C., **1**, 358, 359.

Lugdunum Batavorum, Roman name for Leyden, *q. v.*

Luise or Louise, Auguste Wilhelmine Amalie (1776–1810), queen of Prussia, wife of Frederick William III; early life and marriage, **15**, 298; political influence, **15**, 299–300; death, **15**, 300.

Luise Henriette, of Orange (1627–1667), wife of the Great Elector, **15**, 144.

Luitgarde (tenth century A.D.), wife of Arnold of Holland, **13**, 286.

Luitpold, Charles Joseph William Louis (1821–), prince regent of Bavaria; becomes regent (1886), **15**, 539.

Luiz, king of Portugal; see Louis.

Lulubi, Mesapotamian kingdom, **1**, 311.

Lulumi, Syrian tribe, **1**, 374, 377, 393; **2**, 395.

Lumley, Richard (d. 1721), Viscount Lumley, 1st earl of Scarborough, English nobleman; signs invitation to William of Orange (1689), **20**, 405.

Lummadur (ca. 4000 B.C.), ruler of Shirpurla, **1**, 352, 356.

Lummagirnuntashagazaggipadda, a small canal in Babylonia; Eannatum builds and names (ca. 4200 B.C.), **1**, 355.

Luna, Greek goddess; worshipped in Egypt, **1**, 224.

Luna, Alvaro de (1388–1453), Spanish courtier and poet; constable of Castile and Leon, **10**, 122, 124; ascendency over Juan II, **10**, 122, 123; league formed against, **10**, 125; trial and execution, **10**, 126, 127; person and character, **10**, 124, 127; as a poet, **10**, 128.

Lund, city in Sweden; Treaty of (1679), **16**, 369.

Lundin, Sir Richard, Scotch knight; joins and deserts Wallace (1297), **21**, 70, 71.

Lundy's Lane (Bridgewater or Niagara), battle of (1814), **23**, 334.

Lunéville, a city in France; Peace of (1801), **9**, 564; **10**, 319; **12**, 509; **14**, 533; **21**, 460.

Lupercalia, Roman festival, **5**, 73–74, 579.

Lupus, Virius, Roman governor in Britain (ca. 197 A.D.); at war with the Mæatæ and Caledonians, **18**, 320.

Luscinus, C. Fabricius, Roman consul 282 B.C.; Lucanian War, **5**, 199.

Lusitania, Roman province, corresponding generally with modern Portugal, *q. v.*; Phœnician trade with, **2**, 277, 332; the Alans occupy, **10**, 15.

Lusitanians, Gothic people, inhabiting ancient Lusitania; at war with Rome, **5**, 317–319, 501; **10**, 8.

Lusignan, Amalric or Amaury de; see Almeric II.

Lusignan, Guy de; see Guy.

Lussigny, Baron de; see Concini.

Lust Eland, old site of St. Petersburg, **17**, 270.
Lutetia Parisiarum, Roman name for Paris, **6**, 585.
Luther, Martin (1483–1546), German reformer; lectures in University of Wittenberg, **14**, 252; opposition of Cardinal Wolsey to, **19**, 97; controversies with Johan Tetzel, **14**, 252–254; places ninety-five theses against indulgences on door of Wittenberg church, **14**, 254; attacks primacy of bishop of Rome, **14**, 255; Henry VIII opposes, **19**, 98–100; bulls issued against, **14**, 257; abjures papal see, **14**, 257; hides at Wartburg, **14**, 257; publishes translation of New Testament, **14**, 259; share in Peasants' Revolts, **14**, 260, 261; marriage, **14**, 264; disputes with Zwingli, **13**, 378; **16**, 631; at conference of Marburg, **14**, 267; opposition of, to Henry VIII's divorce, **19**, 127; doctrines of, **14**, 252, 253, 256; **16**, 301; **19**, 93; attitude of Emperor Charles V toward remains of, **14**, 302; various estimates, **14**, 284–288.
Lutherans, Protestant sect, founded by Luther; separate more widely from Calvinists, **14**, 321.
Lutter am Barenberge, a village in Brunswick, Germany; Tilly defeats Christian IV at (1627), **14**, 340.
Lutz, Johann, Baron von (1826–1890), Bavarian statesman, **15**, 536.
Lützen, a town in Prussia; Gustavus Adolphus killed in battle of (1632), **14**, 357–361; Napoleon defeats allies at (1813), **12**, 601–603; **14**, 572–574; **15**, 312; **17**, 484.
Lux, Adam (1766–1793), a German republican; guillotined, **12**, 304.
Luxembourg, François Henri, Duke de (1628–1695), French soldier; marches with Louis XIV against Holland, **11**, 575; succeeds Condé in the Netherlands, **11**, 587; besieges Ghent, **11**, 588; in War of League of Augsburg, **11**, 601, 605, 606; death, **11**, 606.
Luxemburg, House of; importance during thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, **14**, 148, 180; opposes Ludwig the Bavarian, **14**, 172.
Luxemburg, Henry, Count de; see Henry VII, Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire.
Luxemburg, a grand duchy of Europe; conquered by France (1795), **14**, 511–512; French and Prussian dispute over, **13**, 140–144; **15**, 502–507.
Luxemburg, capital of the grand duchy of Luxemburg; siege of (1683), **11**, 597.
Luxemburg-Ligny, John, Count de (d. 1440), count of St. Pol, nephew of Waleran; mission to English king, **11**, 179; sells Joan of Arc, **11**, 205.
Luxor, village in Egypt, on site of ancient Thebes; location, **1**, 116; see also Thebes.
Luynes, Charles d'Albert, Duke de (1578–1621), French courtier; as favourite of Louis XIII, **11**, 438, 441; becomes master of the state, **11**, 443; liberates Condé, **11**, 444; raises army against Huguenots, **11**, 445–447; appropriates chancellorship, **11**, 447; raises siege of Rochelle, **11**, 447–448; characterisation of, **11**, 448.
Lycaonia, country of Asia Minor, **2**, 397, 629.
Lyceum, a gymnasium at Athens, **3**, 224.
Lyceus, see Apollo.
Lycia, ancient division of Asia Minor; fabulous adventures in, **3**, 68, 87; inhabitants of, **2**, 417–419; **3**, 206; ceded to Rhodians (190 B.C.), **5**, 299; becomes a Roman province under Claudius, **6**, 28, 170–171.
Lycidas (d. 479 B.C.), Athenian senator; death, **3**, 356–357.
Lycius, Greek cavalry captain; in retreat of the Ten Thousand (401 B.C.), **4**, 58, 63.
Lycomedes, Athenian commander; at battle of Salamis, **3**, 346.
Lycomedes (fourth century B.C.), a Mantinean; proposes a united Arcadia (371 B.C.), **4**, 169–188.
Lycon, Athenian orator, opposes Socrates; at trial (399 B.C.), **4**, 37.
Lycophron (fourth century B.C.), a Pheræan soldier; conquers Thessaly, **4**, 77; makes alliance with Phocians, **4**, 277.
Lycopolitana, Egyptian province; origin of name, **1**, 231.
Lycurgus (ninth century B.C.), semi-legendary Spartan lawgiver; legislation of, **3**, 128 seq.; effects of his legislation in Sparta, **4**, 77 seq.
Lycurgus, king of Lacedæmon ca. 590 B.C.; reign of, **3**, 214, 217, 219, 222.
Lycurgus (ca. 396–ca. 323 B.C.), Athenian orator; leader of patriots, **4**, 233, 234; efforts of, against Macedon, **4**, 273, 416.
Lydia, a country in Asia Minor; origin and early history, **2**, 421–430; alliance of, with Egyptians (ca. 550 B.C.), **1**, 189; accession of (664 B.C.), by Assyria, **1**, 427; triumph of Persia over, **2**, 431–433; civilisation of, **2**, 433–434; a picture of life in, **2**, 434–437; Alexander the Great restores ancient laws to (334 B.C.), **4**, 290.
Lydiades (third century B.C.), ruler of Megalopolis; joins Achæan League, **4**, 522.
Lydius, Isaurian robber; subdued by Rome (278 A.D.), **6**, 430.
Lydus, eponymous Lydian hero; legends of, **2**, 419, 423, 429, 447.
Lyford, John (seventeenth century), English clergyman; expelled from Plymouth (1624), **22**, 635; made chaplain of Cape Ann colony, **22**, 639.
Lygdamis (ca. 700 B.C.), Cimmerian prince; attempts invasion of Lydia, **2**, 411, identified with Tuktammu, **2**, 585.
Lygdamis (sixth century B.C.), ruler of Naxos; aids Pisistratus, **3**, 233.
Lygonia, a former colony in New England; established, **22**, 637; comes under jurisdiction of Massachusetts Bay Company, **22**, 638.
Lyman, Phineas (1716–1774), American colonial soldier; commands colonial troops at battle of Lake George (1755), **23**, 211–212.

Lyndhurst, John Singleton Copley, Jr., Baron (1772–1863), English lawyer and jurist; in trial of Queen Caroline, **21**, 519; speech against Reform Bill, **21**, 561; opposes municipal reform, **21**, 576; introduces Prisoners' Counsel Bill, **21**, 579.
Lyon, Nathaniel (1818–1861), American soldier; killed in battle of Wilson's Creek, **23**, 421.
Lyons, a city in France; Innocent IV convokes council at (1245), **8**, 434; **9**, 95; council of (1274), decrees new crusade, **8**, 453, 616–617; printing presses of, **11**, 329; siege of (1793), **12**, 368.
Lyons, Treaty of, **9**, 481.
Lysander (d. 395 B.C.), Spartan commander and statesman; origin and character of, **4**, 78, 99, 100; commands Peloponnesian fleet in the East, **3**, 632; gains favour and assistance of Cyrus, **3**, 632; victorious at Notium, **3**, 633; intrigues against Callicratidas, **3**, 634; restored to command, **3**, 637; destroys Athenian fleet at Ægospotami, **3**, 638, 639; takes Athens and destroys long walls and the Piræus, **3**, 641, 642; **4**, 72; adjusts Athenian government, **4**, 2; returns with spoils to Sparta, **4**, 23; reduces Greek cities to personal dependencies, **4**, 72–76; massacres citizens of Miletus, **4**, 77; jealousy of Pausanias toward, **4**, 13, 14, 72; plot of, to secure throne, **4**, 99–101; death, **4**, 97; memory honoured by Sparta, **4**, 101.
Lysandra, daughter of Ptolemy I; marries Agathocles, **4**, 455, 505, 568.
Lysias, Syrian commander; in Maccabæan War (166 B.C.), **2**, 148, 149, 153, 154.
Lysias, Athenian orator (d. 380 B.C.); one of the ten great Attic orators, **3**, 436, 468; opposes proposition of Phormisius, **4**, 17; brutality of the Thirty to his family, **4**, 20; aid Thrasybulus, **4**, 21.
Lysicrates, choragic monument of, at Athens, **3**, 480.
Lysimachus (361?–281 B.C.), general of Alexander the Great; king of Lydia, **4**, 441–442, 443, 446, 450–454; defeated by Seleucus Nicator and killed at battle of Corupedion, **4**, 505; defeated by Getic king, **24**, 125.
Lysippus (372–316 B.C.), Greek sculptor, **3**, 491; **4**, 261, 289.
Lysis, of Tarentum; Epaminondas' teacher, **4**, 139.
Lytton, Edward Robert Lytton Bulwer, Earl of (1831–1891), viceroy of India, **22**, 205.
Lyxes, father of Herodotus, **4**, 619.

M

Ma (Enio, Mene), Hittite goddess; identified with Anaitis, **2**, 396; identified with Bellona and Artemis, **2**, 415.
Ma, warrior caste in Egypt, **1**, 186.
Maætæ, five tribes in pre-Roman Britain, **18**, 3.
Maanen, Cornelis Felix van (1769–1843), Dutch statesman; minister of justice, **14**, 49; provokes Belgian hostility, **11**, 51; dismissed, **14**, 52.
Maanistuiro, see **Manishtusu.**
Maat-ka-Ra, see **Hatshepsu.**
Macabre, Danse, see **Danse Macabre.**
MacAlpine, Kenneth, see **Kenneth I.**
MacArthur, John (1767–1834), founds sheep-raising industry in New South Wales (1794), **22**, 239.
Macartney, George, Earl Macartney (1737–1806), British diplomat; appointed governor of Madras, **22**, 101; ambassador to Peking, **24**, 545.
Macatus, Livius, Roman soldier; commands at Tarentum (212 B.C.), **5**, 262, 266.
Macbeth (d. 1057), king of Scotland; slays King Duncan of Scotland, **21**, 19; the real Macbeth, **21**, 20–22; defeat and death, **21**, 22.
Maccabæan War (168–135 B.C.), war of liberation waged by Jews against Antiochus Epiphanes, and Antiochus Eupator, **2**, 145–158.
Maccabees (Asmonæans), a family of Jewish patriots, founded by Mattathias Maccabæus, which established a dynasty of priest kings in power until 40 B.C.; main treatment, **2**, 144–163; see also **Alexander Jannæus, Aristobulus, John Hyrcanus, Jonathan, Judas, Mattathias,** and **Simon Maccabæus.**
MacCainech, Donald, twelfth earl of Mar (1293–1332), Scottish statesman; appointed regent of Scotland, **21**, 130; death of, **21**, 130.
Macchiavelli, see **Machiavelli.**
McClellan, George Brinton (1826–1885), American soldier in Civil War; leads campaign in Virginia, **23**, 420; made general-in-chief of Union armies, **23**, 423; in Peninsular campaign, **23**, 430 seq.; at Seven Days' battle, **23**, 431; organises Army of the Potomac, **23**, 433; at battle of Antietam, **23**, 433; removed from command of Army of the Potomac, **23**, 434; democratic nominee for president (1864), **23**, 450.
McClernand, John Alexander (1812–1900), American soldier in Civil War; in attack on Fort Donelson (1862), **23**, 426; at battle of Shiloh, **23**, 428; in Vicksburg campaign (1863), **23**, 440.
Macclesfield, George Parker, 2nd Earl of (1701?–1764), English statesman; carries through reform of calendar in England (1751), **20**, 571.
Macclesfield, Thomas Parker, 1st Earl of (1666–1732), English statesman; impeached and found guilty of malversation in the office of lord chancellor (1725), **20**, 535.
McClure, George (1771–1851), American soldier; abandons Fort George (1813), **23**, 333.
McCook, Alexander McDowell (1831–1903), American soldier in Civil War; in campaign of 1862, **23**, 434; at battle of Chickamauga (1863), **23**, 441.
McCook, Daniel (1834–1864), American soldier; death of, at Kenesaw Mountain, (1864), **23**, 444.
McCulloch, Benjamin (1811–1862), American soldier in Civil War; in Missouri campaign (1862), **23**, 421.
Macdonald, Angus, "Lord of the Isles," Scottish noble; aids Robert Bruce (1306), **21**, 90; at battle of Bannockburn (1314), **21**, 101.
Macdonald, Donald, "Lord of the Isles," Scottish nobleman; claims earldom of Ross (1411), **21**, 165; defeated at battle of Harlaw, **21**, 166.
Macdonald (Donald Dhu) (d. ca. 1506), grandson of John Macdonald, Scottish nobleman; long imprisonment, **21**, 209; rebellion of (1502), **21**, 209; proclaimed king of the Isles, **21**, 210; death, **21**, 210.
Macdonald, Étienne Jacques Joseph Alexandre (1765–1840), duke of Tarentum, French soldier; defeated at battle of Trebbia (1799), **12**, 471; **17**, 434; pledges himself to Napoleon (1799), **12**, 483; at battle of Wagram (1809), **12**, 574; at battle of Leipsic (1813), **12**, 605; at battle of Katzbach (1813), **12**, 604; **17**, 485.
Macdonald, Flora (1722–1790), Scottish Jacobite heroine; aids Charles Edward, the Young Pretender, to escape after his defeat at Culloden (1746), **20**, 565.
Macdonald, John (d. ca. 1488), last lord of the Isles and eleventh earl of Ross, Scottish nobleman; deprived of earldom of Ross (1476), **21**, 192.
Macdonald, Sir John Alexander (1815–1891), Canadian statesman; first premier of Canada, **22**, 345–346.
MacDonald Alexander (d. 1692), or MacIan of Glencoe, Scottish Highland chief; in the massacre of Glencoe, **20**, 432.
M'Donnel, Randal, earl of Antrim, see **Antrim.**

McDonough, Thomas (1783–1825), American naval officer; at battle of Plattsburg (1814), **23**, 334.
Macdougal (John of Lorn), see **John of Lorn.**
Macdougal, Roland, of Galloway (fourteenth century), Scottish chieftain; defeats brothers of Bruce, **21**, 92; defeated by Bruce (1313), **21**, 97.
McDougall, William (1822–), Canadian statesman; administration as lieutenant-governor of North-west Territories, **22**, 343–344.
McDowell, Irvin (1818–1885), American soldier in Civil War; at battles of Bull Run, **23**, 423, 432.
Macduff, Earl or Thane of Fife, traditional overthrower of Macbeth, **21**, 22.
Macduff, son of the earl of Fife, Scottish chieftain; conflict of, with John Baliol, king of Scotland (1293), **21**, 64–65.
Macedonia, region north of Greece; first a Greek kingdom, later a Roman province (Achaia), now under Turkish dominion; ethnology, **3**, 36, 64, 110, 111; **4**, 208, 209, 211; early history, **4**, 210–215; constitution and administration, **4**, 211, 212; culture, **4**, 217–218; religion and customs, **4**, 211, 252, 264, 342–344, 348; war methods, **4**, 154, 211, 220, 245–246, 254, 278–280, 292–293, 378; conquered by Persia, **2**, 441, 611, 615; war with Athens (433 B.C.), **3**, 444–446; under Philip the Great, **4**, 215–255; under Alexander the Great, **4**, 256–419; under Olympias, **4**, 439, 490; under Antipater, **4**, 428, 432, 434; under Cassander, **4**, 440–443, 490–491; under Lysimachus, **4**, 504–506; under Seleucus I, **4**, 505, 506; invaded by Pyrrhus, **4**, 504, 512; Gauls invade, **4**, 506; the Ætolian and Achæan Leagues and, **4**, 516–533; Roman conquest, **4**, 528, 542; **5**, 315–317; as a Roman province (Achaia), **5**, 450, 452; **6**, 31; modern history of, **24**, 217–219.
Macedonian Committee, a revolutionary organisation to promote the cause of Macedonian independence, **24**, 218.
Macedonian Empire, empire built up by Philip and Alexander the Great, see **Greece.**
Macedonian Party, adherents of Philip of Macedon in other Greek states, **4**, 233, 234, 238, 239, 411.
Macedonian Phalanx, see **Phalanx.**
Macedonian Wars, wars between Rome and Macedonia; first (214–205 B.C.), Philip V aids Carthage, **4**, 528; second (200–197 B.C.) closing with battle of Cynosephalæ, **4**, 531, 558; third (171–168 B.C.), closing with battle of Pydna, **4**, 537; fourth (149–148 B.C.), Metellus victorious and makes Macedonia a Roman province, **4**, 542; **5**, 315–317.
Macer, Clodius, Roman commander; proclaimed emperor by soldiers (68 A.D.), **6**, 221.
McFergus, Angus, king of Scotland 731–761 A.D., **21**, 12.
MacGregor, Captain, English officer; aids in defense of Jalalabad (1842), **22**, 143.
McGregory, Major, English colonial trader; attempts to open fur trade in Lake Huron region (1687), **23**, 87.
Machar (ca. 597 A.D.), disciple of St. Columba; founds church of Aberdeen, **21**, 9.
Machares, son of Mithridates, satrap of the Bosporus; makes peace with Rome, **5**, 469; commits suicide (66 B.C.), **5**, 472.
Machault d'Arnouville, Jean Baptiste (1701–1794), French statesman; minister of finance, **12**, 62; in contest between Cléry and parliament, **12**, 62, 89; as minister of marine, **12**, 62, 67, 88; Mme. de Pompadour compasses downfall, **12**, 71, 72.
Machemba, leader in Arab revolt against Germany (1895), **15**, 558.
MacHeth, Kenneth (thirteenth century), Scotch chieftain; opposes accession of Alexander II to throne of Scotland (1215), **21**, 50.
Machiavelli (Macchiavelli), Niccolo (1469–1527), Florentine statesman and author; early career of, **9**, 406; tortured, **9**, 406; *The Prince* of, **8**, 498; **9**, 407; death of, **9**, 458.
Maciel, Antonio, "Conselheiro," Brazilian religious fanatic; leads in uprising (1897), **23**, 666; death, **23**, 667.
Macistius, see **Masistius.**
Mack von Leiberich, Baron Karl (1752–1828), Austrian general; member of pro-Prussian party, **14**, 515; Neapolitan troops under, defeated by French (1797), **12**, 469; military incapacity of, **12**, 544; **14**, 537; capitulates at Ulm, **12**, 544; **14**, 537; **17**, 447.
McKail (M'Kail), Hugh, Scotch Covenanter preacher; tortured and executed (1666), **21**, 300.
Mackay, Hugh (ca. 1640–1692), English soldier; defeats Dundee at Killiecrankie (1689), **20**, 424.
Mackenzie, Sir Alexander (1755–1820), Canadian pioneer and explorer; first white man to cross North American continent north of Mexico (1789–1793), **22**, 342.
Mackenzie, Alexander (1822–1892), Canadian statesman; organises reform ministry for Canada (1873), **22**, 346.
Mackenzie, George, see **Cromarty, Earl of.**
Mackenzie, William Lyon (1795–1861), Canadian politician and journalist; assails "Family Compact," **22**, 334; first mayor of Toronto, **22**, 335; leader of rising in Upper Canada, **22**, 337.
McKinley, William (1843–1901), American statesman, twenty-fifth president of United States of America; introduces tariff bill in congress (1890), **23**, 481; nominated for president by Republicans (1896), **23**, 486; elected president, **23**, 487; administration of (1897–1901), **23**, 487–491; sends special message on Cuba to congress (April 11th, 1898), **23**, 488; re-elected president (1900), **23**, 491; assassination of (September 6th, 1901), **23**, 491.
McKinley Bill, a tariff schedule, named from William McKinley, **23**, 481.

Mackintosh, Sir James (1735–1832), British jurist; proposes reforms in English criminal law, **21**, 507, 515, 528; supports Prisoners' Counsel Bill, **21**, 578.
McLaws, Lafayette (1821–1897), American soldier in Confederate service; in Antietam campaign (1862), **23**, 433.
McLean, John (1785–1861), American jurist; dissents from majority of supreme court in Dred-Scott decision, **23**, 402.
MacMahon, Marie Edme Patrice Maurice de (1808–1893), duke of Magenta, marshal of France and president of French republic; at siege of Sebastopol, **17**, 582; opposes Law of Suspects, **13**, 134; defeated at Wörth, **13**, 151; overwhelmed at Sedan, **13**, 157; suppresses the Commune of 1871, **13**, 183; becomes president of France, **13**, 188; rebukes Jules Simon, **13**, 190; resigns, **13**, 192.
McMurrough Kavanagh, Art (d. 1417), king of Leinster, Ireland; marriage, **21**, 387; instructed in English manners, **21**, 388; raids Wexford, Kilkenny, and Kildare, **21**, 388; defeats English at Wexford, **21**, 390; death, **21**, 390.
Macmurrough, Dermot (ca. 1110–1171), king of Leinster, Ireland 1126–1166; abducts wife of O'Rourke, prince of Brefni, **18**, 279; **21**, 366; expelled from Ireland, **18**, 280; **21**, 367; seeks aid of Henry II of England, **21**, 367; arranges with English adventurers to invade Ireland, **21**, 368; returns and defeats Ossory, **18**, 280; **21**, 369; captures Dublin, **18**, 281; treaty with England, **21**, 370; alliance with Strongbow, **21**, 371–373; death, **18**, 281; **21**, 373; characterisation of, **21**, 357, 366.
McNab, Sir Allan Napier (1798–1862), Canadian statesman; represses revolt in Toronto, **22**, 337.
McNab, Sir Arthur, Canadian statesman; opposes Rebellion Losses Bill (1848), **22**, 341.
Macomb, Alexander (1782–1841), American soldier; defeats British under Prevost at battle of Plattsburg (1814), **23**, 334.
Macpherson, James Birdseye (1828–1864), American soldier; commands wing of Sherman's army, **23**, 444; killed at battle of Atlanta, **23**, 444.
Macquarie, Lachlan (1762–1824), English soldier; governor of New South Wales 1808–1821, **22**, 237.
Macrianus, M. Fulvius (d. 262 A.D.), Roman soldier, **6**, 418.
Macrinus, Marcus Ophelius (164–218 A.D.), Roman emperor 217–218, **6**, 393–395.
Macro, Nævius Sertorius (d. 38 A.D.), prætorian prefect; overthrows Sejanus, **6**, 151–152; kills Tiberius, **6**, 155–156; driven to suicide by Caligula, **6**, 161.
Macron, see Ptolemy.
Macta, a delta in Algeria; battle of the (1835), **13**, 67.
Mada, see Medes.
Madagascar, an island in the Indian Ocean; discoveries of Coutinho and Soares in, **10**, 486; French expedition to, **13**, 194; at war with France, **13**, 198.
Madain, see Ctesiphon.
Madaraz, Hungarian politician; leader of republican left in 1868, **15**, 42.
Madeira, an island in the Atlantic, off the coast of Africa; re-discovery and settlement, **10**, 460.
Madeleine, daughter of Francis I of France, first wife of James V of Scotland; marriage and death (1537), **21**, 235.
Madison, James (1751–1836), fourth president of the United States 1809–1817; in constitutional convention (1787), **23**, 291; joint author of *The Federalist*, **23**, 293; drafts "Virginia Resolutions," **23**, 314; appointed secretary of state by Jefferson, **23**, 317; elected president of United States, **23**, 324; diplomatic difficulties with England, **23**, 326; re-elected president, **23**, 341.
Madjd ad-din (thirteenth century), sheikh of Bokhara, **24**, 280.
Madoc or Madog (1150–1180), son of Owen Gwynedd, prince of Wales; reputed to have discovered America (1170), **22**, 400.
Madoc (thirteenth century), leader of Welsh against Edward I; surrender of, **18**, 406.
Mad Parliament, council held at Oxford in 1258, **18**, 376–378.
Madraka, early Indian tribe; subjugation of by Samudra Gupta, **2**, 499.
Madras, city in British India; founded by English (1640), **22**, 43; capitulates to French (1746), **22**, 46; returned to English by treaty (1749), **22**, 48; unsuccessful siege of, by French (1758–1759), **22**, 64–65; financial conditions in (1777), **22**, 90; foundation of university at (1857), **22**, 211.
Madrid, capital of Spain; occupied by the French (1808), **10**, 328; Joseph's triumphal entry into, **10**, 339; Ferdinand's triumphal entry into, **10**, 378; revolt in (1837), **10**, 398; revolt in (1868), **10**, 402.
Madrid, Treaties of; between Charles V and Francis I (1526), **9**, 450; **11**, 322; between Montferrat and Savoy (1617), **9**, 499; between England and Spain (1630), **19**, 567.
Madura, city of India; foundation of (fourth century B.C.), **22**, 33.
Mæander (modern Mendere), a river in western Asia Minor; battle of the (1148), **8**, 362.
Mæcenas, Caius Cilnius (ca. 68 B.C.–8 A.D.), Roman patron of letters; favour of Augustus to, **6**, 195–196; baths of, **6**, 338; death, **5**, 650.
Mælmorda, king of Leinster ca. 1000 A.D.; defeated at Glen Mama, **21**, 351; rebels against Brian Boruma, **21**, 352.
Mænius, Caius, Roman dictator 314 B.C.; subdues Campanians, **5**, 191.
Mænius, Lucius (fourth century B.C.), Roman tribune; legislation of (357 B.C.), **5**, 173.
Mænon, Sicilian conspirator (third century B.C.); attempts to seize supreme power, **4**, 583.

Mæonians (Meiones), early Greek tribe; origin of, **2**, 422.
Mæsa, Julia (d. 222 A.D.), sister of Empress Julia; plots for grandson Bassianus, **6**, 394–395; governs empire, **6**, 399; death, **6**, 400; character and achievements, **6**, 404.
Mæstricht, a city in Netherlands; capture of by Parma (1579), **13**, 477; capture of, by Louis XIV (1673), **11**, 579; siege of, by Prince of Orange (1676), **11**, 585; siege of, by French (1748), **14**, 434; siege of, by French (1794), **14**, 17.
Mafeking, town in South Africa; siege (1900), **21**, 654; **22**, 313.
Magadha, ancient Indian kingdom, **2**, 488, 492, 494–495.
Magagoni, town in German East Africa; battle of (1889), **15**, 555.
Magalhães, Fernão de, see Magellan.
Magalhães, Benjamin Constant Botelho de, generally known as Benjamin Constant (1838–1891), a Brazilian politician; leader of the revolution of 1889 in Brazil, **23**, 662–663.
Magaw, Robert, American soldier; commands at Fort Washington (1776), **23**, 259.
Magdalen College, a college of Oxford University, England; refuses to appoint Farmer as president, **20**, 388; filled with Catholic fellows, **20**, 391.
Magdeburg, a city in Prussia, Germany; siege of (1550), **14**, 309; sacked by Tilly (1631), **14**, 348–351; surrendered to the French (1806), **12**, 553.
Magellan, Ferdinand, or Fernão de Magalhães (1480–1521), Portuguese explorer; embarks at Seville on western voyage, **10**, 486; passes the straits of Magellan, **10**, 487; reaches the Philippine Islands, **10**, 487; estimate of, **10**, 487.
Magenta, a place in Lombardy, Italy; French defeat Austrians at (1859), **9**, 604; **13**, 136; **15**, 16.
Magersfontein, South Africa; British defeated at, **22**, 275, 308; Boers evacuate, **22**, 275.
Magi, Median priestly caste; influence Jewish religion, **2**, 134; influence Persian religion, **2**, 569, 640; reformed by Zoroaster, **2**, 638–639; influence Persian architecture, **2**, 658; cult restored by Artaxerxes (third century A.D.), **6**, 401.
Magiana, Median province; rebels against Persia (ca. 520 B.C.), **2**, 607.
Magna Charta, in English history, a charter granted by John to the barons (1215); first demanded by barons, **18**, 345; principles, **8**, 499; **18**, 347–349; text, **18**, 627–634; revision under Henry III (1216), **18**, 364, 368; Charles I swears to maintain (1628), **19**, 550.
Magna Græcia (Greater Hellas), name given to Greek colonies in southern Italy, **3**, 200; **4**, 204, 511, 578, 584.
Magnano, town in Italy; battle (1799), **12**, 471.
Magnentius, Flavius Popilius (d. 353 A.D.), Roman emperor 350–353 A.D.; reign, **6**, 469–472; death, **6**, 472.
Magnesia, city in Lydia, Asia Minor; battle (190 B.C.), **5**, 298–299.
Magnetes, Greek tribe; subdued by Alexander of Pheræ (ca. 362 B.C.), **4**, 190.
Magnitzki, Michael Leontievitch, curator of University of Kazan; relieved from office (1826), **17**, 540.
Magnus (I) "the Good," king of Norway 1035–1047, and of Denmark 1042–1047; accession to throne of Norway, **16**, 77, 102; reign in Norway, **16**, 102–103; accession to throne of Denmark, **16**, 134; reign in Denmark, **16**, 134–136; claims throne of England, **16**, 103; **18**, 130; death, **16**, 103.
Magnus II, king of Norway 1066–1069; reign, **16**, 104.
Magnus (III) "the Barefoot," king of Norway 1093–1103; reign, **16**, 104–105.
Magnus (IV) "the Blind," king of Norway 1130–1134; accession, **16**, 107; divides kingdom with Harold IV, **16**, 108; defeated and blinded by Harold IV, **16**, 108; assassinates Knud Lavard, **16**, 147; at war with Eric IV, **16**, 147; death, **16**, 108, 147.
Magnus V, king of Norway 1162–1186; reign, **16**, 109–112.
Magnus (VI) "the Legislator," king of Norway 1263–1280; accession, **16**, 117; reforms, **16**, 118; relinquishes claim to islands off Scottish coast, **21**, 55.
Magnus VII, king of Norway, see Magnus II, king of Sweden.
Magnus I, king of Sweden ca. 1275–1290; reign, **16**, 192.
Magnus II (1316–1374), king of Sweden 1319–1350, 1359–1363, as Magnus VII, king of Norway 1319–1365; accession to throne of Sweden, **16**, 194; accession to throne of Norway, **16**, 119, 194; policy in regard to Skåne, **16**, 180, 183; deposition, **16**, 120, 194; restored to throne of Sweden, **16**, 195; deposed a second time in Sweden, **16**, 195; death, **16**, 196.
Magnus Ferratus, see Le Grand Ferré.
Magnus, Johannes (1488–1544), Swedish prelate; papal legate to investigate Stockholm massacre, **16**, 236.
Magnus (d. 1583), prince of Denmark; intrigues against Frederick II of Denmark, **16**, 351.
Mago (sixth century B.C.), Carthaginian general; organises forces of Carthage, **2**, 311.
Mago (fourth century B.C.), Carthaginian general; assists Greeks in Sicily (344 B.C.), **4**, 206.
Mago (d. 203 B.C.), Carthaginian general, brother of Hannibal; in Italian campaign, **5**, 242, 250, 255; messenger of Hannibal to Carthage, **5**, 258; reinforces Hasdrubal in Spain, **5**, 259, 268, 279, 282; death, **5**, 286.
Magophonia, Feast of, Persian festival instituted by Darius I, **2**, 606.
Magruder, John Bankhead (1810–1871), American Confederate soldier; in the Peninsular campaign, **23**, 430.

Maguire, Cuconnaught, Irish chieftain; at battle of Yellow Ford (1597), **21**, 415; flees to Rome, **21**, 418.
Maguire, John Francis (1815–1872), Irish lawyer and journalist; supports Home Rule, **21**, 634.
Magyars, race of Turanian origin; invade Bulgaria (893 A.D.), **24**, 130, 163; settle in Pannonia (Hungary) (894 A.D.), **7**, 591; see also **Hungary.**
Mahabharata, Indian epic; as source of history, **2**, 483, 496; compared with Homer, **2**, 492; speech of Bhagavad-gita, **2**, 528; contradictions in, **2**, 537.
Mahan, Alfred Thayer (1840–), American naval officer and naval historian; urges annexation of Hawaii upon President McKinley (1898), **23**, 484.
Maharbaal (Merbaal, Merbalos) (sixth century B.C.), king of Tyre; reign, **2**, 287.
Maharbal (third century B.C.), Carthaginian general; in second Punic War, **5**, 242, 251, 255–256.
Mahasena, traditional king of India, **2**, 500.
Mahdi, The, title claimed by a religious impostor under Mohammed IV of Turkey; raises insurrection (1666), **24**, 392–393.
Mahdi, al- (Muhammed Ahmed) (1842–1885), self-proclaimed prophet and deliverer of Islam; heads insurrection against Egyptian authority, **21**, 646; **24**, 461.
Mahendra Gupta, traditional king of India, **2**, 499.
Mahenkal, Hindu god, **2**, 541.
Mahmud or **Mahmoud the Great,** sultan of Gazni 997–1030 A.D., chief member of the Ghaznevid dynasty; Indian conquests, **2**, 492, 506; **8**, 223; **22**, 22–23; national epic completed under, **24**, 491.
Mahmud I, sultan of Turkey 1730–1754; reign, **24**, 407–412; offers mediation in War of Austrian Succession, **24**, 412.
Mahmud II, sultan of Turkey 1808–1839; signs Treaty of Bucharest, **17**, 468; at war with Nicholas I, **17**, 544; signs Treaty of Adrianople, **17**, 545; reforms of, **24**, 425–426; asks aid of Russians against Egypt, **24**, 452; death, **24**, 453.
Mahmud of Ghor or **Ghur,** a Mohammedan ruler; founds second Afghan dynasty (1186), **22**, 23.
Mahmud Medim Pasha (nineteenth century), grand vizir of Ottoman Empire; declares bankruptcy of Turkey, **24**, 432.
Mahmud Tchelebi, son-in-law of Murad II; ransomed (1444), **24**, 321, 322.
Mahmud Yelvaj (thirteenth century), ambassador of Jenghiz Khan to Muhammed of Khwarezm, **24**, 280.
Mahon, see **Mathgamain.**
Mahram, Agazi war god; identified with Adar and Ninib, **1**, 316.
Mahrattas, an East Indian race; language, **2**, 488, 490; at war with the English (1778–1779), **22**, 91–93; defeat English and gain concessions, **22**, 93; peace negotiations with Hastings, **22**, 98; second war with English (1803–1805) **22**, 117–121; peshwa of, surrenders to English, **22**, 128; British defeat, **22**, 149.
Maid of Norway, see **Margaret,** queen of Scotland.
Maid of Orleans, see **Joan of Arc.**
Maignet, French revolutionist; burns Bedouin Burgh, **12**, 330.
Maillard, Jean (fourteenth century), a citizen of Paris; massacres Marcel (1358), **11**, 137.
Maillard, Stanislas (1745–1805), French revolutionist; in Women's Insurrection (1789), **12**, 217, 218; fits out band of assassins, **12**, 268; acts as judge during the Commune (1792), **12**, 271.
Maillé-Brèzé, Urbain de (d. 1650), French soldier; wins battle of Avein, **11**, 469.
Maillé, Clémence de (seventeenth century), princess of Condé; gains possession of Bordeaux, **11**, 507.
Maillebois, Jean Baptiste François Desmarets, Marquis (1682–1762), French soldier; leads army against Austria, **12**, 37; **14**, 431; defeated at Piacenza, **14**, 433.
Maillotins, a name given to rioters at Paris (1382), **11**, 156.
Mailly, Louise Julie, Countess of (1710–1751) mistress of Louis XV, **12**, 31.
Mailly-d'Haucourt, J. Auguste, Count of (d. 1794), marshal of France, **12**, 338.
Maine, a former province in northern France; united to France, **11**, 51.
Maine, a state of the United States of America; colonisation of, **22**, 635–637; comes under jurisdiction of Massachusetts (1652), **22**, 638; **23**, 115; declared to be under jurisdiction of king of England, **22**, 638; constituted county of Yorkshire, **22**, 639; Massachusetts re-establishes authority, **23**, 145; Massachusetts purchases rights in, **23**, 150; under the province charter of Massachusetts Bay (1691), **23**, 170; seeks separation from Massachusetts (1786), **23**, 288; admitted to the Union (1820), **23**, 349.
Maine, United States battleship; destroyed in Havana harbour (1898), **23**, 487.
Maine, Irish king (fifth century A.D.), stem-father of southern Hui Neill, **21**, 342.
Maine, Sir Henry James Sumner (1822–1888), English jurist and historian; institutes legal reforms in British India, **22**, 211.
Maine, Louis Auguste de Bourbon, Duke de (1670–1736), son of Louis XIV and the marquise de Montespan; marriage, **11**, 558; education under Madame de Maintenon, **11**, 560; appointed guardian of Louis XV, **12**, 10; persecuted by Bourbon, **12**, 25.
Maine, Catholic priest; martyrdom of, under Elizabeth (1577), **19**, 355.
Main Plot, The (1603), a conspiracy against James I of England, **19**, 472.
Maintenon, Françoise d'Aubigné, Marquise de (Mme. Scarron) (1635–1719), second wife of Louis XIV; urges revocation of edict of Nantes, **11**, 545; relations with Mme. de Montespan, **11**, 557; marriage of, to Louis XIV, **11**, 559; review of

career, **11**, 559–561; at deathbed of Louis XIV, **11**, 630.
Mainwaring, Doctor (seventeenth century) English clergyman; preaches sermon in favour of king's prerogative, **19**, 544; circulation of sermon forbidden, **19**, 553.
Mainz, city in Germany; diets of (1235), **14**, 115, (1517), **14**, 245; siege of (1793), **12**, 363; **15**, 272.
Maipo (Maypu), town in Chili; battle of (1818), **23**, 585, 592.
Maison, Nicolas Joseph (1771–1840), French marshal; lands in Morea, **24**, 234.
Maisonneuve, Paul de Chomedey, Sieur de (d. 1676), French colonist; founds Montreal (1641), **22**, 323.
Maitland, John, see **Lauderdale.**
Maitland, Sir Peregrine (1777–1854), English soldier; in Peninsular War, **10**, 366; governor of Upper Canada, **22**, 335; recalled, **22**, 335; defeats Boers at Zwart Kop (1845), **22**, 276.
Maitland of Lethington, William (ca. 1528–1573), Scotch statesman; secretary of Mary Queen of Scots; mission of, to Elizabeth, **19**, 285; **21**, 254; ambassador of Mary Queen of Scots to Elizabeth, **19**, 293, 301; connection with murder of Darnley, **19**, 305, 307; **21**, 269; efforts of, to convict Mary Queen of Scots, **19**, 319; efforts of, for marriage between Mary and Duke of Norfolk, **19**, 320, 335; death, **19**, 352; **21**, 274.
Majestas Carolina, code of laws introduced into Bohemia by Emperor Charles IV, **14**, 181.
Majo (twelfth century), Sicilian admiral, **9**, 81.
Majorca, the largest of the Balearic Islands; James I of Aragon subjugates, **10**, 94; James II of Aragon unites to Aragon, Valencia, and Barcelona, **10**, 99.
Majorianus, Julius, known as **Majorian,** Roman emperor 457–461 A.D.; reign of, **6**, 605–610; laws, **6**, 606–607; wars with Goths, **6**, 608–609; abdication, death, **6**, 609–610.
Majuba Hill, a mountain in the Drakenberge range, South Africa; taken by the Boers in the first war with England (1881), **21**, 643, 652; **22**, 291.
Makar, see **Melkarth.**
Makarov, Stephan Osipovitch (1848–1904), Russian admiral; appointed commander of Russian fleet in Russo-Japanese War, **17**, 623; death, **17**, 623.
Makarov, Russian journalist; publishes Moscow *Mercury* (1818), **17**, 516.
Malacca, a territory in the Malay Peninsula; discovered, **10**, 486; ceded to British (1824), **22**, 132.
Malachi, Hebrew prophet, **2**, 131.
Malachy, St. (ca. 1094–1148), an Irish prelate; appointed legate of Ireland, **21**, 356.
Malachy I, king of Ireland, drowns Turges (845 A.D.), **21**, 346; defeated by Danes (851), **21**, 348.
Malachy II, king of Ireland 980–1015; defeats Danes at Tara, **21**, 349; submits to Brian Boruma, **21**, 351; recognised as king of Ireland (1015), **21**, 355; burns Dublin, **21**, 355; death, **21**, 356.
Malacon of Heraclea, kills Lysimachus (281 B.C.), **4**, 555.
Malaga, a seaport and capital of the province of the same name in Spain; founded by Phœnicians, **10**, 4; taken from the Moors (1487), **10**, 149–151.
Malakov, Duke of, see **Pélissier.**
Malaskerd, Asiatic town; Christians defeated by Toghrul Bey at (1071), **2**, 377.
Malaspina, Ricordana (thirteenth century), Italian historian; estimate, **9**, 185.
Malatesta, House of, an Italian family ruling in Rimini from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century; driven from Rimini by Borgias, **8**, 644.
Malatesta, Florentine general; attacks Pisans at Lucca (1341), **9**, 161–162.
Malatesta, Carlo (d. 1429), surrenders to Carmagnola at Macalo (1427), **9**, 282 seq.
Malay Peninsula, peninsula at the southern extremity of Asia; discovered (1509), **10**, 486.
Malazo, naval battle of (1704), **20**, 474.
Malchus, king of Carthage 600–550 B.C.; expedition to Sicily, **3**, 591.
Malchus (first century), Nabatæan prince; treaty with Romans, **6**, 30; aids Vespasian with troops (68 A.D.), **2**, 180.
Malchus, see **Porphyry.**
Malcolm I, king of Scotland 943–954 A.D.; invades Moray, **21**, 17, 27.
Malcolm II, king of Scotland 1005–1034; accession to throne, **21**, 18, 27.
Malcolm (III) Canmore, king of Scotland 1058–1093; ascends throne, **21**, 23; at the English court, **21**, 24; invades England (1070), **21**, 24; does homage to William the Conqueror, **18**, 186; **21**, 28; introduces English language and customs into Scotland, **21**, 33; invasions of England (1079 and 1091), **18**, 219; **21**, 33; slain with his son near Alnwick (1093), **18**, 219–220; **21**, 33; introduction of feudalism in Scotland under, **21**, 34; influence of foreigners during reign of, **21**, 58.
Malcolm IV (1141–1165), king of Scotland 1153–1165; ascends throne, **21**, 45; transactions with Henry II of England, **21**, 46; serves in English campaigns in France, **21**, 46; death, **21**, 46.
Maldive Islands, archipelago in the Indian Ocean; Lourenço de Almeida discovers (1507), **10**, 486.
Malesherbes, Christian William de Lamoignon de (1721–1794), French statesman; president of the "court of aids"; stratagem in behalf of Diderot's Encyclopædia, **12**, 63–64; leads parliamentary opposition to Louis XV, **12**, 101–102; dismissed from ministry of Louis XVI, **12**, 129; appears as counsel of the king (1792–1793), **12**, 290; informs Louis of his sentence, **12**, 294; execution of, **12**, 338.
Malespina, Spinetto (fourteenth century), Ghibelline chief; opposes Castruccio Castracani, **9**, 134; flees to Cane della Scala from Castruccio, **9**, 146.

Malestroit, Truce of, between French and English (1343–1346), **11**, 110.
Malet, Claude François de (1754–1812), a French soldier; conspires against Napoleon, **12**, 597.
Maleville, Jacques de (1741–1824), French lawyer; collaborates in editing the civil code, **12**, 520.
Malfatti, doctor of duke of Reichstadt (1830), **14**, 593.
Malians (Melians), tribe of Greece, **3**, 168, 323; in Persian War, **3**, 314, 318, 334, 363, 640.
Malichus, Jewish general; poisons Antipater (43 B.C.), **2**, 164.
Malik as-Salik (d. 1181), sultan of Syria 1174–1181; reign, **8**, 369–370.
Malik ben Anas (d. 795 A.D.), Moslem jurist; first codifier of Moslem law, **8**, 299–300.
Malik Shah, Seljuk sultan 1072–1092; reign, **2**, 377; **8**, 226; encourages literature, **24**, 492.
Mallet du Pan, Jacques (1749–1800), Swiss publicist; favours mediation of powers, **12**, 257.
Malli, a people of India; conquered by Alexander the Great, **4**, 362–363, 366.
Mallius the Fæsulan (d. 62 B.C.), Roman soldier; in Catiline's conspiracy, **5**, 485, 487; death, **5**, 493.
Malmesbury, Lord, see Harris, James, earl of Malmesbury.
Malmö, seaport of Sweden; siege (1536), **16**, 261.
Malmö, Truce of, a treaty between Germany and Denmark (1848), **15**, 448–450.
Malo-Iaroslavetz, Malojaroslavetz, or Maloyaroslavetz, town in Russia; battle (1812), **12**, 591; **17**, 477.
Malouet, Victor (1740–1814), French statesman; in the assembly (1789), **12**, 154.
Malplaquet, village in France; battle (1709), **11**, 624–626; **12**, 352; **14**, 414; **20**, 477.
Mals, village in Austria; battle (1499), **14**, 242.
Malsch, village in Germany; battle (1796), **14**, 514.
Malta, chief of the Maltese Islands in the Mediterranean Sea; besieged by Turks (1565), **24**, 357; conquered by Napoleon (1798), **17**, 439; taken by English (1800), **17**, 439.
Malthus, Thomas Robert (1766–1834), English political economist; advocates establishment of country banks, **21**, 497.
Maltravers, Sir John de (1290?–1365), English nobleman; custodian of Edward II, **18**, 445–446.
Malvern Hill, near Richmond, Virginia, U. S. A.; battle (1862), **23**, 432.
Mamæa, Julia (d. 235 A.D.), Syrian woman, mother of Alexander Severus; character and influence, **6**, 400–401, 404–405.
Mamai (fourteenth century), Mongolian chief; at battle of the Don (1380), **17**, 151–152.
Mamelukes, corps of mercenary cavalry, originating in thirteenth century, whose chiefs were long rulers of Egypt; rule of (1250–1517), **8**, 231–232, 443–444; St. Louis of France negotiates with (1250–1254), **8**, 447; conquests in Palestine (1268–1291), **2**, 306; recruit army by means of slaves, **9**, 319; at the battle of the Pyramids (1798), **12**, 464–465; massacred by Mehemet Ali (1811), **24**, 450.
Mamers, Etruscan name for Mars, *q. v.*
Mamertines, Campanian mercenaries; occupy Messana (283 B.C.), **2**, 319–320; **4**, 583; **5**, 208, 209; defeated by Pyrrhus (277 B.C.), **4**, 510; conquered by Hiero (269 B.C.), **4**, 585; cause first Punic War (264 B.C.), **2**, 320–321; **5**, 218.
Mamilii (Mamilia), Roman family; legendary history of, **5**, 68.
Mamilius, Octavius (ca. 510 B.C.); marries daughter of Tarquinius, **5**, 83; death, **5**, 94–95.
Man or Minni, district northeast of Assyria, home of the Manna; wars with Assyria, **1**, 388, 390, 391, 398–399, 428; **2**, 584–585.
Man, Antiquity of; early theories, **1**, 40, 41; modern theories, **1**, 42.
Man, Prehistoric, in Egypt, **1**, 87–89; in Phœnicia, **2**, 263; in England, **18**, 1.
Man with the Iron Mask, French prisoner of state (d. 1703), **11**, 531.
Manahem (first century A.D.), Jewish leader of insurgents; revolt and death (ca. 66 A.D.), **2**, 178.
Manassas, battles of, see Bull Run.
Manasseh, king of Judah 697–642 B.C.; reign, **2**, 116–117, 210.
Manasseh, Hebrew high priest (276 B.C.), **2**, 136.
Manasseh, tribe of Hebrews; conquer surrounding country, **2**, 72–73.
Manasseh Ben Israel (1604–1657), Jewish rabbi and statesman; petitions Cromwell for legal admission of Jews to England, **20**, 161–162.
Manazas, influential family in Venezuela, **23**, 597.
Manchester, Earl of, see Montagu, Edward.
Manchester Massacre (1819), **21**, 509.
Manchuria, dependency of China; invaded by Japanese (1894), **24**, 577; part of, ceded to Japan (1895), **24**, 655; occupied by Russians (1900), **17**, 621–622; **24**, 574, 657; campaigns in, during Russo-Japanese War, **17**, 622–625; **24**, 658–660; treaty respecting (1901), **24**, 573; restored to China (1906), **17**, 651.
Manchus or Manchoos, Asiatic people, from whom Manchuria is named; found dynasty of Kiu in China (1120), **24**, 271–272; wars with Mongols, **24**, 273, 279; found present dynasty in China (1644), **24**, 544; ascendency in China, **24**, 566.
Mancinus, Caius Hostilius, Roman consul 137 B.C.; defeated by Numantians, **5**, 317–318.
Mancinus, Lucius Hostilius, Roman prætor 148 B.C.; at siege of Carthage, **5**, 308.
Mancinus, Treaty of, a treaty between Mancinus and the Numantians (ca. 140 B.C.), **5**, 318–319.
Manco Capac II (Manco Inca) (ca. 1500–1544), Inca chief 1533–1544; declared

sovereign of Peru by Pizarro, **23**, 548; besieges Cuzco, **23**, 548.
Manda, Assyrian name for a people identified with the Scythians, *q. v.*
Mandalay, city of Burma, British India; conquest (1885), **22**, 219.
Mandane (sixth century B.C.), mother of Cyrus, founder of Persian dynasty, **2**, 576.
Mandane, Persian princess; hostile to Themistocles (ca. 460 B.C.), **3**, 399.
Mandarins, Chinese officials; position of, **24**, 532–533.
Mandat, A. J. Gaillot de (1751–1792), French soldier; death, **12**, 261.
Mandeville, see Montagu, Edward.
Mandeville, Sir John, the reputed author of a book of *Travels*, probably written originally in French (ca. 1350–1370) and translated into English in early fifteenth century, **18**, 497.
Mandeville, William de (d. 1189), 3rd earl of Essex and earl or count of Aumale (Albemarle); power of, reduced by Henry II (1155–1156), **18**, 261.
Mandonius (d. 206 B.C.), Spanish chief; revolts against Rome, **5**, 282.
Manège, Club du, French revolutionary organisation, **12**, 478.
Maneros, legendary son of King Menes of Egypt; dirge of, **1**, 91, 212.
Manfred (ca. 1231–1266), king of Sicily, illegitimate son of the emperor Frederick II; recovers kingdom of Sicily, **9**, 99; allied with Florence, **9**, 102–104; dominant in Italy, **9**, 108; **14**, 124, 125; marries Helena of Ætolia, **14**, 125; defeated and slain at Benevento, **9**, 109; **14**, 126; cruel treatment of widow and children of, **14**, 126.
Manfredi, Italian family; driven from Faenza by the Borgias, **8**, 644.
Mangalore, seaport in Bombay; English defeated by Hyder Ali at (1768), **22**, 75.
Mangu, grandson of Jenghiz Khan; khan of the Mongols ca. 1250, **8**, 231.
Manhattan Island, island at mouth of Hudson River, New York State, now a borough of City of New York; Dutch settle on, **23**, 5; Dutch purchase, **23**, 6.
Mania (d. 399 B.C.), widow of Zenis, Greek satrap of Æolis; obtains husband's satrapy from Pharnabazus, **4**, 84; valour and ability of, **4**, 84; assassinated, **4**, 84.
Manichæans, believers in the gnostic religious system of Mani, a Persian (d. 277 A.D.); Theodosius the Great publishes laws against, **10**, 563; see also Bogomiles, Cathares, Paulicians.
Manila, city on the island of Luzon, capital of the Philippine Islands; taken by the English (1762), **20**, 600; taken by Americans (1898), **23**, 488.
Manilius, M., see Nepos, M. Manilius.
Manilius (Manlius, Mallius), Marcus or Caius (ca. 40 A.D.); Roman poet, **6**, 160.
Manin, Daniele (1804–1857), Italian patriot; in struggle for Italian independence, **9**, 601.
Manin, Lodovico, last doge of Venice; deposed (1797), **9**, 554.
Manishtusu (Ma-an-is-tu-iro, Manishtuirba), (3850 B.C.), king of Kish, **1**, 357.
Manitoba, province of the Dominion of Canada; admitted to the confederation (1870), **22**, 343.
Manley, John, see Manly.
Manlii, Roman patrician family; attitude of toward plebeians, **5**, 125.
Manlius (Mallius) Caius, adherent of Cataline; killed (62 B.C.), **5**, 493.
Manlius Capitolinus, Marcus (d. 384 B.C.), Roman consul; legend of saving Capitol from Gauls, **5**, 162, 163; espouses cause of plebeians, **5**, 168; thrown from Tarpeian rock, **5**, 169.
Manlius Imperiosus Torquatus, Titus, Roman soldier; consul (340 B.C.), **5**, 183; condemns son to death, **5**, 183, 184; defeats Latins, **5**, 184–185.
Manlius, L., see Vulso Longus, L. Manlius.
Manly (Manley), John (1733–1793), American colonial privateer; praised by Washington, **23**, 250.
Manna, see Man.
Manneans, see Man.
Manners and Customs, see Social Conditions.
Manners, John (1721–1770), marquis of Granby, English soldier and statesman; resigns from ministry, **20**, 615.
Manners-Sutton, Charles (1755–1828), archbishop of Canterbury; baptises Queen Victoria of England, **21**, 585.
Mannheim, city in Baden, former capital of the Palatinate; razed by French (1688), **11**, 600, 603; taken by French (1794), **14**, 509; retaken by Austrians (1795), **14**, 512; **15**, 280; taken by Archduke Charles (1799), **12**, 475; **17**, 436.
Manning, Thomas (1772–1840), English traveller; first Englishman in Lhasa (1811), **24**, 505.
Mannuki-Babili, prince of Bit-Dakkuri, **1**, 431.
Manny or Mauny, Sir Walter, Lord de Manny (d. 1372), Flemish soldier in English service; leads expedition against Flanders, **11**, 103; rescues Joan de Montfort at siege of Auberoche and Aiguillon, **11**, 112; seeks single combat at Bourg-la-Reine, **18**, 458; campaign in Guienne, **18**, 464; intercedes with Edward III for burghers of Calais, **18**, 466.
Manoncourt, see Sonnini.
Mans, Le, city in France; sacked by John of England (1199), **18**, 330.
Mansel, Philip, English governor of La Rochelle (1372); tricked by mayor, **11**, 152.
Mansell, Sir James, English sailor; fruitless expedition of, against Barbary pirates (1621), **19**, 507.
Mansfeld, Ernst, Count of (1580–1626), German soldier; in Thirty Years' war, **13**, 571; champions Frederick V of Palatinate, **14**, 336–338; **19**, 511; death, **14**, 341.
Mansfeld, Peter Ernst, Count of (1517–1604), German statesman and soldier; member of council in the Netherlands (1576), **13**, 458; imprisoned on suspicion of aiding

Spanish, **13**, 459; in the Netherlands (1588), **13**, 525 seq.; succeeds the duke of Parma (1592), **13**, 528.
Mansfield, David Murray, Viscount Stormont, 2nd Earl of (1727–1796), English statesman; opposes Chatham's motion in the House of Lords (1770), **20**, 614; secretary of state (1780), **20**, 636.
Mansfield, William Murray, 1st Earl of (1705–1793), English jurist; becomes chief justice of the king's bench, **20**, 582; replies to Chatham in parliamentary debate on Wilkes case, **21**, 614; Lord George Gordon tried before, **20**, 636; opinion of James Otis' pamphlet, **23**, 231.
Mansura, town in lower Egypt; battle of (1250), **8**, 436 seq.
Manteo (sixteenth century), North American Indian; accompanies Raleigh to England (1585), **22**, 558; welcomes English to island of Croatan, **22**, 561; made lord of Roanoke (1587), **22**, 561.
Manteuffel, Edwin Hans Karl, Baron of (1809–1885), Prussian soldier; in Austro-Prussian war (1866), **15**, 488, 492; in Franco-Prussian war (1870), **13**, 168, 169, 170, 174; made imperial governor of Alsace-Lorraine (1879), **15**, 535.
Manteuffel, Otto Theodor, Baron (1805–1882) German statesman; made minister of the interior (1848), **15**, 453; becomes minister of foreign affairs (1850), **15**, 457; yields to Austrian demands, **15**, 458; dismissed, (1858), **15**, 474.
Mantinea, city of Arcadia in the Peloponnesus; battle of (362 B.C.), **4**, 191 seq.
Mantua, city in Lombardy, Italy; under rule of dukes of Gonzaga, **9**, 499 seq.; war of Mantuan succession (1628–1630), **9**, 505; besieged by Napoleon, **12**, 430; becomes French possession (1797), **12**, 439; **14**, 513; saved to Austria by General Gorzkowski (1848), **14**, 642.
Mantua, Treaty of (1681), **11**, 594 seq.
Mantua, Dukes of; see Gonzaga.
Manu, ancient mythical divinity of India, the progenitor of mankind and reputed author of the code of Manu; laws of, put into effect, **2**, 527; see also **Manu's Code.**
Manuel (I) Comnenus (ca. 1120–1180), Byzantine emperor 1143–1180; characterisation, **7**, 264 seq.; defeats Sicilian fleet (1146), **9**, 79; negotiates with Conrad III of Germany, **8**, 361; makes peace with Roger II of Sicily, **9**, 80; relations with Servia, **24**, 189; makes alliance with Almeric, king of Jerusalem, **8**, 368; receives Louis VII, king of France, **8**, 361; death, **8**, 372.
Manuel (II) Palæologus (d. 1425), Byzantine emperor 1391–1425; reign of, **7**, 330–336.
Manuel, Pierre Louis (1751–1793), French politician; temporary suspension of, from office, **12**, 256; propositions of, rejected, **12**, 281–282; demands abolition of royalty, **12**, 282.
Manufactures and Industry; Babylonia, **1**, 486–487, 493; China, **24**, 304, 535; Phœnicia, **2**, 334–339; **8**, 475; India, **2**, 521; **22**, 211; influence of the Crusades, **8**, 474–475, 478, 480; Venice, **9**, 307, 315–319; the Guilds in Florence, **9**, 326; decline of Italian industry in seventeenth century, **9**, 524–525; industries in Spain under Arab rule, **8**, 273–275; decline under Philip II, **10**, 263; rise of Flemish manufactures, **13**, 311–312; Flemings in England under Henry II, **18**, 300; mineral industry in England in 1685, **20**, 327–328; Huguenots bring manufactures to England, **11**, 547; repression of Irish woollen manufactures, **21**, 420, 436; the development of Irish linen industry, **21**, 436; the industrial revolution, **21**, 483–485; the growth of English manufactures, **21**, 488; flourishing condition of French industry under Louis XII, **11**, 303; state encouragement under Francis I, **11**, 326–327; industrial reforms of Sully, **11**, 408–409; decline after Henry IV, **11**, 432; the protective policy of Colbert, **11**, 534; industry in Poland, **24**, 47; mineral interests of Prussia, **15**, 242–243; present industrial development in Germany, **15**, 527; progress in Russia in eighteenth century, **17**, 338; industrial development (1875–1897), **17**, 619; Swedish development under Gustavus Adolphus, **16**, 319; Switzerland, **16**, 567; **17**, 14; Belgium under Leopold II, **14**, 58; progress in Cape Colony, **22**, 272; industry in colonial Virginia, **22**, 585; Massachusetts under Charles I, **23**, 112–113; see also **Labour, Trade and Commerce, Tariff.**
Manu's Code, religious books of the Hindus, gathered into a document; chief authority on early Hindu society, **2**, 483, 496; collected under Guptas, **2**, 501; description of, **2**, 508–519, 530–534, 536, 547; see also **Vedas.**
Manuza, see **Othman ben Abi Neza.**
Manzicert, Armenian fortress; battle of (1070), **7**, 254–255.
Maoris, natives of New Zealand of Polynesian stock; description of, **22**, 263, 264.
Maps, invention of, **2**, 303; of Ptolemy, **2**, 303; **22**, 424, 466; in Middle Ages, **22**, 415; dispute of Columbus about, **22**, 424; of Columbus, **22**, 466.
Mar, Earls of, see **Erskine, MacCainech and Stuart.**
Marabastad, town in South Africa; gold discovered near (1871), **22**, 287.
Marat, Jean Paul (1744–1793), French revolutionist; gives warning of king's flight, **12**, 240; accused of sedition, **12**, 252; heads Jacobin faction, **12**, 267; urges war of extermination, **12**, 269; addresses the assembly (1792), **12**, 284–285; opposes the "maximum," **12**, 298; tried and acquitted by revolutionary tribunal, **12**, 300; killed by Charlotte Corday, **12**, 302–303; obsequies of, **12**, 305; characterisation of, **12**, 306–307.
Marathon, plain near Athens, Greece; battle of (490 B.C.), **3**, 272–279; **4**, 634; effect upon Persians, **2**, 611, 613, 614; **3**, 285.

Marboduus (d. 19 A.D.), chief of the Marcomanni; in league against Rome, **6**, 63; surrender and death of, **6**, 76–77.
Marburg, Conference of (1529), **14**, 267.
Marceau, François Séverin des Graviers (1769–1796), French general; on staff of General Jourdan, **12**, 378.
Marcel, Étienne (d. 1358), provost of the Paris merchants 1355–1358; at the head of the town deputies, **11**, 129; leads the bourgeoisie, **11**, 135; death of, **11**, 137; characterisation of, **11**, 137–138.
Marcellinus, Cn. Cornelius Lentulus, Roman consul 56 B.C.; opposes the triumvirate, **5**, 508.
Marcellinus (fourth century A.D.), Roman general and chief minister of the usurper Magnentius; aids Magnentius, **6**, 470; at battle of Mursa, **6**, 472.
Marcellinus (fifth century A.D.), Roman officer; rule of, as governor of Dalmatia, **6**, 611–612.
Marcellus Eprius (d. 79 A.D.), Roman orator; impeaches Thraseas, **6**, 205, 206.
Marcellus, Granius, Roman prætor of Bithynia 15 A.D.; charged with treason, **6**, 143.
Marcellus, Marcus Claudius (ca. 268–208 B.C.), Roman general and statesman; in war with Insubrian Gauls, **5**, 237; in war with Hannibal, **5**, 258–262, 271–273; besieges and captures Syracuse, **5**, 264–266; death of, **5**, 273.
March, Agnes, Countess of Dunbar and, wife of Patrick, earl of March, known as "Black Agnes"; heroic defense of Dunbar (1337), **21**, 136.
March, George Dunbar, 11th Earl of Dunbar and (1338–1420); supports Stuart claim to throne (1371), **21**, 150; massacres English at Roxburgh (1376), **21**, 151; at Chevy Chase, **21**, 157; quarrels with Douglas and submits to English, **21**, 161–162; at battle of Homildon Hill, **21**, 163; apprises Henry IV of Percie's conspiracy, **21**, 166; returns to Scotch allegiance (1409), **21**, 165.
March, Patrick Dunbar, 10th Earl of Dunbar and (1285–1389); harbours Edward II after Bannockburn, **21**, 102; at battle of Dupplin Muir, **21**, 130–131; defends Berwick (1333), **21**, 132; acknowledges Edward III, **21**, 132; returns to Scotch allegiance (1334), **21**, 134; in Moray's rising, **21**, 135–136; at battle of Neville's Cross (1346), **21**, 139–140; opposes David's proposal for succession, **21**, 145.
March, Earls of, see **Mortimer and Edward IV.**
Marchand, Jean Baptiste (1863–), French officer and explorer; at Fashoda, **13**, 198; **24**, 466.
Marche, Jacques II, of Bourbon, Count de la (d. 1438), French adventurer; marries Joanna II of Naples and becomes king (1415), **9**, 235; retires to France, **9**, 235.
Marchfeld, plain in Austria, near Vienna; battle of (1278), **14**, 155.
Marchiali, see **Man with the Iron Mask.**
Marchin (Marsin), Ferdinand, Marshal de (1656–1706), French general; replaces Vendôme, **11**, 617; defeated at Blenheim (1704), **11**, 618; dies, **11**, 621.
Marchisio, Italian mechanic; constructs towers at the siege of Crema (1160), **9**, 51.
March Revolution, popular revolution of 1848 in Austria, **14**, 623–633.
Marcia, daughter of Cordus, saves manuscript of her father's history (25 A.D.), **6**, 146.
Marcia, mistress of Commodus (183–193 A.D.), **6**, 379, 381–382, 385.
Marciano, town in Italy; French partisans defeated by imperialists (1554), **9**, 465.
Marcianus, Byzantine emperor 450–457 A.D., **7**, 60–61; dream concerning Attila, **6**, 594; ratifies election of Avitus, **6**, 603.
Marck, William, Count de la, Dutch nobleman; lays foundation of the Dutch Republic by the capture of Briel (1572), **13**, 428–430; removed from command, **13**, 439.
Marco Kralevitch, king of southern Servia 1371–1394; popularity, **24**, 193.
Marcomanni (Marcomans), German tribe; migration, **6**, 63; league, **6**, 64, 76, 135; war with Romans, **6**, 296–298, 619.
Marcomeres, king of Franks ca. 398 A.D., **7**, 462–463.
Marco Polo, see **Polo, Marco.**
Marcus Aurelius (M. Ælius Aurelius Antoninus) (121–180 A.D.), Roman emperor 161–180 A.D.; adoption, **6**, 287, 290; under instruction of Apollonius, **6**, 291; reign, **6**, 294–306; border wars of, **6**, 296–299; attitude towards Christians, **6**, 302, 324, 325; death, **6**, 304; philosophy of, **6**, 310–311.
Marcus of Cerynea, founder of Achæan League (294 B.C.), **4**, 518.
Marcy, William Learned (1786–1857), American statesman; leader of "Hunker" faction of democratic party in New York state (1848), **23**, 378; candidate for presidential nomination (1852), **23**, 389; secretary of state under Pierce, **23**, 390.
Marczali, Hungarian soldier; in battle of Mohács (1526), **24**, 347.
Mardaites, mountaineers of Lebanon, **7**, 188.
Mardans (Mardi, Mardians), Iranian nomad tribe, **2**, 460, 569, 578, 655.
Mardonius (d. 479 B.C.), Persian commander; invades Greece, **2**, 611; **3**, 266–267, 316, 353–357; advises Xerxes I, **3**, 285–288; at Salamis, **3**, 340; prompts Xerxes' retreat, **3**, 348–350; invades Bœotia, **3**, 358, 359; defeat at Platæa, **3**, 363–373.
Mardontes, Persian admiral in command after Salamis (479 B.C.), **3**, 353; slain at Mycale, **3**, 377.
Marduk (Merodach), in Babylon later identified with Bel, Assyro-Babylonian god; place in Assyrian and in Babylonian hierarchy, **1**, 517, 518; as creator, **1**, 520; identified with Mar, **1**, 313; champion of the gods against chaos, **1**, 316, 521–523; as intercessor, **1**, 524; worshipped in region of Persian Gulf, **1**, 535.
Marduk-apal-iddin, king of Babylonia, **1**, 329, 376; invades Assyria, **1**, 331.
Marduk-balatsu-iqbi, king of Babylonia, **1**, 333; slain, **1**, 389.

Marduk-bel-iddin, see Merodach-baladan.
Marduk-bel-usati, attempts to seize Assyrian throne, 1, 332, 389.
Marduk-bel-usur, king of Sukhi; pays tribute to Shalmaneser II, 1, 389.
Marduk-nadin-akhe, king of Babylonia; attacked by Tiglathpileser I, 1, 329, 378.
Marduk-nadin-shum, king of Assyria ca. 852–840 B.C.; asks aid of Shalmaneser II, 1, 332; defeats Marduk-bel-usati (his brother), 1, 389.
Marduk-shapik-zer-mati, king of Babylonia; considered an independent monarch, 1, 329, 331, 378.
Marduk-ushezib, king of Chaldea, 1, 334.
Mardyke, town in England; capitulates to Cromwell (1657), 20, 170.
Mareb or Arem, early capital of Yemen, 8, 106; inundated, 8, 6, 107; long succession of rulers, 8, 102.
Marengo, a village in Italy; Napoleon defeats Austrians at (1800), 12, 502–504; 14, 532.
Marescot, Armand Samuel (1758–1832), French soldier; in charge of artillery in Napoleon's passage of the Alps, 12, 498.
Maret, Hugues Bernard, duke of Bassano (1763–1839), French diplomat; imprisoned by Austrians, 12, 363; meets Napoleon, 12, 597; in Napoleon's ministry, (1815), 12, 624.
Marfée, La, forest in Champagne, France; battle of (1641), 11, 472.
Margaret (1353–1412), queen of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, daughter of Waldemar IV of Denmark; main treatment, 16, 197–205; opposes guilds, 16, 143; marriage, 16, 120, 184, 195; Sweden, Norway, and Denmark united under, 16, 197; effects Union of Kalmar, 16, 201–205; death, 16, 205.
Margaret, the "Maid of Norway" (1283–1290), queen of Scotland 1286–1290; accession, 21, 55–56, 62; proposed marriage and death, 16, 119; 18, 401; 21, 63.
Margaret, wife of Eric II of Norway; betrothal and marriage (1289), 16, 117, 119.
Margaret (d. 1093), sister of Eadgar Ætheling, wife of Malcom Canmore, king of Scotland; marriage, 18, 178; 21, 24; character sketch, 21, 34; commerce in Scotland and, 21, 123.
Margaret, wife of Alexander III of Scotland, daughter of Henry III of England; marriage (1251), 21, 54; death, 21, 55.
Margaret, daughter of Philip IV of Spain, wife of Emperor Leopold I; marriage (1666), 11, 567.
Margaret, sister of Henry II of France; marriage (1559), 11, 350.
Margaret (thirteenth century), widow of John de Montfort; holds the principality of Tyre, 2, 306.
Margaret, wife of Charles III, king of Naples; becomes regent of Naples for Ladislaus (1386), 9, 234.
Margaret, regent of Netherlands; makes treaty with Gustavus Vasa (1526), 16, 289.
Margaret of Angoulême, or of Valois, or of Alençon, or of Navarre (1492–1549), queen of Navarre, daughter of Charles of Orleans; visits her brother Francis I in his captivity, 11, 321; negotiates for freedom of Francis, 9, 450; writings, 11, 330.
Margaret of Anjou (1430–1482), queen consort of Henry VI, king of England; marriage, 18, 558; character, 18, 561; gives birth to son, Edward, 18, 571; alleged complicity in death of Gloucester, 18, 563; temporary reconciliation with Yorkists, 18, 573; incites her followers to take up arms, 18, 576–577; battle of Mortimer's Cross and after, 18, 577–579; battle of Towton, 18, 580–582; seeks aid in France, 18, 582; flight, 18, 583; reconciliation with Warwick, 18, 589; capture after battle of Tewkesbury, 18, 597; imprisonment, 18, 598, 598 note; released by intervention of Louis XI, 18, 601; see also Wars of the Roses.
Margaret of Austria or of Savoy (1480–1530), regent of Netherlands 1506–1530, daughter of Emperor Maximilian I; betrothed to dauphin Charles, 11, 272, 285; betrothal annulled, 11, 286, 287, 288; marries infante Juan of Spain, 10, 165; 14, 237; regent of Netherlands, 13, 367; negotiates Peace of Cambray, 9, 457; 11, 325; guardian of Margaret of Parma, 13, 387; Henry VII plans to marry, 19, 40 seq.; death, 13, 369 note.
Margaret of Austria, daughter of Charles V; see Margaret of Parma.
Margaret of Burgundy (1446–1503), daughter of Richard, duke of York, sister of Edward IV of England; marriage, 18 585–586; active in Yorkist plot, 19, 22, 22 note.
Margaret of Calais, daughter of Edward III, king of England; birth (1347), 18, 467.
Margaret of Denmark, daughter of Christian I; marries James III of Scotland (1469), 16, 218; 21, 190.
Margaret of Flanders, wife of Baldwin I, emperor of Constantinople; death (1204), 7, 287.
Margaret of Flanders ("Black Margaret"), daughter of Baldwin I, emperor of Constantinople; war with her son, John of Avennes (1252), 13, 293–294.
Margaret of Flanders (fourteenth century), wife of Philip the Bold; marriage, 13, 328, 351.
Margaret of France, see Margaret of Valois.
Margaret of Hainault (d. 1356), wife of emperor of Germany; claims Netherlands at death of her brother William III (1345), 13, 335–336; death, 13, 339.
Margaret of Hungary, joins fourth crusade (1195), 8, 411; marries Boniface II, marquis of Montferrat (1204), 7, 284.
Margaret of Lorraine (seventeenth century), wife of duke of Orleans; marriage, 11, 467.
Margaret of Navarre (d. 1314), queen of Louis X of France; imprisonment and death, 11, 86, 89.
Margaret of Navarre, see Margaret of Angoulême.
Margaret of Parma or Austria (1522–1586), regent of Netherlands 1559–1567, illegitimate daughter of Emperor Charles V;

main treatment, 13, 387–419; early life, 13 387; becomes regent of Low Countries, 10, 24; 13, 388; summons council of state, 13, 397; agrees to abolishment of inquisition, 19, 334; resigns regency, 13, 419; return to Netherlands and final departure for Italy, 13, 486.
Margaret of Pomerania (fourteenth century), regent of Denmark, 16, 174–175.
Margaret (Marguerite) of Provence, wife of Louis IX of France, 11, 64, 65.
Margaret of Savoy, see Margaret of Austria.
Margaret of Scotland (1425?–1445), wife of the dauphin Louis (Louis XI), daughter of James I of Scotland; marriage, 11, 235.
Margaret of Valois or of France (1553–1615), queen of Henry IV of France, daughter of Henry II and Catharine de' Medici; marriage, 11, 367; dissolute life, 11, 409; divorce, 11, 410.
Margaret Plantagenet, see Salisbury.
Margaret Tudor (1489–1541), queen of James IV of Scotland, daughter of Henry VII of England; marries James IV, 21, 208; regent for James V, 21, 227; marries Archibald Douglas, earl of Angus, 21, 227; gives birth to Margaret Douglas (Lady Lennox), 21, 228; denounced by Henry VIII, 21, 230; reconciled to Henry VIII, 19, 88; regains ascendancy, 19, 89; marries Henry Stuart, 21, 232.
Margarita, see Margaret.
Margary, A. R., British consular official; murder of, in China (1875), 24, 553.
Margites, character in a Greek burlesque poem, 4, 266.
Marguerite, see Margaret.
Marguerite, Auguste (1823–), French general; in Franco-Prussian War, 13, 159.
Mari, king of Damascus (eighth century B.C.); surrenders to Assyrians, 1, 390.
Maria I (1734–1816), queen of Portugal; accession, 10, 533; shares government with husband, 10, 534; restores Jesuits to power, 10, 534; government turned over to Dom João, 10, 536; death, 10, 542.
Maria II (Maria da Gloria) (1819–1853), queen of Portugal 1834–1853, daughter of Pedro I of Brazil; accession, 10, 550; reign, 10, 551–556; death, 10, 556.
Maria (fourteenth century), daughter of King Robert of Sicily; celebrated by Boccacio as Fiammetta, 9, 199.
Maria, daughter of Stilicho; weds Honorius (397 A.D.), 6, 543.
Maria Amalia (eighteenth century), daughter of Joseph I of Austria; marries Charles Albert, elector of Bavaria, 14, 425.
Maria Anna, sister of Joseph I of Austria; marries João V of Portugal (1707), 10, 520.
Maria Christina, sister of Emperor Joseph II; governs in Austrian Netherlands, 14, 478–479.
Maria Christina (1806–1878), queen-regent of Spain 1833–1840; in the War of the Christinos and Carlists, 10, 396; regency, 10, 96–99; resigns, 10, 399; negotiates marriage alliances of Spain and France, 13, 77.
Maria Christina (1858–), queen regent of Spain 1885–1902; regency, 10, 418–421.
Maria Elizabeth (eighteenth century), sister of Emperor Charles VI; administration of Netherlands, 14, 40.
Maria Josepha of Bavaria (d. 1767), daughter of Charles VI; marries Emperor Joseph II (1765), 14, 470.
Maria Josepha, queen of Poland, daughter of Joseph I of Austria, and wife of Augustus III; claims to Austrian succession revived, 14, 426.
Maria Leszczynska, see Leczynska.
Maria Louisa (1751–1819), wife of Charles IV of Spain, 10, 333.
Maria Louisa, see Marie Louise.
Maria of Antioch (d. 1183), Byzantine empress, wife of Manuel I, 7, 265, 268–269.
Maria Theresa (1638–1683), queen consort of Louis XIV of France; marriage (1659), 11, 520; dower of, 11, 521; characterisation, 11, 550.
Maria Theresa or Theresia (1717–1780), archduchess of Austria, queen of Hungary and Bohemia, daughter of Emperor Charles VI; main treatment, 14, 424–465; appointed successor to Emperor Charles VI, 14, 423; Europe in league against, 15, 165–169; appoints husband co-ruler, 14, 425; rejects alliance with Frederick II of Prussia, 14, 427; appeals to Hungary, 12, 36; 14, 428; begins first Silesian War with Prussia, 14, 427; accedes to Peace of Breslau, 14, 431; secures imperial crown for her husband, 12, 40; cedes Silesia to Frederick, 12, 42; position of, at end of War of Austrian Succession, 14, 434; makes overtures to France, 12, 70; creates Charles of Lorraine commander-in-chief, 15, 194; rejects peace proposals of Frederick the Great, 15, 203; situation of, at end of Seven Years' War, 15, 227; administration of Belgium, 14, 42; relations with her son Joseph (afterwards Emperor Joseph II), 14, 447–454, 461; policy toward Poland, 14, 453; attitude towards religion, 14, 456; dissolves order of Jesuits, 14, 456; secures appointment of son, Maximilian, as successor to Palatinate, 14, 461; death, 14, 461; estimate of, 14, 461–465.
Maria, see also Marie and Mary.
Mariamne (first century B.C.), wife of Herod I, king of the Jews, 2, 165–167.
Mariandyni, people of Asia Minor, 2, 449; 3, 205.
Marib, see Mareb.
Marie, Pierre Thomas (1797–1870), French politician; becomes member of provisional government (1848), 13, 87.
Marie Antoinette, Josèphe Jeanne (1755–1793), daughter of the emperor Francis I and Maria Theresa, and consort of Louis XVI of France; main treatment, 12, 123–143; 316–324; marriage, 12, 96, 123; early years of, 12, 125; opposition to, on arrival in France, 12, 125, 127; Maria Theresa incensed at, 12, 127, 128;

alienates the people, **12**, 139–143; influence of tastes on French industry, **12**, 140, 141; enmity toward duke of Orleans, **12**, 159; calumnies against, **12**, 142, 143, 189; diamond necklace scandal, **12**, 142, 143; amateur theatricals of, **12**, 141, 142, 184; during attack on palace of Versailles, **12**, 220, 221; flight with Louis from Paris, **12**, 239–244; confined in the Temple, **12**, 289; parting with Louis, **12**, 293; removed to Conciergerie, **12**, 318; separated from her son, **12**, 317; trial, **12**, 318–320; execution, **12**, 321–323; influence over Louis, **12**, 143; person and character, **12**, 125–128, 143, 221, 323, 326.

Marie de Coucy, second wife of Alexander II of Scotland and mother of Alexander III, **21**, 52.

Marie Elenore (1599–1655), daughter of John Sigismund of Brandenburg, and wife of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden; sought in marriage by Gustavus Adolphus, **15**, 111.

Marie Feodorovna (d. 1828), consort of Paul I of Russia, **17**, 443, 444, 508.

Marie Louise (1662–1689), queen of Spain, daughter of Philip of Orleans; marries Charles II of Spain, **10**, 274; **11**, 596.

Marie Louise (1870–1899), daughter of Duke Robert of Parma, wife of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria; marriage (1893), **24**, 185.

Marie Louise or Maria Louisa (1791–1847), daughter of Francis I of Austria, second wife of Napoleon, and duchess of Parma after his downfall; spared by Napoleon in siege of Vienna (1809), **12**, 572; marries Napoleon, **12**, 579, 581; **14**, 562; receives duchies of Parma and Plaisance, **12**, 613; flees from Parma (1831), **9**, 586.

Marie de' Medici, see **Medici, Marie de'.**

Marie, see also **Maria** and **Mary.**

Marienburg, town in Livonia; annexed to Russia (1702), **17**, 268.

Marienburg, town in Prussia; capital of Teutonic Order (1309–1457), **8**, 460.

Marienthal, town in Germany; battle of (1645), **11**, 494.

Marietta, town in Ohio, on Ohio River; first settlement of (1788), **23**, 289.

Marignano or Melegnano, town in northern Italy; battle of (1515), **9**, 441 seq.; **16**, 618.

Marignano or Melegnano, Gian Giacomo, marquis de Medecino (1497–1555), Italian soldier; takes Siena, **9**, 464–465.

Marigny, Enguerrand de (1260–1315), prime minister of France; condemned to death by Philip the Fair, **11**, 89.

Marillac, Louis de (1573–1632), French soldier; in league with Marie de' Medici, **11**, 463; trial and death of, **11**, 464.

Marinus, Carvilius, Roman centurion; proclaimed emperor in Mœsia (249 A.D.), **6**, 413.

Marinus of Tyre (second century A.D.), Greek geographer; first to construct maps mathematically according to latitude and longitude, **2**, 303.

Marinus I, pope, see **Martin II.**

Marinus II, pope, see **Martin III.**

Marion, Francis (1732–1795), American soldier; campaigns in South Carolina, **23**, 274–275.

Maritza, battle of (1371), **24**, 193.

Marius, Caius (ca. 155–86 B.C.), Roman soldier and statesman; main treatment, **5**, 389–432; marriage, **5**, 477; chosen consul, **5**, 390, 394, 402–405; war with Jugurtha, **5**, 391; war with Cimbri, **5**, 394–399; opposes patricians, **5**, 401; in the Social War, **5**, 415–416; rivalry with Sulla, **5**, 420–430; reorganises government, **5**, 430; death and estimates, **5**, 430–432.

Marius, Caius, "the Younger" (109–82 B.C.) nephew and adopted son of Marius; Sulla proscribes, **5**, 424–425; consul (82 B.C.), war with Sulla, **5**, 435; suicide of, **5**, 437.

Marius, M. Aurelius, Roman armourer; proclaimed emperor (267 A.D.), **6**, 419.

Marius and Sulla, War of (88–82 B.C.), **5**, 422–441.

Marj-Dabik, town near Aleppo, Syria; battle of (1516), **24**, 444.

Mark Antony, see **Antony.**

Mark (fourth century), an Egyptian gnostic; makes disciples in Spain (380 A.D.), **10**, 14.

Market Bosworth, see **Bosworth Field.**

Market Place, battle of the (1829), a mob demonstration in Christiania, **16**, 475.

Markham, William (ca. 1635–1704), American colonial governor; agent of William Penn in Pennsylvania, **23**, 33, 38; appointed deputy-governor, **23**, 45.

Marlborough, John Churchill, 1st Duke of (1650–1722), English soldier and statesman; deserts James II (1688), **20**, 409; commands royal guards, **20**, 389; reduces Cork and Kinsale, **20**, 427; first manifestation of great military genius, **20**, 427 note; secret relations with James II, **20**, 431, 433, 439, 441, 455; betrays James II, **20**, 441; made earl of Marlborough, **20**, 423, 441; accused of treason, **20**, 441; William III ignores his treacheries, **20**, 442, 470; commander-in-chief, **14**, 408; **20**, 470; campaign in Flanders, **20**, 471; dissensions with Dutch deputies, **13**, 648; **20**, 475; leader of league against Louis XIV, **11**, 614; **13**, 650, 651; at battle of Donauwörth, **14**, 410; bold descent upon Bavaria, **11**, 617; **20**, 473; at battle of Blenheim, **11**, 618; **14**, 410; **20**, 473; becomes popular hero in Germany, **14**, 410; created duke of Marlborough and prince of the Holy Roman Empire, **11**, 619; **20**, 474; intimacy with Queen Anne, **20**, 470, 473; at battle of Ramillies, **11**, 620; **14**, 412; **20**, 475; captures Namur, **20**, 475; rejects Louis XIV's proposals for peace (1707), **11**, 623; **20**, 476; at battle of Oudenarde, **11**, 623; **14** 414; **20**, 477; takes Lisle (Lille), **20**, 477; at battle of Malplaquet, **11**, 624; **14**, 414; **20**, 477;

passes Villar's fortified lines (1711), **11**, 625; **20**, 486; takes Bouchain, **20**, 486; in English party strife, **20**, 480; machinations of Harley (earl of Oxford) against, **20**, 481–484; treated with indignity, **20**, 485; dismissed from all his employments (1712), **14**, 415; **20**, 486; effect of fall on army, **20**, 488; malignant charges against, **20**, 486, 487; re-appearance in politics, **20**, 494; triumphant entry into London, **20**, 506; reappointed commander-in-chief by George I, **20**, 507; death, **20**, 531; person, character, and genius of, **9**, 614; **11**, 650; **14**, 408; immense income of, **20**, 504; estimate of administration, **20**, 489.

Marlborough, Sarah Jennings, Duchess of (1660–1744), wife of the great duke; aids flight of Princess Anne from London, **20**, 409; intimate relations with Queen Anne, **20**, 470; ascendency over queen, **11**, 614; supplanted by Mrs. Masham, **20**, 481; dismissed from court, **20**, 485; income of, **20**, 504.

Marlowe, Christopher (1564–1593), English dramatist; estimate of, **19**, 464, 467.

Marmington, Lord, see **Wellesley.**

Marmion, William, English nobleman; fights for de Montfort at Lewes (1264), **18**, 381.

Marmont, Auguste Frédéric Louis Viesse de (1774–1852), duke of Ragusa, French soldier; returns to France from French expedition into Egypt (1799), **12**, 481; directs artillery of Napoleon's army in Switzerland (1800), **12**, 498; at battle of Marengo (1800), **12**, 502 seq.; in campaign of Austerlitz (1805), **17**, 447; administration of, in Dalmatia (1807), **17**, 462; at battle of Wagram (1809), **12**, 574; succeeds Massena (1811), **10**, 358; **12**, 582; defeated at Salamanca (1812), **10**, 365; **12**, 588; concludes capitulation of Paris (1814), **17**, 488; commands government forces in July revolution of 1830, **13**, 46.

Marmousets, nickname for ministers of Charles VI of France, **11**, 160.

Marna, Phœnician god, **2**, 343.

Marnix, John van (sixteenth century), lord of Toulouse, Dutch soldier; in rebellion of 1566, **13**, 409.

Marnix, Philip van, see **Sainte Aldegonde.**

Marolles, General de (d. 1855), French soldier; killed at Sebastopol, **17**, 582.

Maron, a Spartan; bravery at Thermopylæ, **3**, 326.

Maronites, Syrian people; origin, **7**, 188.

Maro-sar, Hittite king, **1**, 143–144.

Marot, Clément (1495–1544), French writer, **11**, 330.

Marozia (d. before 945 A.D.), daughter of Theodora "the Elder"; career, **7**, 592–593; **8**, 581–582.

Marpesia, queen of Amazons, **2**, 440.

Marquette, Jacques (1637–1675), French Jesuit, missionary and explorer; explorations in America, **23**, 72–74.

Marrast, Armand (1801–1852), French statesman; after revolution of 1848, **13**, 86.

Marriage Laws and Customs:
- Austria: mixed marriages in, **14**, 168.
- Babylonia: **1**, 477, 505–508.
- Chinese: **24**, 235–236.
- Denmark: restrictions removed (1770), **16**, 416.
- Egypt: **1**, 214, 224.
- England: in ancient Britain, **18**, 3; feudal regulation of marriage, **18**, 427; Hardwicke's Marriage Act (1753), **20**, 572; "Fleet marriages," **20**, 573; Deceased Wife's Sister Act (1907), **21**, 684.
- France: divorce abolished (1816), **13**, 18, 201.
- Germany: (ancient), **18**, 34; (modern); introduction of civil marriages, **15**, 534.
- Greek: **3**, 133–135, 216, 474–476.
- India: **2**, 488, 518–519, 544.
- Indian (American): **22**, 509.
- Ireland: in pre-Norman period, **21**, 360–361.
- Jews: **2**, 208.
- Nepaulese: **24**, 511.
- Parthia: **8**, 49.
- Persia: laws of Zoroaster, **2**, 637–638.
- Rome: earliest form, **5**, 118; religious superstitions concerning, **5**, 123; laws of the Twelve Tables on, **5**, 138; in second century B.C., **5**, 349; ceremonies of, **6**, 349–350; under Augustus, **6**, 354–355; laws of Majorian on, **6**, 607.
- Scandinavia: polygamy in, **16**, 86.
- Spain: in sixteenth century, **10**, 264.
- Tibet: **24**, 507 and note.
- United States: sanctity of marriage among New England Puritans, **22**, 650.
- Visigoths: **10**, 33.

Marroquin, José Manuel, president of Colombia (1900), **23**, 603.

Marrucinians, ancient tribe of Italy, **5**, 49, 179.

Mars, Greek god of war; Scythians worship, **2**, 406–407; Amazons worship, **2**, 445; father of Romulus, **5**, 61–62, 68; worshipped under form of a lance, **5**, 353.

Marsaglia, town in Belgium; battle of (1693), **9**, 508; **11**, 606.

Marschall, Von, minister of duchy of Nassau; disciple of Metternich, **15**, 379.

Marschall von Bieberstein, Baron; see **Bieberstein, Marschall von.**

Marsden, Samuel (1764–1838), English clergyman; establishes first mission in New Zealand (1814), **22**, 259.

Marseillaise, La, patriotic French hymn by Rouget de Lisle (1792), **12**, 260.

Marseilles, seaport of southern France; besieged by Emperor Charles V (1536), **14**, 274; aroused by Barbaroux (1792), **12**, 259–260; revolt at (1848), **13**, 103.

Marseillese, a French revolutionary band led by Barbaroux; formation of (1792), **12**, 259–260; capture the Tuileries, **12**, 262; massacre prisoners, **12**, 272.

Marshal, Richard, see **Pembroke, Earl of.**

Marshal, William, see **Pembroke, Earl of.**

Marshall, Humphrey (1812–1872), American Confederate general; at battle of Prestonburg, **23**, 425.

Marshall, John (1755–1835), American statesman and jurist; envoy to France (1797), **23**, 313; Burr brought to trial before (1807), **23**, 320.
Marsi, German tribe; wars with Romans, **6**, 66–68, 71, 75.
Marsians, ancient tribe of Italy; origin, **5**, 49; war with Rome, **5**, 193, 412–419, 450.
Marsic War, see Social War.
Marsiglio of Padua (d. 1328), Italian writer, **14**, 175 note.
Marsin, see Marchin.
Mars-la-Tour, town in western France; battle of (1870), **13**, 154.
Marson, Ari, Icelandic hero; voyage of, **22**, 402.
Marston Moor, a plain in Yorkshire, England; battle of (1644), **20**, 24, 24 note; **21**, 294.
Marsyas, in Greek mythology a Phrygian flute player; competes with Apollo, **3**, 294.
Martaban, a fortress in British Burma; British take (1852), **22**, 160.
Martial, Marcus Valerius (43–ca. 104 A.D.), a Latin poet; born in Spain, **10**, 9.
Martial, Roman officer of the guards; kills Caracalla (217 A.D.), **6**, 393.
Martignac, Jean Baptiste Sylvère Gaye, Viscount (1776–1832), French statesman; ministry of (1828), **13**, 39–41.
Martimprey, Edmond Charles Count de (1808–1883), French general; at siege of Sebastopol (1855), **17**, 583.
Martin I (d. 655 A.D.), pope 649–653 A.D.; deposed by Constans II, **7**, 183–184; **8**, 540–541.
Martin II or Marinus I, pope 882–884 A.D., **8**, 577.
Martin III or Marinus II, pope 942–946 A.D., **8**, 582.
Martin IV (Simon de Brion) (1210–1285), pope 1281–1285; excommunicates Michael VIII, **7**, 313, 316–317; election of, **8**, 617; **9**, 113.
Martin V (Otto Colonna) (d. 1431), pope 1417–1431; elected by council of Constance, **8**, 635; opposes church reform, **8**, 637; enmity to Florence, **9**, 286; forbids slave trade, **9**, 321; sanctions marriage of John of Bavaria, **13**, 342.
Martin, Don (d. 1410), king of Aragon; succeeds Juan I, **10**, 105–106; unites Aragon and Sicily, **10**, 105.
Martin, duke of Austrasia (679 A.D.), **7**, 482–483.
Martin, Luther (1744–1826), American lawyer and statesman; opposition of, to adoption of Federal constitution, **23**, 293.
Martinesti, see Rimnik.
Martinique, an island of the West Indies; lost by France, and restored (1763), **12**, 79; battle of (naval) (1782), **20**, 639.
Martinovics, Ignatius Joseph (eighteenth century), Hungarian conspirator; character of, **14**, 510.
Martyr, Peter, see Peter Martyr (Pietro Vermigli).
Marx, Karl (1818–1883), German Socialist; founds International Association in London (1864), **15**, 500; **13**, 220.
Mary I (Mary Tudor) "Bloody Mary" (1516–1558), queen of England, daughter of Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon; main treatment, **19**, 233–266; person of, **10**, 235; **19**, 243; parliament illegitimatises, **19**, 144; reconciled to Henry VIII, **19**, 177; accession, **19**, 232; exultation in Rome on accession, **19**, 234; matrimonial projects of, **19**, 236; overtures to marriage with Philip of Spain, **19**, 236, 237; marriage of, with James V of Scotland sought by Henry VIII, **21**, 234; courageous conduct in Wyatt's Rebellion, **19**, 237, 238; signs Lady Jane Grey's death warrant, **19**, 238, 239; imprisons Elizabeth, **19**, 241–243; marries Philip II, **10**, 233, 234; **11**, 346; **19**, 243; expectation of an heir, **10**, 235; **19**, 245; reunites English Church to Rome, **19**, 244; relations with Irish Catholics, **21**, 403, 404; inaugurates policy of planting English colonists in Ireland, **21**, 405, 406; persecutions of Protestants under, **19**, 246–259, 262; furthers Philip's projects, **19**, 259, 260; arbitrary taxation of, **10**, 235; **19**, 260; unpopularity of, **10**, 235; **19**, 261; death, **19**, 261; estimates of her character, **19**, 262–266; **10**, 235.
Mary II (1662–1694), queen of England, daughter of James II, and wife of William of Orange; main treatment of, **20**, 420–448; marries William of Orange, **11**, 588; **13**, 581, 640; declared joint sovereign of England, **20**, 415; attitude toward her father, **20**, 428, 488; reprints James II's manifesto, **20**, 434; invested with administration during William's absence, **20**, 428; tactful treatment of suspected naval officers, **20**, 435; death, **20**, 447; William's affection for, **20**, 448, 469; character, capacity, and popularity of, **20**, 429, 447, 448, 468.
Mary Queen of Scots (Mary Stuart) (1542–1587), daughter of James V of Scotland and Mary of Guise; main treatment, **19**, 292–381; **21**, 226–266; birth, **19**, 195; **21**, 235; betrothed to dauphin, Francis II, **11**, 341; **19**, 221; marries dauphin, **21**, 246; ascends French throne, **21**, 253; as queen of France, **11**, 352; early rivalry with Elizabeth, **19**, 282–283, 286–289; claim of, to throne of England, **19**, 283; **21**, 254; returns to Scotland, **11**, 356; **19**, 289–290; **21**, 262–263; religion of, **19**, 293; **21**, 263; marries Lord Darnley, **19**, 302; **21**, 265; suitors of, **19**, 299; revolt of James Murray against, **19**, 302; quarrels with Darnley, **19**, 303–304; **21**, 266; gives birth to James Stuart, **19**, 304; **21**, 266; alleged part in murder of Darnley, **19**, 305–309; **21**, 266; marries Bothwell, **19**, 309–311; **21**, 266; insurrection against, **19**, 312–314; **21**, 266; resigns crown in favour of James VI, **19**, 314; defeated at battle of Langside, **19**, 315–316; flees to England, **19**, 315–318; charged with murder of Darnley, **19**, 319–322; estimates of her guilt, **19**, 322–327; imprisoned in Bolton Castle, **19**, 317; plot

for restoration, **19**, 338; efforts of English Protestants against, **19**, 348–349; appeals to Elizabeth, **19**, 357–358; connection with Babington conspiracy, **19**, 362; appearance in later years, **19**, 363; trial and condemnation, **19**, 363–371; will of, **21**, 267; execution, **11**, 385; **19**, 372–375; **21**, 280; estimates of, **19**, 377–381; **21**, 269.
Mary, daughter of Isabella and Conrad; becomes queen of Jerusalem (1217), **8**, 422; marries Jean de Brienne, **8**, 423.
Mary (1505–1558), daughter of Philip the Handsome, wife of Louis II of Hungary; regent of Netherlands for Charles V, **13**, 369 note, 387.
Mary of Burgundy (1457–1482), daughter of Charles the Bold; disagreement concerning marriage of, **11**, 268–269; **13**, 359–360; grants Great Privilege (1477), **13**, 362 seq.; marries Maximilian, afterwards emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, **11**, 269; **13**, 363; **14**, 222.
Mary of Guelders, queen of James II of Scotland, niece of Philip the Good of Burgundy; marriage (1449), **21**, 184; as queen-regent, **21**, 189; feud with Archbishop Kennedy, **21**, 189; death, **21**, 189.
Mary of Lorraine or Guise (1515–1560), sister of Francis of Guise and the cardinal of Lorraine, and mother of Mary Queen of Scots; marries James V of Scotland (1538), **21**, 235; quells opposition to marriage of daughter Mary to dauphin of France, **21**, 244, 245; as regent of Scotland, **21**, 245; strife with religious reformers, **21**, 248–253; furthers her brothers' schemes, **21**, 248, 253, 254, 256; deprived of regency, **21**, 253; death, **21**, 256; character and talents of, **21**, 244, 251, 252, 256.
Mary Adelaide of Savoy (d. 1711), duchess of Burgundy, **11**, 625.
Mary Tudor or Mary of France (1496–1533), daughter of Henry VII of England; marries Louis XII of France, **11**, 304; **19**, 71; marries Charles Brandon, **19**, 72; right of her heirs to succession to throne, **19**, 226, 227.
Mary, see also Maria and Marie.
Marye's Heights, see Fredericksburg, battle of.
Maryland, state of the United States; Charles I grants to Lord Baltimore (1632), **22**, 599; made first proprietary colony, **22**, 599; St. Mary's settled (1634), **22**, 600; first assembly convened (1635), **22**, 601; trouble with Clayborne (1634–1638), **22**, 601; Indian War (1642), **22**, 602; Clayborne and Ingle's Rebellion (1645–1646), **22**, 602; Act of Toleration passed (1649), **22**, 602–603; authority of the Commonwealth established (1652–1658), **22**, 605–608; Act of Toleration repealed (1654), **22**, 607; proprietary government restored (1658), **22**, 608; from the Restoration to the Revolution (1660–1688), **23**, 136–137; boundary disputes over Delaware (1672), **23**, 27; sends representatives to first congress of American colonies (1690), **23**, 163; John Coode's (Cooke's) rebellion (1691), **23**, 137; Sir Edmund Andros appointed governor (1691), **23**, 137; Episcopal Church established in (1692), **23**, 138; proprietary government restored (1716), **23**, 138; in the French and Indian Wars, **23**, 168, 186, 188; opposes aggressions of British government (1769), **23**, 236; in Revolutionary War, **23**, 278; congress meets at Annapolis (1783), **23**, 282; proposes constitutional convention (1787), **23**, 290; adopts Federal Constitution (April 28th, 1788), **23**, 293; in the War of 1812, **23**, 336; panic of 1842, **23**, 365; first bloodshed of Civil War in Baltimore (1861), **23**, 420; Lee attempts invasion (1862), **23**, 433.
Masaccio, Tommaso Guidi (1401–ca. 1429), Italian painter; Cosmo de' Medici patronises, **9**, 360.
Masæsylians, Numidian tribe; alliance with Romans (206 B.C.), **5**, 281; vanquished by Scipio Africanus (201 B.C.), **5**, 295.
Masaniello (Tommaso Aniello) (1622–1647), Neapolitan insurrectionist, **9**, 488.
Mascames, Persian governor of Doriscus 480 B.C., **3**, 315; successfully resists Greeks, **3**, 403.
Mascara, town in Algiers; captured by French (1835), **13**, 68.
Mascarenhas, see Réunion.
Mascarenhas, José, see Aveiro.
Mascarenhas, Pedro, Portuguese navigator; discovers Mascarenhas Island (also called Réunion and Isle de Bourbon) (1513), **10**, 486.
Mascezel (d. ca. 398 A.D.), African prince; as Roman ally, conquers barbarians (397 A.D.), **6**, 542; death, **6**, 543.
Maser (Maserfeld), place in England; battle (642 A.D.), **18**, 51.
Masham, Lady (Abigail Hill) (d. 1734), friend of Queen Anne; supplants duchess of Marlborough (ca. 1707), **20**, 481, 485.
Mashauasha (Maxyes), Libyan tribe; location, **1**, 85; in army of Ramses II, **1**, 144; invade Egypt (thirteenth century B.C.), **1**, 163, 168–169; form corps of mercenaries called Ma, **1**, 169, 172.
Masinissa (ca. 238–149 B.C.), Numidian king; becomes ally of Rome, **5**, 281–282; aids Scipio in second Punic War, **5**, 284–285; proclaimed king of Numidia, **5**, 286; at battle of Zama, **5**, 287–291; conquers Carthaginians, **2**, 324–325; **5**, 304–305; death, **5**, 308.
Masistes (d. 479 B.C.), Persian prince, brother of Xerxes; commands Persian forces on Xerxes' march, **3**, 317; Artayntes attempts to assassinate, **3**, 377–378.
Masistius or Macistius (d. 479 B.C.), Persian cavalry commander; death, **3**, 360–361.
Maslama (eighth century A.D.), brother of Caliph Walid; invades Asia Minor, **8**, 183–185.

Mason, Charles (1730–1787), English astronomer; surveys Mason and Dixon's Line, **23**, 43.
Mason, George (1725–1792), American politician; refuses to sign Federal Constitution, **23**, 293.
Mason, James Murray (1798–1871), American politician; Confederate commissioner to England and France; seized on steamship *Trent*, **21**, 631; **23**, 424.
Mason, John (1586–1635), American colonial statesman, founder of New Hampshire; receives, with Gorges, grant of land between Merrimac and Kennebec rivers (1622), **22**, 636; divides grant with Gorges, naming his share New Hampshire (1635), **22**, 636; death, **23**, 111.
Mason, John (1600–1672), American colonial soldier; destroys Pequots, **23**, 106.
Mason, John Young (1799–1859), American politician and diplomat; as American minister to France assists in drawing up Ostend Manifesto (*q. v.*), **23**, 393.
Mason and Dixon's Line, see **Mason, Charles.**
Masonic Lodges, see **Freemasonry.**
Masos (eleventh century), a Pole; revolt of, in Poland, **24**, 13; Casimir I of Poland defeats, **24**, 15.
Maspero, Gaston Camille Charles (1846–), French Egyptologist, **1**, 253.
Maspians, Iranian tribe, **2**, 569, 578.
Massachusetts, state of the United States; Gosnold establishes colony on Elizabeth Islands (1602), **22**, 564–565; settlement of Plymouth (1620), **22**, 614, 622–630; colony of Weymouth established (1622), **22**, 632; democratic character of government of Plymouth, **22**, 635); Massachusetts Bay Colony (Salem and Boston) (1628), **22**, 640–643; Massachusetts Bay Company's Charter, transferred to colony (1629), **22**, 643; John Winthrop joins Bay Colony (1629), **22**, 644 seq.; governorship of Winthrop, **22**, 646 seq.; Harvard College established (1636), **22**, 648; free public school system organised, **22**, 648; Roger Williams in, **23**, 91–95; Roger Williams banished from (1635), **23**, 95; governorship of Sir Harry Vane (1636–1637), **23**, 99–102; banishment of Anne Hutchinson (1637), **23**, 103; struggle with Charles I (1634–1643), **23**, 109–113; joins New England Confederacy (1643), **23**, 114; coinage of "pine-tree shillings" (1652), **23**, 116; under the Commonwealth (1649–1660), **23**, 115–117; Quaker persecution in (1656–1660), **23**, 117–119; Declaration of Rights (1661), **23**, 140; Charles II confirms charter, but requires oaths of allegiance and toleration (1662), **23**, 141; conflicts with neighbouring colonies (1663–1664), **23**, 143; in conflict with royal commissioners (1664–1666), **23**, 143–145; King Philip's War (1675–1676), **23**, 146–149; charter declared forfeited (1684), **23**, 150; Sir Edmund Andros becomes governor (1686), **23**, 156; overthrow and imprisonment of Andros in (1689), **23**, 160; William and Mary proclaimed in (1689), **23**, 169; sends delegates to first congress of American colonies (1690), **23**, 162; Massachusetts Bay, Maine, and Plymouth united under provincial charter (1692), **23**, 170–171; Salem witchcraft delusion in (1692–1693), **23**, 171–173; governorships of Phips, Bellamont, and Dudley (1694–1715), **23**, 177–178; equips expedition to capture Port Royal (1690), **23**, 186–187; French assert claims on coast of (1698), **23**, 81; in Queen Anne's War (1702–1713), **23**, 191; assists in capture of Louisburg (1745), **23**, 196–197; opposition in, to Stamp Act (1765), **23**, 231–233; opposition to Treason Act (1769), **23**, 235; Boston Massacre (1770), **23**, 236–237; Boston Tea Party (1774), **23**, 238; Boston Port Bill (1774), **23**, 239–240; charter annulled (1774), **23**, 239; organises militia (1774), **23**, 241; state government formed (1775), **23**, 254; battles of Lexington and Concord (1775), **23**, 241–242; battle of Bunker Hill (1775), **23**, 246–247; siege of Boston (1775–1776), **23**, 248, 250–251; influence on revolution, **23**, 121 note; cedes claim to western territory to United States government (1785), **23**, 289; Shay's Rebellion (1786–1787), **23**, 287; Bill of Rights, abolition of slavery (1780–1783), **23**, 290; ratifies Federal constitution (January, 1788), **23**, 293; in War of 1812, **23**, 337; sends delegation to Hartford Convention (1814), **23**, 338; capture of Shadrach, runaway slave, in Boston (1851), **23**, 388; election of 1855, **23**, 396; 6th Massachusetts regiment attacked by mob in Baltimore (1861), **23**, 420.
Massachusetts Bay, colony founded at Salem, Massachusetts (1628); foundation, **22**, 640–643; incorporated with Plymouth, **23**, 170-171; see also **Massachusetts.**
Massachusetts Bay Company, English colonising company chartered in 1629; formation, **22**, 639–640, 641; lays claim to Maine (1652), **22**, 638; founds colony at Salem (1629), **22**, 643; charter transferred to Massachusetts (1629), **22**, 643–644.
Massacres:
Acre, Syria (1191), **18**, 312.
Amboyna, Molucca Islands (1623), **13**, 572 note.
Berwick, Scotland (1296), **18**, 407; **21**, 65, 65 note.
Béziers, France (1209), **8**, 462; **11**, 53.
Boston, Massachusetts (March 5th, 1770), **23**, 236–237.
Boulevard Massacre, Paris, France (December 4th, 1851), **13**, 116–120.
Boxer Massacres, China, **24**, 567.
Bruges Matins, Flanders (1302), **13**, 316–317.
Bulgarian Atrocities (1876), **24**, 178.
Cawnpore, India (1857), **22**, 177–182.
Deerfield, Massachusetts (1704), **23**, 191.
Drogheda, Ireland (1649), **20**, 97 seq.; **21**, 423.

Dundee (1651), **20**, 121.
Faenza, Italy (1376), **9**, 248.
Fort William Henry, New York (1757), **23**, 214, 214 note.
French Fury, Antwerp, Belgium (1583), **13**, 496.
Glencoe, Scotland (1692), **21**, 312–315.
Haverhill, Massachusetts (1708), **23**, 192.
Janissaries, Turkey (1826), **24**, 425.
Jews, Egypt, Syria, etc. (62 A.D.), **2**, 178–179; Rhine cities (1096), **8**, 338–339; York, England (1190), **18**, 308–309.
Kabul (1841), **22**, 140.
Magdeburg, Germany (1631), **14**, 351.
Mamelukes in Egypt (1811), **24**, 450.
Manchester, England (1819), **21**, 509–510.
Moriscos, Spain (1568), **10**, 250.
Novgorod, Russia (1569), **17**, 205.
Patna (1763), **22**, 68.
Platæa, Greece (427 B.C.), **3**, 560.
Pottawottomie, Kansas (1856), **23**, 398.
St. Augustine, Florida (1565), **22**, 549–551.
St. Bartholomew, Paris (August 27th, 1572), **11**, 374–377.
St. Brice's Day, England (November 13th, 1002), **18**, 114–115.
Salmon Falls, New Hampshire (1690), **23**, 186.
Schenectady, New York (1690), **23**, 185.
September Massacres, Paris (September 2nd, 1792), **12**, 270–278; **21**, 452.
Sicilian Vespers, Sicily (1282), **9**, 113.
Sinigaglia, Italy (1502), **9**, 429.
Smerwick, Ireland (1580), **21**, 410–411.
Stockholm, Sweden (1520), **16**, 231–233.
Strelitz, The, Russia (1698), **17**, 265.
Tuileries, Paris (August 10th, 1792), **12**, 260–265.
Veronese Easter (1797), **12**, 442.
Wallachian Vespers (1594), **24**, 139.
Massagetæ, nomadic Scythian tribe; origin, **2**, 444; defeat Cyrus of Persia (529 B.C.), **2**, 593–596.
Massasoit (ca. 1580–1661), a chief of the Wampanoag Indians in Massachusetts and Rhode Island (U. S. A.); concludes treaty with Plymouth settlers, **22**, 631; reveals Indian plot, **22**, 632; welcomes Roger Williams, **23**, 96.
Massawa, town in the Sudan, Egypt; Italy occupies (1885), **9**, 632.
Masséna, André, duke of Rivoli and prince of Essling (1758–1817), French marshal; at battle of Loano, **12**, 409; serves under Napoleon in Italy, **12**, 424–427, 433, 438–439, 470, 471; victorious at Zürich, **12**, 475; **17**, 435; defends Genoa, **12**, 500; in Austrian campaign (1809), **12**, 572–574; **14**, 554; in the Peninsula campaign, **10**, 352, 353, 357, 541; **12**, 582.
Massey, Sir Edward (ca. 1619–ca. 1674), English general; at battle of Worcester, **20**, 108.
Massiva, a Numidian prince, grandson of Masinissa; Jugurtha murders (110 B.C.), **5**, 386, 387.
Massud, Seljuk sultan (ca. 1136), grandson of Malik Shah; authority lost over Abbasid caliphs, **8**, 227.
Massylians, western Numidians, friendly to Rome in second Punic War (206 B.C.), **5**, 281.
Mastanabal, son of Masinissa; chief judge of Numidia (148 B.C.), **5**, 308, 383.
Mastor, Roman slave; engaged to kill Hadrian (138 A.D.), **6**, 287.
Masu, a people of Asia Minor; Hittite relations with (ca. 1365 B.C.), **1**, 142, 144.
Masud, Arab ruler of India; succeeds Mahmud the Ghaznevid (1028), **8**, 224; repulsed by Seljuk Turks, **8**, 224.
Masulipatam, city in British India; taken by the English (1759), **22**, 62.
Matabeleland, region in South Africa, north of the Transvaal; Cecil Rhodes terminates rebellion in (1896), **22**, 273–274.
Matchin, town in Bulgaria; battle of (1791), **17**, 410.
Maternus, a Roman soldier; revolt and execution (187 A.D.), **6**, 380.
Maternus, Curiatius, Roman poet (ca. 60 A.D.); epigrams and tragedies of, **6**, 345–346.
Maternus, Friarius, Roman senator 193 A.D., refuses imperial crown, **6**, 383.
Mathematics, progress of, in Alexandria under Ptolemies, **4**, 606–607; discoveries of Archimedes (ca. 212 B.C.), **5**, 264, 265; Arabian knowledge of, **8**, 278; invention of logarithms (1614), **21**, 289.
Mather, Cotton (1663–1728), American Congregational clergyman; in Antinomian controversy, **23**, 100–101; in witchcraft trials, **23**, 172–177.
Mather, Increase (1639–1723), American colonial clergyman; arrives in Massachusetts, **22**, 647; goes to England to protest against tyranny of Andros, **23**, 159.
Mathgamain (Mahon) (d. 976), king of Ireland; struggle with Danes, **21**, 350; death of, **21**, 351.
Matho (d. 215 B.C.), Libyan soldier; revolts against Carthage (218 B.C.), **5**, 233; death, **5**, 234.
Matilda (d. 1083), queen of William the Conqueror; marriage, **13**, 289, 311; joins him in England, **18**, 176; crowned, **18**, 176; aids Robert, **18**, 192; death, **18**, 195.
Matilda (1156–1189), daughter of Henry II of England; marries Henry, duke of Saxony and becomes progenitor of present royal family of Great Britain, **18**, 289.
Matilda or Maud (1102–1167), empress of Germany, and queen of England, daughter of Henry I of England; marries emperor of Germany, **18**, 236; declared heir to throne, **18**, 239; marries Geoffrey Plantagenet, **18**, 240; gives birth to the future Henry II, **18**, 240; obstacles to accession, **18**, 241; in civil war with Stephen, **18**, 247–254; captures and imprisons Stephen, **18**, 248; attempted coronation, **18**, 249; driven from London, **18**, 250; besieged in Oxford, **18**, 252; leaves England, **18**, 252.
Matilda or Maud (1080–1118), daughter of Malcolm III, king of Scotland, and Saint Margaret; marries Henry I of England, **18**, 229; death of (1118), **18**, 236.

Matilda or **Maud**, English wife of David I, king of Scotland 1093–1124, **21**, 36.
Matilda (1046–1115), countess of Tuscany; aids Gregory VII, **7**, 649; incurs enmity of Germany, **7**, 654; bequeaths all to the holy see, **7**, 658; extent of dominions, **8**, 600; death ends Tuscan supremacy, **9**, 38.
Matinu-Baal, see Mettenbaal.
Matius, Caius (Calvena) (ca. 90–40 B.C.), Roman knight and Epicurean philosopher; friend of Cæsar (46 B.C.), **5**, 576; attachment to Cæsar's memory, **5**, 602.
Mattaki, caliph of Baghdad 940-944; reign, **8**, 219; death, **8**, 220.
Mattan (d. 836 B.C.), high priest of Baal; death, **2**, 111.
Mattaniah, see Zedekiah.
Mattathias (d. 166 B.C.), Hebrew high priest and father of the Maccabees; leads orthodox Jews into wilderness, **2**, 145, 147; resists Antiochus, **4**, 560; death, **2**, 148.
Matthews, Samuel (d. 1660), governor of Virginia 1658–1660; administration of, **22**, 596–597.
Matthews, Stanley (1824–1889), American jurist; supports Liberal Republican movement (1872), **23**, 469.
Matthias, Byzantine emperor 1354–1357; accession, **7**, 329.
Matthias (1557–1619), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 1612–1619; reign, **14**, 327–328.
Matthias (I) Corvinus, "the Great" (1443–1490), king of Hungary 1458–1490; conquests in Germany, **14**, 221; relations with Swiss, **16**, 605; claims to be suzerain of Moldavia, **24**, 134; death, **14**, 222.
Matthias, Archduke, brother of Emperor Rudolf II; offered governorship of Netherlands (1577), **13**, 468; reign, **13**, 469, 471, 489.
Maubeuge, French fort in north of France; battle of (1814), **12**, 617.
Maud, see **Matilda**.
Maula Abd el-Malik, see **Mulai Moloch**.
Maupeau, René Nicolas Charles (1688–1775), French statesman; first president of Paris parliament 1743–1768, **12**, 94; influence of, on politics, **12**, 104 seq.; policy of, **12**, 97 seq.; displaced, **12**, 128.
Maupertius, Pierre Louis Moreau de (1698–1759), French mathematician; expedition of, to Arctic regions, **12**, 122; summoned to Berlin by Frederick the Great, **15**, 157.
Maurepas, Jean Frédéric Philippe, Count of (1701–1781), French statesman; minister of marine, **12**, 45; exiled by Louis XV, **12**, 56; recalled by Louis XVI, **12**, 124; policy of, **12**, 128; death of, **12**, 137.
Maurevert or Maurevel, Charles de Louviers de (1530–1572); attempts assassination of Coligny, **11**, 369.
Maurice (Flavius Tiberius Mauricius) (ca. 539–602), Byzantine emperor 582–602; main treatment, **7**, 142–153; early life and character, **7**, 142; relations with Venice, **9**, 26; war with Persians, **7**, 143–147; war with Avars, **7**, 147–150; rebellion against, **7**, 151–152; murder of, **7**, 153.
Maurice, Prince (d. 1652), son of Frederick V, Elector Palatine; joins Rupert in mutiny against Charles I, **20**, 39; death, **20**, 123.
Maurice of Dessau, Prince, in Seven Years' War, **15**, 196.
Maurice (1521–1553), duke of Saxony, son of Henry the Pious; war with Ernst, duke of Brunswick and Goslar, **14**, 282; character, **14**, 291; seizes greater part of electorate of Saxony, **14**, 297; ally of Charles V against Smalkaldic League, **14**, 291, 298 seq.; made elector of Saxony (1547), **14**, 301; forms alliance against Charles V, **14**, 308–309; war with Charles V, **14**, 309 seq.; makes peace (Treaty of Passau) with Charles V, **14**, 311; war with Albert of Brandenburg, **14**, 311 seq.; death, **14**, 312.
Maurice (1567–1625), prince of Orange and count of Nassau, stadholder of the Seven United Provinces of Netherlands 1587–1625; main treatment, **13**, 522–573; earl of Leicester attempts to seize, **13**, 523; takes Breda, **13**, 526; military genius, **13**, 527–528; takes Groningen, last stronghold of the Spaniards, **13**, 529; routs Spaniards at Turnhout (1597), **13**, 530–531; gets possession of the forts of Crèvecœur and St. Andrew, **13**, 534; invades Flanders, **13**, 534–535; defeats Spaniards at Nieuport, **13**, 535–537; returns to Holland, **13**, 538; fights indecisive battle near Ruhrort, **13**, 540–541; reluctant to conclude peace, **13**, 544, 547; in power, **13**, 553; in Arminian controversy, **13**, 554–555; refuses crown of Netherlands, **13**, 557; feud with Olden-Barneveld, **13**, 557; makes changes in municipal councils, **13**, 562; defeats Spinola at end of the truce, **13**, 571; death of, **13**, 573.
Maurice (d. 1107), bishop of London; crowns Henry I, **18**, 228.
Maurice of Saxony, see **Saxe, Marshal de**.
Mauritius, island in the Indian Ocean, formerly Isle de France; French colonisation of, **22**, 45.
Maurocordatos or Mavrocordatos, Constantine (d. 1730), first Fanariot ruler of Wallachia; reign of, **24**, 145.
Mauromichales or Mavromichales, George, known also as **Pietro Bey** (1775–1848), member of the Mainote family of patriots; in Greek War of Liberation, **24**, 231; murders President Capo d'Istria of Greece (1831), **24**, 235.
Maurya, East Indian dynasty (312–178 B.C.), **2**, 494, 498, 500, 505.
Mausolus (d. ca. 353 B.C.), king of Caria; power of, **2**, 417; tomb, **2**, 417.
Maverick, Samuel (ca. 1602–1670), English colonist in America; settles in East Boston, Massachusetts Bay (1628–1629), **22**, 640.

Mavrocordatos, see **Maurocordatos**.
Maxentius, Marcus Aurelius Valerius, Roman emperor 306–313 A.D.; Constantine conquers, **2**, 375; reign of, **6**, 438–441; war with Constantine, **6**, 339–341.
Maximian or Maximianus, Marcus Aurelius Valerius, Roman emperor 286–305 and 306–308 A.D.; birth, **6**, 407; co-regent of Diocletian, **6**, 433–439; persecutes Christians, **6**, 436; **18**, 23; abdicates, **6**, 437; attempts to resume authority, **6**, 438–439; character, **6**, 433; death (310 A.D.), **6**, 439.
Maximilian I (1459–1519), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 1493–1519, son of Frederick III; main treatment, **14**, 237–247; marriage, **11**, 269; **13**, 363; **14**, 222; secures Netherlands to Habsburgs (battle of Guinegate), **11**, 270–272; **13**, 364; **14**, 221–222; concludes Treaty of Arras, **11**, 272; negotiates for marriage with Anne of Brittany, **11**, 285; war with Charles VIII of France, **11**, 286; war with Turks, **11**, 286; becomes emperor, **13**, 366; **14**, 237; **16**, 612; asserts claims in Italy, **9**, 421; joins Henry VII of England in invasion of France, **11**, 304; **19**, 63; loses duchy of Milan, **14**, 243; **19**, 74–75; regent in Netherlands, **13**, 364–365; establishes imperial chamber, **14**, 238; **16**, 611; quarrels with electors, **14**, 239; reforms in jurisprudence, **14**, 238, 239; second marriage, **14**, 237; abandons Ludovico Sforza, **9**, 425; alliance with Louis XII, **11**, 298; war with Louis XII, **11**, 300 seq.; war with Swiss Confederacy, **14**, 241–242; **16**, 613–614; intervenes in Scandinavian affairs, **16**, 223; concludes Treaty of Blois, **9**, 428; joins League of Cambray, **9**, 432 seq.; joins confederacy of European sovereigns, **19**, 75; attempts to secure election of Charles V as his successor, **14**, 244; death, **10**, 213; **17**, 187; **19**, 78; estimate of, **14**, 245–247.
Maximilian II (1527–1576), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 1564–1576, son of Ferdinand I; main treatment, **14**, 317–320; becomes king of Rome, **14**, 317; king of Bohemia and part of Hungary, **14**, 318, 326; becomes emperor, **14**, 318; religious toleration, **14**, 318–319; war with Stephen Zapolya, **24**, 358; war with Turks, **14**, 320; concludes armistice with Turkey, **14**, 320; **24**, 367; death, **14**, 320.
Maximilian (I) Joseph (1756–1825), king of Bavaria 1806–1825; enters alliance with Napoleon, **14**, 538; meets Napoleon at Dillingen, **12**, 571.
Maximilian (II) Joseph (1811–1864), king of Bavaria 1848–1864, son of Louis I; accession, **15**, 456; in alliance with Austria, **15**, 457; dismisses Von der Pfordten ministry, **15**, 466.
Maximilian I (1573–1651), duke of Bavaria; administration of Bavarian state, **14**, 322; forms Catholic League, **14**, 324; **16**, 323; ally of Emperor Ferdinand II in Thirty Years' War, **14**, 333–334; **16**, 323; suppresses revolt of peasants, **14**, 335; becomes elector of Palatinate, **14**, 337.
Maximilian (II) Maria Emanuel (1662–1726), duke of Bavaria 1679–1726; progress under, **15**, 466; ally of France in War of Spanish Succession, **14**, 406; administration of Netherlands, **14**, 35, 37; besieges Buda, **14**, 398; ally of Germany against France, **14**, 399; ally of France, **14**, 408; campaign against Tyrolese, **14**, 409.
Maximilian (III) Joseph (1727–1777), duke of Bavaria 1745–1777; death without heirs, **14**, 458–459.
Maximilian (Ferdinand Maximilian Joseph) (1832–1867), archduke of Austria, emperor of Mexico 1864–1867; reorganises fleet, **15**, 466; succeeds Radetzky (1858), **15**, 14; accepts throne of Mexico, **23**, 466, 631; unpopularity, **23**, 631; decree against Juarists, **23**, 631; on the throne, **23**, 632; instructions to political prefects, **23**, 633; increasing difficulties of, in Mexico, **23**, 634; besieged at Queretaro, **23**, 635; court martial execution, **13**, 139; **23**, 467, 635; empire and characterisation of, **23**, 636.
Maximilian, Francis Xavier Joseph (1756–1801), bishop of Münster, youngest son of Maria Theresa; elected successor to Palatinate, **14**, 461.
Maximin or Maximinus, C. Julius Verus, Roman emperor 235–238 A.D.; accession, **6**, 403; reign, **6**, 408–411; character, **6**, 408, 619; death, **6**, 411.
Maximin or Maximinus, Galerius Valerius, Roman emperor 308–313 A.D.; reign, **6**, 437–439.
Maximinus or Maximin (fifth century A.D.), Roman courtier; ambassador of Theodosius the Younger to Attila (448 A.D.), **7**, 57–59.
Maximus, Cn. Mallius, Roman consul 105 B.C.; Gauls defeat, **5**, 393–394.
Maximus, Magnus Clemens (d. 388 A.D.), Roman general of Spanish birth; proclaimed emperor by legions in Britain (383 A.D.), **6**, 526; **18**, 27; defeats Gratian in Gaul, **6**, 526; defeated and put to death by Theodosius, **6**, 526; **18**, 27.
Maximus, Q. Fabius Gurges (d. 265 B.C.), Roman consul; defeats Samnites, **5**, 198; death, **5**, 210.
Maximus, Tyrannus, Roman emperor 409–411 A.D.; reign, **6**, 566–567.
Maxine or Maximinus, the Greek (d. 1556), monk of Mount Athos; at court of Vasili Ivanovitch, **17**, 190–192; court intrigues against, **17**, 191.
Maxyes, see **Mashauasha**.
Maybach, Albert von (1822–), Prussian minister; reforms railways, **15**, 536.
Mayenne, Charles de Lorraine, Duke of (1554–1611), French soldier; declared lieutenant-general of France, **11**, 393; besieges Henry IV in Arques, **11**, 397; aspires

Megacles (seventh century B.C.), Athenian archon; sacrilegiously massacres Cylon's adherents, **3**, 165–166; see also Alcmæonidæ.
Megara, Greek city; early history and colonies of, **3**, 199, 201, 205; government in, **3**, 165, 185; in Persian wars, **3**, 334, 373; relations of, with Athens, **3**, 428, 431, 448–450, 510, 511; revolts from Athens, **4**, 70; wars of, with Athens, **3**, 210–211, 434, 532, 580; war of, with Corinth (458 B.C.), **3**, 424–425; relations of, with Sparta, **3**, 435, 511, 519, 587; aids Corinth against Corcyra (433 B.C.), **3**, 442; Demetrius Poliorcetes captures, **4**, 308, 494; Demetrius Poliorcetes rules, **4**, 452, 500; joins Achæan League, **4**, 522.
Megaris (Megarid), district in ancient Greece; early settlement of, **3**, 38; condition of, at Persian invasion, **3**, 313; under control of Athens, **3**, 430, 531; influence of, on Peloponnesian War, **3**, 642; see also Megara.
Megasthenes, early Greek ambassador to India (ca. 300 B.C.), records of, **2**, 496, 504.
Megiddo, town in Palestine; battle of (ca. 1525 B.C.), **1**, 72, 136; battle of (608 B.C.), **1**, 132, 183, 449; **2**, 118, 286.
Megistias, Greek soothsayer; death at battle of Thermopylæ (480 B.C.), **3**, 324, 326.
Mehemet Ali (1769–1849), viceroy of Egypt; rise of, **24**, 449; puts down Wahhabees, **8**, 24; **24**, 411; murders mamelukes, **24**, 450; improves internal administration of Egypt, **24**, 451; revolt of, against sultan of Turkey, **24**, 451 seq.; foreign powers intervene in revolt of, **24**, 453; last days of, **24**, 454.
Meherdates, see Mithridates.
Meiengrim, town in Switzerland; battle of (1712), **16**, 661.
Meigs, Return Jonathan (1740–1823), American soldier; captures Sag Harbor (1777), **23**, 262.
Meigs, Fort, in Ohio; siege of (1813), **23**, 330.
Meiones, see Mæonians.
Mejia, Tomas (ca. 1812–1867), Mexican general; execution, **23**, 635.
Mekong Valley Dispute, disagreement between Great Britain and China (1895); settlement of, **24**, 560–561.
Melanchthon or Melanthon, Philipp (1497–1560), a German reformer; supports Luther, **14**, 254; attitude towards Peasants' Revolt, **14**, 261; marriage of, **14**, 265; attitude of, towards Luther's marriage, **14**, 265 note; at Conference of Marburg, **14**, 267; commends Charles V, **14**, 268; condemns divorce of Henry VIII, **10**, 127; characterisation of, **14**, 261 note.
Melander, see Holzapfel, Peter.
Melas, Michael von (1729–1806), Austrian general; pursues Suchet, **12**, 496; at battle of Marengo, **12**, 501–503.
Melazzo, see Milazzo.
Melbourne, city in Australia; convention held in (1898), **22**, 256.
Melbourne, William Lamb, 2nd Viscount, see Lamb.
Melcher of Falkenberg (seventeenth century), Swedish soldier; defends Magdeburg (1631), **14**, 348.
Melchi, Temelek (d. 974 A.D.), Armenian soldier in service of Eastern Empire; defeated by Saracens, **7**, 241.
Melchites, orthodox Eastern Christians; tolerated by the Arabs (ca. 640 A.D.), **8**, 162; in Syria and the Lebanon, **7**, 188.
Meleager (d. ca. 323 B.C.), Macedonian general; different commands under Alexander the Great, **4**, 278, 301, 324; opposes Perdiccas, **4**, 424–426; death, **4**, 427.
Melegnano, see Marignano.
Melendez, see Menendez.
Meles, king of Lydia (eighth century B.C.); reign, **2**, 421, 426, 428–429, 460.
Meletus, Athenian citizen; accuses Socrates of impiety and corrupting youth (ca. 399 B.C.), **4**, 36–37.
Melians, see Malians.
Melicertes, see Melkarth.
Méline, Félix Jules (1838–), French statesman; ministry (1896–1898), **13**, 196.
Meli-Shipak, king of Babylonia 1238–1224 B.C.; successful against Assyrians, **1**, 329, 376.
Melitene, city in Asia Minor; battle of (ca. 577 A.D.), **7**, 143–144.
Melkarth, tutelary god of Tyre, the Greek Melicertes; cult and worship of, **2**, 256, 276, 280, 298, 350, 351, 354.
Mello, Custodio José de (ca. 1845–1902), Brazilian naval officer and revolutionist; revolt of (1893), **23**, 664–665.
Meloria, Italian island; naval battle off (1284), **9**, 116, 262.
Melukhkha, see Cush.
Melun, city in France; siege of (1420), **11**, 180; **18**, 540.
Melun, Treaty of, treaty between France and Flanders (ca. 1214), **13**, 315.
Melusina (twelfth century), wife of Fulk of Anjou; wars with her son Baldwin III, **8**, 364.
Melville, Andrew (1545–1622), Scottish reformer; refuses to be bought by James VI, **21**, 275; rebukes the king, **21**, 284.
Melville, Sir James (1535–1617), Scottish soldier and diplomat; announces birth of James Stuart to Queen Elizabeth, **19**, 304.
Melville, Viscount, see Dundas, Henry.
Melzi, Count Francesco (1753–1816), Italian statesman; elected vice-president of Italian republic, **9**, 568; leads deputation to Napoleon, **9**, 569.
Mem, or Men, de Sa, see Sa.
Memel, seaport of Prussia; meeting of Frederick William III and Alexander of Russia at (1802), **15**, 289.
Memmii, Roman family of; origin, **5**, 70.
Memmius, Caius (d. 100 B.C.), Roman tribune 111 B.C.; investigates Jugurtha's bribe-

ries, **5**, 384–386; assassination of, **5**, 403.
Memmius, Caius Gemellus, Roman tribune 66 B.C.; prosecuted for bribery, **5**, 511, 513, 514; Cæsar assists, **5**, 596; patronises literature, **5**, 647.
Memnon (fourth century B.C.), Greek soldier in Persian service; plans of, overruled, **4**, 285, 292–298; in campaign against Alexander the Great, **4**, 286, 288, 292–293; death of, **4**, 297.
Memphis (Men-nefer or Ha-kha-Ptah), early capital of Egypt; foundation of, **1**, 68; loses its supremacy, **1**, 70, 106; old kingdom of, **1**, 90–105, 289; dynasty of, **1**, 92, 173; under the Hyksos, **1**, 119; buildings of Ramses II at, **1**, 147; worship of Apis at, **1**, 229, 233–234; siege and capture of, by Arabs, **8**, 160; description of, **1**, 236; ruins of, **1**, 90.
Men, Phrygian divinity; cult and worship of, **2**, 396, 415, 424.
Menabrea, Louis Frédéric, Count (b. 1809), marquis of Valdora, Italian statesman; ministry of, 1867–1869, **9**, 618 seq.; resignation of, **9**, 620.
Menahem, king of Israel 748–738 B.C.; pays tribute to Assyria, **1**, 333; reign of, **2**, 114.
Menalcidas (d. ca. 147 B.C.), a Lacedæmonian adventurer; intrigues of, **4**, 540–541, 543.
Menander, king of Bactria (period of reign unknown); founds kingdom in India, **2**, 504.
Menander, an Athenian officer; at battle of Ægospotami (405 B.C.), **3**, 638.
Menapii, a people in Gallia Belgica; Cæsar conquers, **5**, 521; **13**, 273.
Menard, General, French soldier; invades Switzerland (1798), **17**, 20–21.
Mencheres, see Men-kau-Ra.
Mencius (d. ca. 289 B.C.), Chinese philosopher; philosophy of, in Japan, **24**, 624.
Mendeliev or Mendelejeff, Dmitrii Ivanovitch (1834–), Russian chemist, **17**, 77.
Mendere, see Mæander.
Mendoza, Lopez de, see Mondijar.
Mendoza, Pedro de (ca. 1487–1537), Spanish captain; founds Buenos Ayres, **23**, 567.
Mendoza, Pedro Gonzalez de (1429–1495), Spanish cardinal; assists Columbus, **22**, 421.
Mene, see Ma.
Menelaus, mythical king of Sparta; royal seat of, **3**, 61; favoured suitor of Helen of Troy, **3**, 75; Paris abuses hospitality of, **3**, 75, 79; mutilates dead body of Paris, **3**, 95.
Menelaus, Greek admiral, brother of Ptolemy Soter; obliged to surrender Cyprus (306 B.C.), **4**, 446, 566.
Menelaus, see Onias.
Menelek or Menilek (1844–), king of Abyssinia 1889–; signs Treaty of Ucciali (1889) with Italians, **9**, 632; repudiates treaty (1893), **9**, 632; defeats Italians at Adowa (1896), **9**, 632; comes to terms with Italy, **9**, 632.
Menendez or Melendez de Avilés, Pedro (1519–1574), Spanish naval officer; early career of, **22**, 548; invades Florida, **22**, 549–551; massacres French Protestants, **22**, 550.
Meneptah (thirteenth century B.C.), king of Egypt ca. 1285 B.C.; reign of, **1**, 162–166; believed to be the Pharaoh of the "Exodus," **2**, 30.
Menes, king of Egypt ca. 4400 B.C.; unites the two kingdoms of Egypt, **1**, 58, 79; founds Memphis, **1**, 90–91; legend of, **1**, 231.
Menes (fourth century B.C.), Persian general; placed in command of united provinces of Phœnicia, Syria, and Cilicia (331 B.C.), **2**, 300; governor of Babylon, **4**, 330.
Menetius, governor of Ilium; crowns Alexander the Great (334 B.C.), **4**, 283.
Menexenus, son of Socrates, **3**, 466.
Menezes, Dom Pedro de (fifteenth century), governor of Ceuta; in war with Moors (1415), **10**, 457 seq.
Meng-tse (ca. 360 B.C.), Chinese sage and lawgiver; disciple of Confucius, **24**, 525.
Menidas, general of Alexander the Great; at battle of Arbela (331 B.C.), **4**, 325–326; directed to kill Parmenion (330 B.C.), **4**, 345.
Men-ka-Ra, see Nitocris, queen of Egypt.
Men-kau-Hor, king of Egypt ca. 3366 B.C., **1**, 99.
Men-kau-ra (Mycerinus, Mencheres, Cherinus), king of Egypt ca. 3633 B.C.; reign of, **1**, 69; builds pyramid Her, **1**, 94, 97, 98.
Men-nefer, see Memphis.
Menon of Pharsalus, Thessalian soldier in Lamian War (323 B.C.), **4**, 465; in war with Macedonians (322 B.C.), **4**, 468–469.
Menon the Thessalian, commands at battle of Cunaxa (401 B.C.), **4**, 53, 55.
Menotti, Ciro (d. 1831), Italian conspirator; in insurrection against duke of Modena, **9**, 586.
Menou, Baron Jacques François de ("Abdallah Menou") (1750–1810), French soldier; subdues the Faubourg St. Antoine (1795), **12**, 398; compromises with the section Lepelletier, **12**, 414; succeeds Kléber in Egypt, **12**, 512; **24**, 448; defeat and surrender of, **12**, 513; **24**, 448.
Men-sa-Nefer, see Sem-en-Ptah.
Menshikov or Menshikoff, Prince Alexander Danilovitch (1672–1730), Russian soldier and minister; origin and rise of, **17**, 273; relations of, with Martha (afterwards Catherine I of Russia), **17**, 269; Polish campaign of, **17**, 274; **24**, 72; campaign against Mazeppa, **17**, 279; in battle of Pultowa, **16**, 386–387; builds first fortress at Kronstadt, **17**, 270 seq.; created prince and major-general, and given governorship of Ingria, **17**, 273; antagonism of, to the Czarevitch Alexis, **17**, 294, 295; charged with peculation, **17**, 287; becomes all-powerful, **17**, 327–

328; lays claim to duchy of Courland, **17**, 330; fall of, **17**, 329; character of, **17**, 269, 327.
Menshikov, Prince Alexander Sergevitch (1787–1869), great-grandson of foregoing, Russian soldier and diplomat; embassy of, to Constantinople, **15**, 12; **17**, 561; **21**, 615; commands Russian army in Crimea, **17**, 564; defeated at Alma, **17**, 566–570; and Inkerman, **17**, 573, 574.
Mentana, small town near Rome; Garibaldi defeated at battle of (1867), **9**, 618.
Menteith, Sir John, Scotch nobleman; governor of Dumbarton castle (1305), **18**, 421; enmity of, to Wallace, **21**, 79; captures Wallace (1305), **21**, 79–80.
Mentiu (Mentu), nomad tribes of Mount Sinai; inscription of, **2**, 265.
Mentor of Rhodes (fourth century B.C.), Greek mercenary general, **3**, 379; sent by Nectanebo of Egypt to aid Tennes of Sidon, **2**, 292; treachery of, **2**, 293; part of, in conquest of Egypt by Artaxerxes III (340 B.C.), **2**, 627–629.
Mentu, robber-tribe of Asia, **1**, 98, 119; see also Hyksos.
Mentu, see Mentiu.
Mentuhotep I, king of Egypt, **1**, 107.
Mentuhotep II (Neb-taui-Ra), king of Egypt, **1**, 70, 107.
Mentuhotep III (Neb-kher-Ra), king of Egypt; patronises art, **1**, 70, 107, 108.
Menyllus, commander of Macedonian garrison in Munychia (319 B.C.), **4**, 474, 477, 480.
Mephibosheth, see Meribaal.
Merab (ca. 990 B.C.), daughter of Saul, king of Israel, **2**, 79, 93.
Merbaal, king of Aradus; aids Xerxes, **2**, 291.
Merbaal, king of Tyre, see Maharbaal.
Merbalos, see Maharbaal.
Mer-ba-pen (Miebidos), king of Egypt, **1**, 68, 90.
Mercer, John, a Scotch adventurer: defeated by alderman Philpot, **18**, 487; naval expedition of, against Scarborough (1378), **18** 486.
Mercia, Anglian kingdom in England; founded (ca. 586 A.D.), **18**, 39; under Penda, **18**, 49–53; under Northumbrian dominion, **18**, 53, 54; supremacy of, **18**, 56–61; subdued by Egbert of Wessex, **18**, 67; extinguished by the Danes (874 A.D.), **18**, 76.
Merciless Parliament, name applied to parliament of 1388, in England, which under control of Gloucester, impeached the favourites of Richard II, **18**, 500–501.
Merck, Johann Heinrich (1741–1791), Darmstadt professor; influence of, on Goethe, **15**, 347.
Mercury, Roman divinity corresponding to the Greek Hermes; Pelasgic origin of, **3**, 114; see also Hermes.
Mercy, Claudius Florimond, Count (1666–1733), Austrian soldier; killed at Parma, **12**, 29.
Mercy, Baron Franz von (d. 1645), Bavarian general in imperial army; defeats Turenne at Marienthal (Mergentheim), **11**, 494; defeated and killed at Nördlingen, **11**, 495.
Merdawij (tenth century), Arab chief; conquers Gilhan, **8**, 219.
Mer-en-Ra I (Methesuphis), king of Egypt, **1**, 102–104.
Mer-en-Ra II, king of Egypt, **1**, 104.
Meri-Amen Meri-Tmu, king of Egypt, **1**, 171.
Meribaal (Mephibosheth), son of Jonathan; pardoned by David, **2**, 91.
Mérida, city in Spain, capital of ancient Lusitania, the Emerita Augusta of the Romans; taken by Saracens (713), **8**, 194, 195.
Meri-mut, wife of Ramses II, **1**, 154.
Merinids, Arab dynasty in North Africa, **24**, 469.
Meri-Ra, see Pepi I.
Merlin de Douai, Count Philippe Antoine (1754–1838), French jurist and politician; objects to death penalty in National Convention, **12**, 290; publishes decree, **12**, 313; makes speech on Prussia in convention, **15**, 276–278.
Mermnadæ, Lydian dynasty (700–546 B.C.); founded by Gyges, **2**, 389, 401, 411, 421; reign of dynasty, **2**, 423, 430–433, 446–448; see also Ardys, Sadyattes, Alyattes, and Crœsus.
Mer-nifer-Ra Ai, king of Egypt ca. 2250 B.C., **1**, 118.
Mernitchevitch, dynasty of, in southern Servia (fourteenth century), **24**, 193.
Merodach, see Marduk.
Merodach-baladan or Marduk-bel-iddin (d. ca. 698 B.C.), king of Babylon; plots against Assyria, **1**, 177; submits to Assyria, **1**, 334, 394; defeated by Sargon, **1**, 400, 401; defeated by Sennacherib, **1**, 406; seeks refuge in Elam, **1**, 411.
Mérode, John Philip Eugène, Count of (1674–1732), Belgian soldier, **14**, 36.
Merovæus or Merowig (d. 458 A.D.), Frankish king, eponymic ancestor of Merovingians, **6**, 583; **7**, 464–466.
Merovingians, a dynasty of Frankish kings rising to power under Clovis and continuing in authority until overthrown by Pepin (751 A.D.), **7**, 466–507, 521.
Merrimac, Confederate war vessel; fight with *Monitor* (1862), **23**, 427.
Mersch, Jean André van der (1734–1792), Belgian soldier; in Brabantine revolution, **14**, 45, 46, 488.
Mersen, a town in the Netherlands; edict of (847 A.D.), **11**, 3; Partition Treaty of, between Ludwig the German and Charles the Bald (870 A.D.), **7**, 580.
Mertitefs, Egyptian queen 3700 B.C.; historical portrait, **1**, 96.
Merton, Walter de (d. 1277), bishop of Rochester; appointed chancellor by Edward I, **18**, 390.
Merula, Lucius Cornelius (d. 87 B.C.), Roman consul, **5**, 427, 429.

Merv or Merve, oasis in central Asia; annexed to Russia (1884), **17**, 617.
Merwan (I) ben Hakem (d. 685 A.D.), Omayyad caliph 684–685 A.D., **8**, 178.
Merwan II (d. 750 A.D.), Omayyad caliph 744–750 A.D., **8**, 188, 189.
Méry, a town in France; battle of (1814), **15**, 319.
Mesha, king of Moab ca. 850 B.C.; erects "Moabite stone," **2**, 34, 51–52, 109, 384.
Meshech, see Mushke.
Meshhed-Hussein, see Kerbela.
Mesih Pasha, Turkish commander; leads Turkish forces against Rhodes (1480), **24**, 332.
Mesilim, Babylonian king (4400 B.C.), **1**, 323, 352–354.
Mesochris, see Neb-ka.
Mesopotamia, a plain lying between the Euphrates and the Tigris rivers; main treatment, **1**, 329–626; identified with Aram, **1**, 347; sources for history, **1**, 320–322; description, **1**, 338–342, 369–370, 390–391; centre of ancient civilisation, **1**, 472; art, **2**, 352; inscriptions, **2**, 347, 392, 634; irrigation, **4**, 604; conquered by Arabs, **8**, 152–153; see also Assyria, Babylonia, and Baghdad.
Messalla, Marcus Valerius Maximus, Roman consul 263 B.C., **5**, 356.
Messalla, Marcus Valerius, Roman consul 53 B.C., **5**, 511.
Messalla, Marcus Valerius (first century B.C.), son of the preceding, Roman soldier; serves under Brutus (42 B.C.), **5**, 622; submits to Antony, **5**, 624.
Messallina, Valeria (d. 48 A.D.), wife of Emperor Claudius; evil character and death of, **6**, 171–176.
Messenia, country in ancient Greece; early history of, **3**, 102, 117, 143, 146, 151; ethnology of inhabitants, **3**, 123, 124, 143; wars with Sparta, **3**, 143–151, 370, 413, 429, 559, 576; relations with Sparta, **4**, 66, 166, 180; in Ætolian League, **4**, 518.
Messiah, Hebrew hope of, **2**, 113, 130, 168–169, 172; a critical view of the, **2**, 168–176.
Messina, a seaport in Sicily; battle of (1267), **14**, 129; uprising at, against Spain (1674), **9**, 490 seq.; siege of (1718), **10**, 293; **20**, 521; bombardment of, by Filangieri (1848), **9**, 595.
Metaurus, a river in Italy; battle of the (207 B.C.), **5**, 276.
Metcalfe, Charles Theophilus, Baron Metcalfe (1785–1846), British colonial statesman and administrator; provisional governor-general of India (1835–1836), **22**, 138; administration of, as governor-general of Canada (1843–1845), **22**, 340.
Metellus, Lucius Cæcilius, Roman proconsul 250 B.C.; defeats Hasdrubal, **5**, 224, 226–228.
Metellus, Lucius Cæcilius Creticus, Roman tribune 49 B.C.; opposes Cæsar, **5**, 535.
Metellus, Lucius Cæcilius Dalmaticus, Roman consul 119 B.C.; conquers Dalmatians, **5**, 382.
Metellus, Quintus Cæcilius Numidicus (d. 99 B.C.), Roman consul 109 B.C.; victory of, over Jugurtha, **5**, 387–391.
Metellus, Quintus Cæcilius Balearicus (ca. 122 B.C.); subdues Balearic Isles, **5**, 382.
Metellus, Quintus Cæcilius Celer, Roman consul 60 B.C.; appointed consul, **5**, 499; intrigues of, against Pompey, **5**, 529, 530.
Metellus, Quintus Cæcilius Creticus, Roman consul 69 B.C.; conquers Cretans, **5**, 466; in Catiline War, **5**, 485, 491.
Metellus, Quintus Cæcilius Macedonicus (d. 115 B.C.), Roman soldier; defeats Philip Andriscus (147 B.C.), **4**, 542–544; **5**, 315, 316; made consul (143 B.C.), **5**, 317; censor, **5**, 368; opposes Gracchus, **5**, 378; death, **5**, 381.
Metellus, Quintus Cæcilius Pius (ca. 129–63 B.C.), Roman soldier; achievements of, in Civil War, **5**, 417, 426, 428; joins Sulla, **5**, 435; attacks Cisalpine province, **5**, 440; chosen consul (80 B.C.), **5**, 444; campaigns against Sertorius, **5**, 458.
Metellus Nepos, Quintus Cæcilius, Roman consul 57 B.C.; aids Pompey, **5**, 494–495, 506.
Methesuphis, see Mer-en-Ra I.
Methodism, rise of, **20**, 553.
Methodius, "the Apostle to the Slavs" (d. 885 A.D.), Greek scholar and prelate; work among Slavic peoples, **24**, 161.
Methodius the Confessor (d. 846 A.D.), Greek prelate; made patriarch of Constantinople (842 A.D.), **8**, 554; restores icons, **7**, 210; **8**, 554.
Methuen, battle of (1306), **21**, 89–90.
Methuen, Paul Sanford Methuen, 3d Baron (1845–), British soldier; at battles of Belmont, Graspan, Modder River, and Magersfontein, **22**, 275, 306–309; captured by Boers (1902), **22**, 317.
Methuen Treaty, a treaty between England and Portugal (1703), **10**, 519 note, 523.
Metten I or Mettenus (ninth century B.C.), king of Tyre, **2**, 284.
Mettenbaal (Matinu-Baal), king of Aradus ca. 854 B.C., **2**, 284.
Metternich, Prince Clemens Wenzel Nepomuk Lothar von (1773–1859), Austrian statesman; ambassador to Paris, **12**, 570; minister of foreign affairs, **14**, 561; policy at beginning of War of Liberation, **14**, 571; **17**, 484; draws up declaration of war against France, **14**, 574; **17**, 484; at Congress of Vienna, **14**, 578–579; policy toward German states, **14**, 581 seq.; **15**, 324, 363–364, 389; German disciples of, **15**, 379–381; promotes Treaty of Holy Alliance, **14**, 585; **17**, 496; at Assembly of Frankfort, **15**, 365–366; at Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, **15**, 371; at Karlsbad Conference, **15**, 372; opposes liberalism, **15**, 380–382; sides with Turkey in Greek insurrection of 1821, **15**, 383; influences Russian policy, **15**, 388; Oriental policy of, **14**, 599 seq.; opposes political reforms, **14**, 617; forced to retire, **14**, 620–622, 627;

15, 433; flight, **14**, 629–630; estimates, **14**, 630; **15**, 375.
Mettius Fuffetius, dictator of Alba ca. 660 B.C.; in war with Romans, **5**, 77; death, **5**, 79.
Mettius Pomposianus (first century A.D.), Roman senator; Vespasian raises to consular rank, **6**, 243.
Metuastarte, king of Tyre ca. 950 B.C., **2**, 283.
Metz, town in Germany; diet of (1356), **14**, 184; siege (1552), **11**, 343–346; **14**, 311; assembly of (1680), **11**, 593; siege (1870), **13**, 174–175.
Meulan, Count of, see Daim, Oliver le.
Meungke, emperor of China 1252–ca. 1260; accession, **24**, 289; reign, **24**, 290.
Mexico, main treatment, see Spanish America, volume **23**; early history (–1518), **23**, 505–507; conquered by Cortes (1519–1521), **23**, 507–535; under Spanish rule (1521–1810), **23**, 563–565, 568–576; War of Liberation, **23**, 621–623; secession of Texas, **23**, 366, 624; war with the United States, **23**, 370–373, 625–628; unsettled state of the country, **23**, 627–630; the European invasion, **13**, 138–139; **23**, 630–632; under Maximilian, **23**, 632–635; under Juarez and Diaz, **23**, 636–638.
Mexico, capital of Mexico; description (1519), **23**, 514–515; captured by Cortes (1520–1521), **23**, 518–521, 530–532; rifled by insurgents (1828), **23**, 624; captured by the United States (1847), **23**, 375, 625; captured by the French (1863), **13**, 139; **23**, 631; besieged by insurgents (1867), **23**, 636.
Mey, Cornelius (seventeenth century), Dutch navigator; discoveries in southern New Jersey, U. S. A. (1623), **23**, 6.
Meyer, Lucas (d. 1902), Boer soldier; defeated in engagement at Talana, Natal (1899), **22**, 305.
Meyer, Marcus (sixteenth century), Hanseatic politician; usurps government of Lübeck, **16**, 289; executed, **16**, 261.
Mezentius, legendary king of the Etruscans, **5**, 60.
Mezzomorto (ca. 1700), a pirate of Tunis; conquers Chios for Turks, **24**, 402.
Miamis or Twightwees, tribe of American Indians, **22**, 520; **23**, 72, 73.
Miamun I, see Ramses II.
Miani, village in India; battle (1843), **22**, 148.
Miantonomoh (d. 1643), sachem of Narraganset Indians; grants lands to Roger Williams, **23**, 96; gives island of Rhode Island to Clarke and Coddington, **23**, 103; Uncas captures, **23**, 115.
Michael (I) Rhangabe (d. ca. 845 A.D.), Byzantine emperor 812–813 A.D.; reign and character of, **7**, 220; deposed and retires to a convent, **7**, 220, 221.
Michael (II) "Balbus" (the Stammerer), a Phrygian, Byzantine emperor 820–829; aids in placing Leo V on throne, **7**, 221; plots against Leo, **7**, 221, 222; usurps the throne, **7**, 222; reign of, **7** 222; temporising policy of, **8**, 553.
Michael (III) "the Drunkard," Byzantine emperor 842–867 A.D., son of Theophilus; impiety of, **7**, 224; assassinated, **7**, 224.
Michael (IV) "the Paphlagonian," Byzantine emperor 1034–1041; relations with Empress Zoe, **7**, 248, 249; reign of, **7**, 249.
Michael (V) "Calaphates" (the Calker), Byzantine emperor 1041–1042, nephew of Michael IV; adopted by Empress Zoe, **7**, 249; deposed, **7**, 249.
Michael (VI) "Stratioticus" (the Warrior), Byzantine emperor 1056–1057; succeeds Empress Theodora, **7**, 251; deposed and sent to convent, **7**, 252.
Michael (VII) Ducas or "Parapinaces," Byzantine emperor 1071–1078, son of Constantine XI, **7**, 253; begs Gregory VII for aid, against Turks, **8**, 329; supported by Robert Guiscard, **9**, 73 seq.; abdicates, **7**, 257.
Michael (VIII) Palæologus (1234–1282), Byzantine emperor 1259–1282; ancestry and youth of, **7**, 305; evades trial by ordeal, **7**, 306; as constable of the empire, **7**, 306; guardian of the emperor Joannes Lascaris, **7**, 301, 306, 307; crowned joint-emperor, **7**, 309; dethrones his colleague, **7**, 310; recovers Constantinople and restores Eastern Empire, **7**, 302, 307, 308; devastates Bithynia, **7**, 310, 311; wars with the Turks, **7**, 311, 312; repels Bulgarians, **7**, 314; menaced by Charles of Anjou, **7**, 312, 313; **9**, 113; permits Egyptians to pass Bosporus, **9**, 319; relations with Greek and Roman churches, **7**, 312, 313–317; **8**, 617; **9**, 113; death, **7**, 317; character of, **7**, 305, 309, 310, 317.
Michael (IX) Palæologus, Byzantine emperor 1295–1320, son of Andronicus II; commands army in Asia, **7**, 318; flees before Othman, **7**, 319; defeated by Catalans, **7**, 321, 322; defeated by Turks, **7**, 323; death, **7**, 325.
Michael Angelus Comnenus, king of Epirus, **7**, 287–288, 290.
Michael "the Brave," prince of Wallachia 1593–1601; accession of, **24**, 139; reign of, **24**, 140–142; wars of, with Turks, **24**, 373; death of, **24**, 141.
Michael Feodorovitch Romanov (Romanoff) (ca. 1597–1645), first Russian czar of the House of Romanov; chosen czar (1613), **16**, 312; **17**, 237–238; makes his father, the patriarch Philarete, co-regent (1619), **17**, 239; renews peace with Poland, **17**, 242; last years of reign of, **17**, 242–243; death of, **17**, 243.
Michael Nikolaivitch, Russian grand duke; becomes viceroy of the Caucasus (1864), **17**, 599; commander-in-chief of Russian forces in Asia during Russo-Turkish War (1877–1878), **17**, 603.
Michael Obrenovitch (1825–1868), prince of Servia 1839–1842, 1860–1868; succeeds Milosh, **24**, 201; second rule of, **24**, 202; disagreements of, with Turks, **24**, 202; murder of, **24**, 202.

Michael Voyislav, grand zhupan of Servia 1050–1080; recognised as king by Pope Gregory VII, **24**, 189.
Michael Wisniowiecki, king of Poland 1669–1673; characterisation of, **24**, 57 seq.; in Turkish invasion, **24**, 59 seq., 388; death of, **24**, 60.
Michael, daughter of Saul, **2**, 79, 84, 90.
Michaud, Joseph (1767–1839), French author; supports movement of French Academy protesting against censorship of the press (1827), **13**, 37; removed from office by Charles X, **13**, 37.
Michelangelo (Michelagnolo Buonarroti) (1475–1564), Italian sculptor, painter, architect, and poet; rank of, among artists, **9**, 399; universal genius of, **9**, 400; decorations of Sistine Chapel, **9**, 400–402; as a sculptor, **9**, 402–403; builds fortifications at Florence, **9**, 459.
Michele di Lando, see Lando.
Michell, Sir Francis, English judge, original of "Justice Greedy" in Massinger's play; degraded and banished (1621), **19**, 505.
Michellozzi, Michellozzo, Bartolommeo di Gherardo di (1396–1472), Florentine sculptor; Cosmo de' Medici employs, **9**, 352, 359.
Michelson, Ivan Ivanovitch (1735–1807), Russian soldier; pursues Pugatchev, **17**, 387; in campaign of Austerlitz (1805), **7**, 447; enters Moldavia and Wallachia (1807), **17**, 460; opposes the French army in Poland, **17**, 461.
Michigan, one of the western states of the United States; Marquette, one of the founders of (1637), **23**, 73; becomes a territory (1805), **23**, 319; admitted to the Union (1837), **23**, 362, 369; bankruptcy of (1842), **23**, 365.
Michilimackinac, island at head of Lake Michigan; French mission established at (1673), **23**, 70.
Micion (d. 322 B.C.), Macedonian soldier; invades Attica, **4**, 468.
Micipsa (d. 118 B.C.), king of Numidia; sent as envoy to Carthage on behalf of political exiles (168 B.C.), **5**, 305; becomes king of Numidia (148 B.C.), **5**, 308; sends envoys to Rome (126 B.C.), **5**, 372; abandons administration to Jugurtha, **5**, 383; death of, **5**, 383.
Midas, legendary king of Phrygia; legend of birth, **4**, 295; endowed with gift of gold, **2**, 414; story of death, **2**, 411.
Middelburg, capital of province of Zealand, Netherlands; charter of (1224), **13**, 292; siege of (1573), **13**, 445 seq.
Middlemore (Meddlemore) (sixteenth century); agent of Elizabeth to Scotland (1568), **19**, 317.
Middlesex, Earl of, see Cranfield, Lionel.
Middlesex Election Case, contest over election of John Wilkes to English Parliament (1768), **20**, 611–612.
Middleton, John, Earl of (1619–1673), Scotch soldier of fortune; leader of Royalists (1653), **21**, 295; head of Scottish government (1660), **21**, 297; fall and death, **21**, 298.
Midea, ancient town of Greece, battle of (368 B.C.), **4**, 180.
Midhat Pasha, Turkish ruler of Bulgaria 1864–1868; administration of, **24**, 178.
Midi, Nicholas, French prelate; draws up articles of accusation against Joan of Arc (1431), **11**, 207; preaches at execution of Joan, **11**, 216.
Midianites, Arabian tribe; wars of, with Israel, **2**, 67, 72–74.
Midias (fourth century B.C.), an Athenian; murders Mania, satrapess of Æolis (399 B.C.), **4**, 84.
Midlothian Campaign (1880), Gladstone's speeches in, **21**, 642.
Miebidos, see Mer-ba-pen.
Mieczyslaw I, king of Poland 962–992 A.D.; founder of Piast dynasty, **24**, 2; reign of, **24**, 8–9.
Mieczyslaw II, king of Poland 1025–1034; reign of, **24**, 11–13.
Mieczyslaw III, king of Poland; first reign of, 1173–1177, **24**, 30; second reign of, 1201–1202, **24**, 31–32.
Mignet, François Auguste Marie (1796–1884), French historian; edits the *National*, **13**, 44.
Migrations, Barbarian, see Invasions.
Miguel, Dom Maria Evaristo (1802–1866), head of the absolutist party in Portugal; opposes constitution of 1822, **10**, 544; regency of, **10**, 547; called to the throne, **10**, 548; at battle of Asseiceira, **10**, 550.
Milan (Mediolanum), capital of province of Milan, Italy; as capital of Insubrian Gauls taken by Cneius Cornelius Scipio (222 B.C.), **5**, 236–237; becomes capital of Emperor Maximin (292 A.D.), **6**, 441; Ambrose, bishop of (374–397 A.D.), **6**, 526, 528; taken by Attila (452 A.D.), **6**, 591–592; destroyed by Goths (539 A.D.), **7**, 108, 407–408; conquered by Lombards (569 A.D.), **7**, 436; a metropolitan city of Charlemagne (814 A.D.), **7**, 538; besieged and destroyed by Frederick Barbarossa (1153–1162), **9**, 46–49, 52, 53; rebuilt by the Lombard League (1167), **9**, 55; early struggles of Guelphs and Ghibellines in, **9**, 38, 90, 99, 256; Della Torre family in, **9**, 107; Visconti family in, **9**, 107, 128, 147, 237, 243, 252, 257–258; Sforza family in, **9**, 258–260; at war with Venice, **9**, 275 seq., 381 seq.; Louis XII of France becomes duke of (1498), **9**, 425; ceded to France (1504), **14**, 242; restored to Francesco Sforza (1521), **9**, 447; becomes Spanish possession (1535), **9**, 457; sovereignty of Spain over, recognised, **9**, 471, 486; ceded by Spain to Austria (1713), **10**, 290; under Austrian domination, **9**, 542–546; Napoleon enters (1796), **9**, 550; becomes member of Cisalpine Republic (1797), **9**, 555; French driven from (1799), **9**, 559; Napoleon reconquers, **9**, 564; crowned king of Italy at (1804), **9**, 569; restored to Austria at Congress of Vienna

(1815), **9**, 578; uprisings in, **9**, 592, 599; **15**, 11–12; evacuated by Austrians (1859), **9**, 604; Napoleon III enters (1859), **9**, 604.
Milan I (Obrenovitch) (1854–1901), king of Servia 1882–1889; reign of, **24**, 203–205; declares war on Bulgaria, **24**, 182, 204.
Milan Obrenovitch, prince of Servia 1839; takes part in Servian insurrection, **24**, 200.
Milan Decree, decree issued by Napoleon, prohibiting trade with Great Britain (1807), **23**, 323.
Milanese, see **Insubrians and Milan.**
Milazzo (Melazzo), seaport of Italy; Garibaldi takes (1860), **9**, 608.
Miles, Nelson Appleton (1839–), American soldier; commands United States forces in Porto Rico (1898), **23**, 489.
Milesians, see **Scots.**
Milestones, origin of use in Roman empire, **6**, 34.
Miletus, ancient city of Asia Minor; in Ionic revolt, **3**, 264–265; taken by Persians (494 B.C.), **3**, 266.
Milichus, a Roman freedman; reveals conspiracy against Nero (65 A.D.), **6**, 203–204.
Military Affairs, see **Arms and Armour**, and **Warfare and Military Methods.**
Millesimo, town in Italy; battle of (1796), **12**, 426; **14**, 512.
Mills Bill, a tariff bill of the United States; provisions of, **23**, 480.
Mill Springs, village of Kentucky, U. S. A.; battle of (1862), **23**, 425.
Milner, Lord Alfred (1854–), British colonial officer; in negotiations with President Kruger (1899), **21**, 653; **22**, 300; signs treaty of peace with Boers at Pretoria (1902), **22**, 317; retires (1905), **21**, 669.
Milo, Titus Annius Papianus (d. 48 B.C.), Roman tribune 57 B.C.; impeaches Clodius, **5**, 507; kills Clodius, **5**, 512; exile of, **5**, 513, 535; death of, **5**, 552.
Miloradovitch, Count Mikhail (1770–1825), Russian general; pursues French in retreat from Moscow, **12**, 592; **17**, 480.
Milosh Obrenovitch (1780–1860), Servian prince; rule of, **24**, 200–202.
Miloslavski, Ilia (seventeenth century), Russian nobleman; cupidity of, **17**, 245.
Miltiades, son of Cimon (d. ca. 489 B.C.), Greek general; family, **3**, 230, 270, 316; governs Thracian Chersonesus (ca. 515 B.C.), **3**, 233–234; fined, **3**, 249; at Marathon (490 B.C.), **3**, 272–277; monument to, **3**, 277; expedition against Paros, **3**, 280; trial and death, **3**, 281–284.
Miltiades, son of Cypselus, tyrant of Thracian Chersonesus (ca. 559 B.C.), **3**, 225, 226, 233, 450.
Miltitz, Karl von (1490–1519), papal ambassador to Luther, **14**, 254.
Milton, John (1608–1674), English poet; estimate of, **20**, 219.
Milutin, king of Servia 1281–1321, **24**, 190–191.
Milutin, N. A. (nineteenth century), Russian patriot; assists in emancipation of serfs, **17**, 587.
Milyans, see **Solymi.**
Min, a river in China; French fleet enters (1884), **24**, 556.
Mina, Francisco (1789–1817), Spanish soldier; in revolt, **10**, 382.
Mina, ancient tribe of India, **2**, 488.
Mina, Francisco Xavier (1789–1817), Spanish soldier and guerrilla leader, nephew of Francisco Espoz y Mina, **10**, 352.
Mina, Francisco Espoz y, called "**the King of Navarre**" (1782–1836), Spanish soldier and guerrilla leader, **10**, 352.
Minamoto, powerful family in Japan; rise (tenth century), **24**, 583; supremacy, **24**, 586–587; extinction (thirteenth century), **24**, 588.
Mincio, river in northern Italy; battle of the (1800), **14**, 533.
Mindarus, a Spartan; commands in Peloponnesian War (411 B.C.), **3**, 629.
Minden, city in Prussia; battle of (1759), **12**, 76; **15**, 212; **20**, 588.
Mineptah, see **Meneptah.**
Minerva, Roman name for Pallas Athene, in classical mythology the goddess of wisdom; in Egypt, **1**, 213, 235, 271, 279, 282; **3**, 156; statues, **3**, 166, 453, 482, 485–487, 490, 526; temples, **1**, 271; **2**, 448; **3**, 165, 335, 371, 479–480; **5**, 84; Xerxes sacrifices to, **3**, 298; Alexander carries the shield of, **4**, 363; in Roman worship, **5**, 84, 107, 351, 353; see also **Athene.**
Minervina (d. ca. 306 A.D.), first wife of Constantine the Great, **6**, 457.
Ming Dynasty, a Chinese dynasty (1368–1643 A.D.), **24**, 543; drives Mongols out of China, **24**, 300.
Minghetti, Marco (1818–1886) Italian statesman; ministry of, **9**, 625–626.
Minglig, Mongolian saint; marries mother of Jenghiz Khan, **24**, 275.
Ming-ti, emperor of China; wars against Turks (72 A.D.), **24**, 265.
Minh-mang, emperor of Annam; persecutes foreigners (1820), **24**, 519.
Minin Kozma, Russian patriot; administration with Pojarski (1612), **17**, 236.
Minithya, see **Thalestris.**
Minjan Shtarot or the "**Era of the Seleucids**," in Jewish chronology; beginning of (312 B.C.), **2**, 135.
Minnesota, state of the United States; admitted to Union (1858), **23**, 405.
Minni, see **Man.**
Minorca, island of the Balearic group, off the coast of Spain; conquered by England (1708), **10**, 289; **20**, 477; French take from England in battle of 1756, **20**, 579–580; **12**, 67–69; recovered by England (1763), **20**, 600; ceded to Spain (1783), **10**, 305; **12**, 139; surrendered to England (1797), **10**, 318; recovered by Spain (1802), **10**, 319.
Minorites, see **Franciscans.**
Minos, legendary king of Crete; reign of, **3**,

194–195; Carians subject to, **2**, 417–418; parentage, **3**, 108; suppresses piracy, **3**, 158; treatment of Theseus, **3**, 159–160; laws of, **2**, 515; **3**, 196; ruler of the Ægean, **3**, 403; remains in Crete, **3**, 35.
Minotaur, fabulous monster, **3**, 159.
Minsk, Russian principality in Lithuania; status of (eleventh century), **17**, 119.
Minto, Gilbert Elliott, 1st Earl of (1751–1814); governor-general of India 1807–1813, **22**, 124–125.
Minto, Gilbert John, 4th Earl of (1845–), viceroy of India (1905), **22**, 224.
Minuas (ninth century B.C.), king of Armenia, **1**, 390, 391.
Minucius, L. Esquilinus Augurinus, consul 458 B.C.; in Æquian War, **5**, 149.
Minucius, L. Basilus, conspirator against Cæsar (44 B.C.), **5**, 584.
Minucius, M. Rufus, cavalry leader under Fabius (216 B.C.); Hannibal defeats, **5**, 253–254.
Minuit, Peter (ca. 1580–1641), first Dutch governor of New Netherlands, **23**, 6, 8; founds New Sweden, **23**, 9.
Minyæ, legendary heroic race of Greece belonging to Mycenean civilisation; origin and migrations, **3**, 38, 51, 59, 64, 104, 105, 113, 122; conquered by Hercules, **3**, 70; founders of Orchomenos and Corinth, **3**, 59, 64, 75, 100.
Minyas, mythical Greek hero; ancestor of Minyæ, **3**, 64, 105.
Miotto, Domenico (fourteenth century), Venetian glass worker; inventor of coloured beads, **9**, 316.
Miquel, Johannes von (1829–1901), German minister of finance 1890–1901; reforms of, **15**, 548; retirement of, **15**, 551.
Miquelon, island off coast of Newfoundland; ceded to France (1748), **23**, 199.
Mirabeau, Gabriel Honoré Riquetti, Count (1749–1791), French orator and revolutionist; early career, **12**, 151; in Berlin (1786), demands reform, **15**, 258; at the national assembly (1789), **12**, 155, 168, 207, 229, 230; last days and death, **12**, 229–230; estimates of, **12**, 231–234.
Miracles, performed by Vespasian, **6**, 232–233; at temple of Venus Aphacitis, foretelling fall of Palmyra, **6**, 426; angel appears to Licinius, **6**, 442; Tricassæ (Troyes) saved from Attila, **6**, 585; apparition of St. Peter and St. Paul to Attila, **6**, 593; attending Clovis' march, **7**, 473.
Miraflores, a village in Peru; battle of (1881), **23**, 607.
Mir Ali Shir Nevai (fifteenth century), Turkish poet and patron of letters, **24**, 304, 305, 492.
Miramon, Miguel (1832–1867), Mexican soldier; supports reactionists, **23**, 628; executed with Maximilian, **23**, 635.
Miranda, Francisco Antonio Gabriel (1756–1816), Spanish-American revolutionist, **23**, 578.
Mirandola, town in Modena, Italy; Julius II captures (1511), **9**, 434.
Mircea the Great, king of Rumania 1386–1418; reign of, **24**, 130–131.
Mirdites, independent tribe of northern Albania, **24**, 214.
Miriam, Hebrew prophetess, **2**, 76, 208.
Mirischlau, a village in Rumania; battle of (1600), **24**, 141.
Mir Jafar (eighteenth century), a ruler in East India; conspires with English to depose Siraj-ud-Daula (1757), **22**, 58; installed as nawab of Bengal, **22**, 61; bestows domain upon Clive, **22**, 62; resigns government of Bengal, **22**, 68.
Mir Kasim (eighteenth century), viceroy of Bengal; orders massacre of English at Patna (1763), **22**, 68.
Mirkhond, Hamam eddin M. Mohammed (b. 1433), Persian historian, **24**, 492.
Mirko Petrovich, Montenegrin prince (nineteenth century), **24**, 210, 211.
Miron, Mexican statesman; opposes plans of President Gonzales for conversion of debt (1883), **23**, 637.
Miséricorde, Sister Louise de la, see **La Vallière, Louise de.**
Mishnah, Hebrew commentary, **2**, 137, 201.
Misir, Semitic name for Lower Egypt, **1**, 178, 451.
Misitheus, prætorian prefect (242 A.D.); defeats Sapor, **6**, 412.
Missionary Ridge, battle of, see **Chattanooga**, battle of.
Mississippi, one of the states of the American Union; first settlement, **23**, 80; Six Nations sell claims to Great Britain, **23**, 200; formation of the territory, **23**, 315; admission to Union, **23**, 347; repudiates debts, **23**, 365; secedes, **23**, 409.
Mississippi, a river in North America; discovery of, **23**, 72; navigation of, made free by Peace of Paris (1763), **23** 223; La Salle descends to the gulf (1682), **23**, 77; boundary of Massachusetts extended to, **23**, 239; navigation of, surrendered to Spain (1786), **23**, 289.
Mississippi Bubble, a financial scheme of John Law to pay off the national debt of France; main treatment, **12**, 12–17; **23**, 83; revival, **12**, 32–33.
Missolonghi, town in Greece; in war of Greek independence, **21**, 534; **24**, 230.
Missouri, state of United States of America; acquired by United States from France as part of Louisiana Purchase (1803), **23**, 318; territory established (1812), **23**, 347; struggle over admission to Union, **23**, 347–348; Missouri compromise; admitted as a state (1821), **23**, 349; secession of, prevented (1861), **23**, 421–422; Fremont's "Emancipation Proclamation" in (1861), **23**, 422.
Missouri Compromise, a political agreement regarding the extension of slavery; accepted by the senate, **23**, 348; repealed by Kansas-Nebraska bill, **23**, 392.
Missunde, town in Germany; battle of (1850), **15**, 450.
Mitanni or **Mitania** (**Naharain, Aram-Naharain**), Aramæan state; relations with

Egypt, **1**, 60; wars with Egypt, **1**, 132, 137–138, 144, 150; Hittite supremacy in, **1**, 142; accepts Babylonian civilisation, **1**, 311; in alliance with Babylonia, **1**, 364.
Mitara, Sancho, see Sancho Mitara.
Mitare, city in Russia; siege of (1704), **17**, 273.
Mitchel, John (1815–1875), Irish revolutionist; policy of, **21**, 448.
Mithra, Persian deity; position in Zoroastrian system, **2**, 566.
Mithridates I, king of Parthia, see Arsaces VI.
Mithridates (II) "the Great," king of Parthia; see Arsaces IX.
Mithridates III, king of Parthia, see Arsaces XIII.
Mithridates (VI) Eupator (131–63 B.C.), king of Pontus; kingdom and character of, **5**, 421, 473; opposes Rome, **2**, 375; first war with Rome (88–84 B.C.), **5**, 421–422, 432–434, 449; negotiates with Sertorius, **5**, 459, 467; second war with Rome (83–81 B.C.), **5**, 467, 468; third war with Rome (74–66 B.C.), **5**, 467–472; death, **5**, 473.
Mithridates or Meherdates VI, brother of Osroes (Arsaces XXV), king of Parthia; disputes throne with brother (ca. 112 A.D.), **8**, 72.
Mithridatic Wars, between Mithridates VI and Rome; first (88–84 B.C.), **5**, 421–422, 432–434, 449; second and third (74–63 B.C.), **5**, 467–472.
Mixco, fortress in Guatemala; siege of (1524), **23**, 646.
Mixed Commissions (*Commissions mixtes*), French tribunals (1852); **13**, 124.
Mizraim, Hebrew name for Egypt; confounded with Mizrim in Arabia, **2**, 5, 23.
Mizrim (Muzri, Mizzur), region in northern Arabia; alleged early home of Moses, **2**, 5; relations to Solomon, **2**, 13; wars with Jews, **2**, 17, 21, 23; name confounded with Mizraim (Egypt), **2**, 23.
Mnasippus (fourth century B.C.), Lacedæmonian admiral; expedition to Corcyra (373 B.C.), **4**, 144–147.
Mnemon, see Artaxerxes II.
Mnesicles (fifth century B.C.), Athenian architect; designs Propylæa, **3**, 480.
Mnesilochus, one of the "Thirty Tyrants" of Athens (404 B.C.), **4**, 2.
Mnesiphilus, an Athenian; counsels Themistocles (480 B.C.), **3**, 342.
Mnester (d. 48 A.D.), Roman actor, **6**, 174.
Mnesthides, one of the "Thirty Tyrants" of Athens (404 B.C.), **4**, 2.
Mnevis, sacred bull of Osiris; worshipped in Egypt, **1**, 229, 231 seq., 284.
Mniszek, George, palatine of Sandomir; receives False Dmitri (1603), **17**, 225, 233.
Mnoetæ, Dorian serfs, **3**, 126.
Moab, a Semitic tribe of the Dead Sea region; relations with Israel, **2**, 15, 17, 52, 70, 72, 79, 89, 106, 109–110, 112, 208; origin and language, **2**, 51–52, 67.
Moabite Stone, a stele, bearing Semitic inscriptions, discovered in 1868, **2**, 4, 15, 34, 109–110.
Moawiyah I (d. 680 A.D.), caliph 660–679 A.D., founder of Omayyad dynasty, **8**, 16, 175; rebellion of, against Ali, **8**, 170 seq; becomes caliph, **8**, 174; makes caliphate hereditary, **8**, 176; Carthage subject to, **2**, 325–326; in wars with Rome, **7**, 184–189.
Moawiyah II (d. ca. 684 A.D.), eighth caliph; reign of, **8**, 178.
Mobeds, Magian caste in Persia, **2**, 638.
Mobile, city in Alabama, U. S. A.; settled (1702), **23**, 81.
Mobile Bay, battle of (1864), **23**, 445.
Mobillier, see Grelle Mobillier.
Mocenigo, Tommaso (d. 1423), doge of Venice; prosperity under, **9**, 304–305.
Möckern, suburb of Leipsic; battle of, part of battle of Leipzic (October, 1813), **15**, 317.
Möckern, town in Saxony; battle of (April 5th, 1813), **15**, 316.
Modder, a river in South Africa; battle of (1899), **22**, 275, 307.
Modderfontein, town in Cape Colony; British defeated at (1899), **22**, 275.
Modena, a province, former duchy, of northern Italy; in seventeenth century, **9**, 498; makes armistice with Napoleon, **9**, 551; annexed to Cispadane Republic (1796), **12**, 435; insurrection of 1831, **9**, 586; treaty with Austria (1847), **14**, 617; united to Italy (1860), **9**, 606–607.
Modigisdus, see Godigisclus.
Moens, Anne de, mistress of Peter the Great, **17**, 315, 316.
Moens de la Croix (d. 1724), lover of Catherine I of Russia, **17**, 315; executed, **17**, 316.
Moerocles (fourth century B.C.), Athenian orator, **4**, 273.
Mœsians, ancient tribe of lower Danube, **2**, 419.
Moez, caliph, see Muiz.
Mogador, seaport of Morocco; siege of (1844), **13**, 76.
Moguls, see Mughals.
Mohács, town in Hungary; battle of (1526), **24**, 347, **14**, 270; battle of (1687), **14**, 398; **24**, 391.
Mohammed or Mahomet (ca. 570–632 A.D.), founder of Islam; main treatment, **8**, 10–12, 111–144; **7**, 492; childhood, **8**, 113; marriage with Khadija, **8**, 113–115; first appearance as prophet, **8**, 115–116; made an outlaw, **8**, 116–117; leaves Mecca for Medina, **8**, 117–120; at battle of Bedr, **8**, 120–121; at battle of Ohod, **8**, 121–123; hostile relations to Jews, **8**, 123–125; sends envoys to foreign rulers, **8**, 125 seq.; conquers Mecca, **8**, 126–128; establishes first Arabic community with sovereign powers, **8**, 291; last years and death, **8**, 130–132; estimate of, **8**, 132 seq.; liberality regarding earlier prophets, **8**, 136 seq.; miraculous stories concerning, **8**, 138 seq.; precepts of, **8**, 139 seq.; teaching concerning life after death, **8**, 141 seq.; permanency of religion preached by, **8**, 143; Semitic

monotheism restored by, **2**, 171; literary forms used by, **2**, 221–222.
Mohammed, for persons of this name other than the prophet, see Muhammed.
Mohammedans, followers of Mohammed, also called Mussulmans or Moslems (the "submissive"), believers in Islam; conquer Carthage, **2**, 325–328; invade Sicily, **7**, 187; in Spain, **8**, 191–208, 233–259; **10**, 36–62; wars in Portugal, **10**, 428, 429, 436; wars with Eastern Empire (633 A.D. seq.), **7**, 179–182; (eleventh century), **2**, 377; (972–976), **7**, 241; massacre of, at conquest of Jerusalem (1099), **8**, 352; empire in India, **22**, 21–39; language of Mohammedan Indians, **2**, 490; see also Arabia, Egypt, Persia, and Religion, A.
Mohawks, tribe of North American Indians; relations with Dutch, **23**, 11, 23, 29, 82; mission of Dellius to, **23**, 82; fight against King Philip, **23**, 148; in alliance with English, **23**, 164; in King William's War, **23**, 185, 186; in battle of Lake George (1755), **23**, 211.
Mohegans (Mohicans), tribe of North American Indians; allies of the English, **23**, 115, 149; see also Algonquins.
Moira, Earl of, see Hastings.
Mokan Khan (Greek, Dizabul), Turkish ruler (562 A.D.); reign of, **24**, 266–268.
Mokawkas, native governor of Egypt (ca. 640 A.D.); under Persian and Roman rule, **7**, 174; **8**, 161.
Molay, Jacques de (d. 1314), last grandmaster of the Templars 1298–1314; execution **8**, 459, 625–626; **11**, 85–86.
Moldavia, a former principality, now a part of Rumania; establishment of (fourteenth century), **24**, 130–131; becomes subject to Turkey (1529), **24**, 349.
Moldowandji, Turkish vizir; in Russo-Turkish War (1770), **24**, 417.
Molé, Louis Matthieu, Count (1781–1855), French politician; becomes minister of foreign affairs (1830), **13**, 56; retires from ministry, **13**, 57; becomes prime minister, **13**, 66; ministry, **13**, 70–71; elected to the Assembly (1848), **13**, 99.
Molé, Matthieu (1584–1656), French politician; career as president of Paris parliament, **11**, 501, 503–504.
Molesworth, Robert, Viscount (1656-1725), English statesman and diplomatist; ambassador to Denmark, **16**, 366.
Molière, Jean Baptiste Pocquelin (1620–1673), Frenchcomedian;characterization,**11**,645.
Molino del Rey, a suburb of Mexico; battle of (1847), **23**, 375.
Möllendorf, Wichard Johann Heinrich von (1721–1816), Prussian soldier; in War of First Coalition (1794), **15**, 273–276.
Mölln, town in Schleswig-Holstein; battle of (1225), **16**, 163.
Mollwitz, village in Silesia; battle of (1741), **12**, 36; **14**, 427; **15**, 162–163.
Moloch, Phœnician deity; identified with the sun, **2**, 350; worship of, in Israel (ca. 1200 B.C.), **2**, 71; human sacrifices to, **2**, 129; **4**, 202, 310, 580–581.
Molon (d. 220 B.C.), rebel satrap of Media; defeated by Antiochus the Great, **4**, 558; **8**, 56.
Molossians (Molossi), Greek tribe in Epirus; dynasty of, **4**, 502; receive Themistocles (471 B.C.), **3**, 398.
Molossus, grandson of Achilles; founds dynasty in Epirus, **4**, 502.
Moltke, Count Helmuth Karl Bernhard von (1800–1891), Prussian field-marshal and statesman; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 153, 155, 156, 160; in negotiations with Thiers, **13**, 180–181; becomes president of chancery, **15**, 446; resigns office of chief of staff, **15**, 543.
Molucca Islands, Dutch islands in Malay archipelago; Francisco Serrão discovers (1512), **10**, 486; Portugal obtains sovereignty over, **10**, 491.
Molyneux, William (1656–1698), Irish philosopher; assists in founding Royal Society of Dublin (1683), **21**, 437.
Momylus, see Augustulus.
Monaco, principality situated on Mediterranean coast; recognised as independent state, **9**, 579.
Monaldeschi, Giovanni (d. 1657), favourite of Queen Christina of Sweden; death of, **16**, 331–333.
Monasticism; system derived from Egypt, **1**, 64.
English: monks under Augustine evangelise England (596 A.D.), **8**, 532; monks of Bangor slain by Æthelfrith (613 A.D.), **18**, 46; Aidan founds Lindisfarne, or Holy Island (ca. 634 A.D.), **18**, 165; monkish learning in Northumberland, **18**, 165–167; **21**, 11; revival of monastic learning under Alfred (893 A.D.), **18**, 83; monastic life under the Normans, **18**, 279–280; monastic life under Edward III, **18**, 483–484; in reign of Henry II, **18**, 297–298; monks martyred by Henry VIII, **19**, 148–151; visitation and suppression of monasteries (1535–1536), **19**, 159–161.
Greek: influence of monks in Byzantine politics, **7**, 39; rebel against iconoclasm (726 A.D.), **8**, 545, 546; Mount Athos, a republic of monks (1904), **24**, 218.
Irish: monastic constitution of Irish church (431–550 A.D.), **21**, 340; Irish monasteries religious septs, **21**, 340; reformed by Gildas (ca. 600 A.D.), **21**, 341; Irish monks evangelise Europe, **21**, 340–343; **8**, 532; monastic reforms by Malachi (ca. 1148), **21**, 401; Irish parishes grow out of monasteries, **21**, 401; Augustinian monks in Ireland, **21**, 401; Henry VIII suppresses Irish monasteries (ca. 1537), **21**, 402; friars defy the king, **21**, 402; encourage patriotic feeling (ca. 1602), **21**, 418.
Latin: monks pioneers in farming and commerce, **7**, 19; dominate mediæval society, **7**, 39; monastic celibacy in sixth century, **8**, 535; monasteries centres of preternatural agencies, **8**, 536; monks occupy prominent positions (ca.

600 A.D.), **7**, 444; Benedictines spread in Italy and Germany (ca. 715 A.D.), **8**, 544; defenceless against Saracens (ca. 800 A.D.), **8**, 577; influence in early Swiss history (ca. 800 A.D.), **16**, 535–538; monkish reform of Christendom under Hildebrand (eleventh century), **11**, 28; foundation of Cistercians, Carthusians, and Premonstrants (ca. 1050), **14**, 92; reforms of St. Bernard (ca. 1120); monks sway the Church (twelfth century), **11**, 42; their power in France (1147), **11**, 36; mendicant orders of Friars founded (ca. 1100), **8**, 614; friars become buttresses of papacy (thirteenth century), **8**, 614; protected by Alexander IV (1254), **8**, 616; Dominican friars and the inquisition, **10**, 568, 569, 570, 573, 587, 588, 595; **11**, 52; Luther's relations with monks (1505), **14**, 252–254.

Russian: influence of, in Russian church, **17**, 73, 167–168; monks persecuted (1569), **17**, 204.

Scotch: description of monastic Celtic Church, **21**, 9; influence of monastery of Iona, **21**, 9; religion taught by Celtic monks (sixth century), **21**, 9; influence of, in fusing races (eighth century), **21**, 12; in Paschal dispute, **21**, 12; foundation of greater Scotch monasteries under David I (ca. 1130), **21**, 40; decline of Scotch monasteries (ca. 1121), **21**, 42; reform of (1124–1153) (1471), **21**, 42–43, 224; Scotch monasteries devastated by Reformers (ca. 1560), **21**, 261.

Moncey, Bon Adrien Jeannot de (1754–1842), duke of Conegliano, French soldier; in French campaign in Spain, **12**, 386.

Monchy, Charles de, see **Hoequincourt.**

Monck, see **Monk.**

Monckton, Robert (1726–1782), English general; in expedition against Quebec, **23**, 217.

Moncontour, town in France; battle of (1569), **11**, 364; **19**, 346.

Mondejar, Lopez de Mendoza, Marquis of (sixteenth century), Spanish soldier; in wars against the Moors (1568), **10**, 249–250.

Mondragon, Christopher (d. 1596), Spanish general; campaign of, in Netherlands, **13**, 445, 464, 470.

Monge, Gaspard (1746–1818), French mathematician; returns from Egypt with Napoleon, **12**, 481.

Monghyr, town in India; siege of (1763), **22**, 68.

Mongkut, king of Siam 1851–1868; reign and advanced views of, **24**, 515.

Mongols, Asiatic race, now chiefly resident in Mongolia; affinity of, to Hittites, **2**, 393; Scythians related to, **2**, 403; ravages of, in Islam, **8**, 22; under leadership of Jenghiz Khan, invade Western Asia (1219), **8**, 230–232, 455; westward advance checked by battle of Liegnitz (1241), **14**, 118; domination of, in Russia (1235–1462), **17** 133–165; in China, **24**, 273; conquered by Manchus (1162), **24**, 274; unity of, established by Jenghiz Khan (1206), **24**, 277; conquests of, in Europe, **24**, 287–289; unsuccessfully invade Japan (1274), **24**, 291, 588; expeditions of, against Indo-China, **24**, 291; empire of, at beginning of fourteenth century, **24**, 294–295; conversion of, in Persia, **24**, 492; types of, in Japan, **24**, 579, 580; military customs of, **2**, 652, 654–655; characterisation of, **24**, 524; **17**, 133–134; see also **Mughals.**

Monheur, town in France; siege of (1621), **11**, 448.

Moñino, José, see **Florida-Blanca.**

Moniteur, Le, Napoleon's official organ; Napoleon's articles in (1802–1803), **12**, 529.

Monitor, Federal iron-clad; fight with *Merrimac* (1862), **23**, 427.

Monk or **Monck, George** (1608–1670), first duke of Albemarle and earl of Torrington, English soldier; surrenders to Inchiquin, **20**, 96, 97; victories in Scotland, **20**, 120–121; **21**, 295; commands in Dutch War (1653), **13**, 620–622, 629; **20**, 127, 128; in Second War with Dutch, **13**, 625–630; **20**, 147, 148; purges army of parliamentarians, **20**, 204; marches on London, **20**, 204, 205; denies intention to restore Charles, **20**, 206; made general-in-chief, **20**, 207; negotiations with Charles, **20**, 209; receives Charles at Dover, **20**, 213; part of, in Stuart restoration, **20**, 214, 215; honours showered upon, **20**, 215; betrays Argyll, **20**, 215, 242; **21**, 297; in Third Dutch War, **20**, 247, 248; bars Thames against Dutch fleet, **20**, 260, 261; palatine of Carolina, **23**, 50; sketch of career, **20**, 203.

Monmouth, battle of (1778), **23**, 268; Lee's conduct at, and Washington's rebuke, **23**, 268.

Monmouth, James Fitzroy, Duke of (1649–1685), natural son of Charles II of England and Lucy Walters; doubtful parentage of, **20**, 272, 295; person and character, **20**, 295, 296; Buckingham's efforts to legitimize, **20**, 272; popular belief in legitimacy, **20**, 295, 296; great popularity of, **20**, 295, 296; commands English troops in Netherlands, **20**, 295; favours lavished upon, **20**, 295; marries Countess of Buccleuch, **20**, 272, 295; agent of king in assault on Sir John Coventry, **20**, 273, 295; suppresses Scotch rising, **21**, 305; goes into exile, **20**, 304; rebellion, **20**, 363–366; declares James II a usurper, **20**, 364; proclaims himself king, **20**, 364; defeated at Sedgemoor, **20**, 365; throws himself on king's mercy, **20**, 365; relations with Lady Wentworth, **20**, 366; execution, **20**, 366; effect of rebellion on American colonisation, **23**, 134, 153, 154.

Monmouth, Lord, see **Mordaunt, Charles.**

Monomakh, Vladimir, see **Vladimir Monomakh.**

Monophthalmus, see **Antigonus.**

Monroe, James (1758–1831), American statesman; fifth president of the United States 1816–1823; wounded at battle of Trenton (1777), **23**, 260; minister of United States to France, **23**, 306; negotiates Louisiana Purchase, **23**, 318; sent on mission to England (1806), **23**, 321; secretary of state in Madison's cabinet during War of 1812, **23**, 328; elected president, **23**, 346; acquires Florida territory, **23**, 347; approves Missouri compromise, **23**, 349; asserts Monroe Doctrine, **23**, 350.

Monroe Doctrine, name given to the policy of the United States applying the doctrine of non-intervention in North and South American affairs to European powers; Latin America and the Monroe Doctrine (1815–1826), **23**, xx–xxi, 350–351; the French in Mexico (1862–1867), **23**, xxiii, 466–467, 630–635; the British Guiana Boundary Question, **23**, xxv, 484–485, 599–600; officially recognised by Germany (1901), **23**, 601.

Mons, city in Belgium: captured by Spaniards (1572), **13**, 434–435; battle (1678), **13**, 640; capture by French (1691), **11**, 605; siege (1709), **20**, 477; captured (1789), **14**, 45.

Mons-en-Pévêle (Mons-en-Puelle), village in northern France; battle of (1304), **11**, 77; **18**, 419.

Monsieur, Peace of, between Henry III and Huguenots (1575), **11**, 383.

Montagu, Edward (1602–1671), second earl of Manchester (Lord Kimbolton and Viscount Mandeville), English general and politician; impeachment, **19**, 614–616; defeat at Donnington Castle, **20**, 25–27; lord-chamberlain under the Restoration, **20**, 234; character, **20**, 13.

Montagu, John, 4th earl of Sandwich (1718–1792), English diplomat; in peace negotiations with France at Aix-la-Chapelle (1748), **20**, 569.

Montagu, Richard (1577–1641), bishop of Chichester, English clergyman, chaplain of Charles I; reprimanded by house of commons (1626), **19**, 539.

Montague, Charles (1661–1715), first earl of Halifax, English poet and statesman; member of Whig ministry, **20**, 445; chancellor of the exchequer (1694), **20**, 453; created baron of Halifax, **20**, 458; impeachment and acquittal, **20**, 460–461; dismissed from ministry by Queen Anne, **20**, 471; currency reforms of, adopted, **20**, 497; member of temporary council of regency, **20**, 506; chancellor of the exchequer (1714), **20**, 507.

Montague, Edward (1625–1672), earl of Sandwich, English admiral; appointed "general-at-sea," **20**, 207; sent by Long Parliament to the Baltic, **16**, 340; created earl of Sandwich, **20**, 234; in battle with Dutch, **20**, 246; deprived of command, **20**, 247; negotiates treaty between England and Spain, **20**, 266; death, **20**, 276.

Montague, Sir Edward (d. 1556), English statesman; draws up settlement of crown on Lady Jane Grey, **19**, 227–228.

Montague, Sir James, English attorney-general (1708), **20**, 482.

Montague, John Nevil, Lord, see **Nevil, John.**

Montague, Thomas de (1388–1428), fourth earl of Salisbury; commands English forces at siege of Orleans, **11**, 191.

Montaigne, Michel Eyquem de (1553–1592), French author; influence, **11**, 404; estimate, **11**, 427–431.

Montalivet, Camille de (1801–1880), French statesman; ministry, under Louis Philippe, **13**, 62.

Montalvo, Dr. Alfonso Diaz de, Spanish jurist; codifies laws (1480), **10**, 137.

Montana, state of United States; purchased by United States (Louisiana Purchase) (1803), **23**, 318; admitted to the Union (1889), **23**, 483.

Montaperti, town in Italy; battle (1260), **9**, 102–104; **14**, 125.

Montargis, town in France; siege (1427), **11**, 189–190; **18**, 550.

Montauban, town in France; siege (1621), **11**, 447.

Montauban, castle in northern France; siege (1202), **18**, 335.

Montauban, Jean, Sire de (ca. 1412–1466), French admiral; at battle of Castillon, **11**, 240–241.

Mont Avron, see **Avron, Mont.**

Montbazon, Madame de, see **Chevreuse, Duchess de.**

Montbélard or **Montbéliard, Philibert Guéneau de** (1720–1785), French naturalist, **12**, 121.

Montcalm (Montcalm de Saint Véran), Louis Joseph, Marquis de (1712–1759), French soldier; commander-in-chief of French forces in Canada, **23**, 213; number of his forces, **12**, 66; takes Forts Oswego and Ontario, **12**, 69; **23**, 213; takes Fort William Henry (1757), **23**, 214; repulses Abercrombie at Ticonderoga, **23**, 215; baffles Wolfe at Quebec, **23**, 217, 218; defeated and killed on Plains of Abraham, **23**, 219–221.

Montclar, General, French commander; military governor of Alsace, **11**, 594; lieutenant-general under the dauphin, **11**, 599; devastates Palatinate (1688), **11**, 603; **14**, 400.

Montcorvin, Jean de, Franciscan missionary to China (1292), **24**, 293.

Monteagle, William Parker, Lord (seventeenth century), English nobleman; warns James I of England of Gunpowder Plot (1604), **19**, 479.

Montebello, village in Lombardy, Italy; battles of (1800), **12**, 501; (1859), **13**, 136; **15**, 16.

Montecatini, town in province of Lucca, Italy; battle of (1314), **9**, 133.

Montecuculi or **Montecuccoli, Count Raimondo** (1608–1680), duke of Melfi, Austrian general; commands Austro-German army in Hungary (1664), **11**, 566; at battle of St. Gotthard (1664),

24, 386; joins German troops against Louis XIV (1672), **11**, 578; **13**, 636; **14**, 392.
Montefeltro, Frédéric de, duke of Urbino 1444–1482, Italian soldier; commanded papal troops in war with Florence (1478), **9**, 371.
Montemar, Duke of, Spanish general; in War of the Austrian Succession (1742), **9**, 533, 534 seq.; **10**, 300; **14**, 432.
Monte Marciano, Duke of, see **Piccolomini.**
Montemarisco (Mountmaurice), Hervey de (twelfth century), English adventurer; invades Ireland (1169), **21**, 369; ambassador to Henry II (1171), **21**, 374.
Montenegro, principality in Balkan Peninsula, formerly part of Roman prefecture of Illyricum; main treatment, **24**, 207–211; part of Servian confederation (900 A.D.), **24**, 207; seized upon by Balcha, **24**, 207; inauguration of theocratic government, **24**, 208; struggle against Turks, **24**, 208–211; Russian influence in, **24**, 208, 209; independence of, recognised, **24**, 210; recent additions to territory, **24**, 211.
Montenotte, village in the Appenines, Italy; battle of (1796), **12**, 425 seq.; **14**, 512.
Montereau, village near Fontainebleau, France; siege of (1420), **18**, 540; battle of (1814), **12**, 609.
Montereau, Pierre de (d. 1266), French architect; builds Sainte Chapelle (1245–1248), **11**, 67.
Monterey, town in Mexico; battle of (1846), **23**, 372.
Monte Rotondo, mountain in province of Rome; battle of (1869), **9**, 618.
Montespan, Françoise Athénaïs de Rochechouart, Marquise de (1641–1707), mistress of Louis XIV; influence of, over king, **11**, 555 seq.; retirement of, **11**, 557 seq.
Montesquieu, Charles de Secondat, Baron de (1689–1755), French author and statesman; literary works of, **12**, 115; theory of mixed government, **12**, 115 seq.; his criticism of the age, **12**, 24.
Montevideo, capital of Uruguay; taken by the English, **23**, 579; relation to revolution in Argentina, **23**, 591–593.
Montez, Lola (Marie Dolores Eliza Rozanna Gilbert) (1818–1861), adventuress and dancer; causes abdication of King Ludwig of Bavaria, **15**, 433.
Montezuma II (1477–1520), emperor of Mexico; reign, **23**, 506–515; conquests, **23**, 507; commands Cortes to leave country, **23**, 510; meets Cortes, **23**, 514; Cortes imprisons, **23**, 516; death, **23**, 520.
Montfaucon, town in France; battle of (887 A.D.), **11**, 14.
Montferrand, Bénédict de, bishop of Lausanne 1477; Bernese complain to, **16**, 623.
Montferrat, duchy in northwestern Italy; disputed succession, **9**, 499 seq.
Montferrat, Dukes of, see **Gonzaga.**
Montferrat, Boniface, Marquis of (d. 1207), Italian nobleman; aids Alexius, **7**, 276, 277; conquests of, in Greece, **7**, 278–279; **24**, 223; candidate for emperorship of Latin Empire, **7**, 283, 284; becomes king of Thessalonica, **7**, 285–290; **8**, 416; death, **7**, 296.
Montferrat, Longaspada, Marquis of (d. 1177), vicegerent of Jerusalem; reign, **8**, 371.
Montferrat, see **Conrad.**
Montfort, Joan de, wife of John de Montfort; encourages French army, **11**, 107; defends castle of Hennebon (1342), **11**, 108; **18**, 458.
Montfort, John de (1293–1345), duke of Brittany; pretends to crown of Brittany, **11**, 107; Edward III aids, **18**, 458; makes expedition to Brittany, **18**, 487; imprisonment, **11**, 107.
Montfort, Simon Count de (d. 1218), earl of Leicester, French soldier; leads Albigensian crusade (1208–1213), **8**, 461; **10**, 566; **11**, 53–54.
Montfort, Simon de (1208–1265), earl of Leicester, son of the preceding, English soldier and statesman; marriage, **18**, 376; hatred of Henry III for, **18**, 376; quarrel with Gloucester, **18**, 378–380; leads barons against Henry III, **18**, 380–383; captures the king, **18**, 381; at the head of government, **18**, 381; reforms of, **18**, 384, 386; fall, **18**, 382; character, **18**, 383–385; death, **18**, 383.
Montfort, Simon de (1240–1271), son of the earl of Leicester; resists Henry III, **18**, 387.
Montgomery, Archibald (1726-1796), 11th earl of Eglinton; made commander of new Highland regiment (1756), **20**, 583.
Montgomery, Gabriel (ca. 1530–1574), French commander; mortally wounds Henry II in tournament, **11**, 350.
Montgomery, Colonel John (d. 1731), colonial governor of New York, **23**, 166.
Montgomery, John (1722–1808), American soldier; commands expedition against Cherokees (1760), **23**, 222.
Montgomery, Richard (1736–1775), Irish-American soldier; captures St. Johns and Montreal (1775), **23**, 250; death of, at siege of Quebec, **23**, 250.
Montgomery, Sir Robert (1809–1887), British administrator in India; represses rebels of Oudh (1857), **22**, 202.
Montgomery Convention (1861), meeting of representatives from "Cotton States" to form provisional Confederate government; proceedings of, **23**, 409.
Montholon, Count Charles Tristan de (1783–1853), French soldier; in alliance with Louis Philippe (1840), **13**, 74.
Montiel, town in Spain; battle of (1369), **10**, 90; **11**, 149.
Montijo, town in Spain; battle of (1644), **10**, 515.
Montijo, Eugénie, see **Eugénie.**
Montlhéry, town in France; battle of (1465), **11**, 250.

Montluc, Blaise de Lasseran-Massencome, Seigneur de (ca. 1503–1577), French marshal; at siege of Siena (1554–1555), **9**, 466; **11**, 346.
Montmirail, town in France; battle of (1814), **12**, 609.
Montmorency (Burchards), Lords of; efforts of Louis VI against, **11**, 30.
Montmorency or Montmorenci, Anne de (1492–1567), French marshal and constable; builds mansions of Écouen and Chantilly, **11**, 338; activity of, in Bordeaux persecutions, **11**, 341; commands army in Low Countries, **11**, 346; capture of, at St. Quentin, **11**, 347; relieved from office, **11**, 353; death of, at battle of St. Denis, **11**, 361.
Montmorency, Henri II, Duke of (1595–1632), French marshal; in war with Spain, **11**, 461; leagues with Orleans against Richelieu, **11**, 465; execution of, **11**, 465 seq.
Montmorency, Philip de, count of Horn, see **Horn.**
Montpellier, city in France; Philip of Valois purchases (ca. 1350), **11**, 122.
Montpellier, Treaty of, concluded between Louis XIII and the Huguenots (1622), **11**, 448.
Montpellier, University of, influence of Arabs upon medical faculty of, **8**, 280.
Montpensier, Anne Marie Louise d'Orléans, Duchess of (1627–1693), the daughter of Gaston of Orleans and generally called La Grande Mademoiselle; aids Condé, **11**, 513.
Montpensier, Antoine Marie Philippe Louis d'Orléans, Duke of (1824–1890), fifth son of Louis Philippe; marries Infanta Luisa Fernanda of Spain (1846), **13**, 78.
Montpensier, Catherine Marie de Lorraine, Duchess of (1552–ca. 1594), daughter of Francis, duke of Guise; relations of, with Jacques Clément, **11**, 393–394; estimate of, **11**, 394.
Montpensier, François de Bourbon, Duke of (d. 1592); at battle of Ivry (1590), **11**, 398.
Montpensier, Henri de Bourbon, Duke of (d. 1608), last duke in the Bourbon line; governor of Brittany, spokesman for nobles (1601), **11**, 412.
Montreal, city of Canada; first settlement at (1611), **23**, 65; Maisonneuve founds (1641), **22**, 323; expedition against, in King William's War, **23**, 187; English capture (1760), **23**, 222.
Montreuil, town in France; ceded to England (1360), **11**, 141.
Montreuil, Count of (tenth century); Hugh Capet wages war against, **11**, 23.
Montreuil, French ambassador to Charles I; negotiates for king with the Scots (1646), **20**, 42.
Montreuil, Treaty of, concluded between France and England (1303), **18**, 418.
Montrichard, Joseph Élie Désiré Perruquet (1760–1828), French general; recalled from Switzerland (1802), **17**, 28.
Montrose, James Graham, 1st Marquis of (1612–1650), Scottish soldier and statesman; victories in Scotland, **20**, 33, 34, 38; defeated by Leslie, **20**, 39; **21**, 294; retires to the Continent, **20**, 45; returns to Scotland, **20**, 94; capture and execution, **20**, 94–95; **21**, 295; characterisation, **20**, 95.
Mont-Saint-Jean, town near Waterloo; battle of, see **Waterloo.**
Mont-Saint-Michel, village in France; siege of (ca. 1090), **18**, 215–216.
Montsorel, town in England; siege of (1217), **18**, 365.
Montt, Jorge (1847–), Chilean statesman; elected president of Chili (1891), **23**, 611.
Montt, Manuel (1809–1880), Chilean statesman; elected president of Chili (1851), **23**, 610.
Monuments, see **Archæology** and **Inscriptions.**
Mookerheyde (Mooker Heath), plain in the Netherlands; battle of (1574), **13**, 446.
Moon, Egyptian and Hebrew Feast of, **2**, 207; identified with Astarte, **2**, 350; appearance among Hyperboreans, **2**, 446; worshipped in Persia, **3**, 297; see **Astarte.**
Moor, town in Hungary; battle of (1849), **14**, 652.
Moore, James (ca. 1640–1706), American colonial soldier and official; becomes governor of South Carolina, **23**, 59; in Indian War of 1703, **23**, 59; expeditions against Spanish and Indians, **23**, 190.
Moore, James (1737–1777), American soldier; defeats English in North Carolina (1776), **23**, 250.
Moore, Sir John (1761–1809), British general; in Sweden, **16**, 452; succeeds Wellington in Spain, **10**, 341; retreat, **10**, 343–348; death, **10**, 348; **21**, 474.
Moors, name of a mixed people of northern Africa; at war with Rome, **6**, 136, 170, 290, 535; sack Rome, **6**, 601; at war with Eastern Empire, **7**, 98, 99, 126–127; Charlemagne sends unsuccessful expedition against (ca. 780 A.D.), **7**, 542; Ferdinand III of Castile wars against (1225), **10**, 64; defeated at battle of Salado (1340), **10**, 73; Ferdinand I of Aragon subdues (1411), **10**, 121; in war with Ferdinand V of Castile, **10**, 141, 143, 145, 149, 161; unbaptised Moors expelled from Spain (1502), **10**, 162; under Charles V, **10**, 223–225; atrocities in Spain, **10**, 248; marquis of Mondejar wars against, **10**, 249–250; at war with Don Juan of Austria, **10**, 251; Alfonso I of Portugal conquers, **10**, 429; unbaptised Moors expelled from Portugal (1497), **10**, 485; massacre of, by Charles of Anjou (ca. 1270), **14**, 130; see also **Moriscos.**
Mophis, king of Takahasila in India (ca. 324 B.C.); becomes satrap of Punjab to Alexander (325 B.C.), **2**, 479–480.
Moraes Barros, Prudente (1844–), Brazilian statesman; elected president of Brazil (1894), **23**, 665; administration of, **23**, 666.
Morales, General, Mexican soldier; surrenders Vera Cruz (1847), **23**, 374.

Mora Stone, a stone on which the ancient kings of Sweden were proclaimed, **16**, 204.
Morat, town in Switzerland; battle of (1476), **11**, 267; **13**, 360; **16**, 602.
Moravia, district in Austria-Hungary; colonies of Roman soldiers settled in, **6**, 77; war with Ludwig the German, **7**, 576–577, 581, 591; revolts from Mieczyslaw II of Poland, **24**, 12.
Moravians, German religious sect; colony of, in Georgia (1735), **23**, 62.
Moray, Sir Andrew, of Bothwell (d. 1297), Scottish noble; joins Wallace, **21**, 70; sole baron adhering to Wallace, **18**, 410; **21**, 72; death, **18**, 411; **21**, 74.
Moray, Sir Andrew, of Bothwell (d. 1337), regent of Scotland, son of Sir Andrew Bothwell; invades Northumberland with Wallace, **21**, 75; becomes leader of Scottish royalists, **21**, 131; made prisoner by English, **21**, 131; escapes from prison and raises insurrection in Scotland, **21**, 134 seq.; death, **21**, 136.
Moray or Murray, 2nd Earl of, see Stuart, James.
Moray, Sir Thomas Randolph, Earl of, see Randolph.
Morazan, Francisco (1792–1842), soldier and statesman of Honduras; commands troops at attack on Guatemala (1829), **23**, 650; elected president of Central American Confederation (1831), **23**, 650; administration, **23**, 650.
Morbeyne, Sir Denys de, English knight; King John of France yields to, at Poitiers (1356), **18**, 474, 475.
Morcar or Morkere, Saxon warrior, son of Ælfgar, brother of Edwin, and brother-in-law of Harold; succeeds to portion of father's earldom (1059), **18**, 139; chosen earl of Northumbria, **18**, 143; Harold confirms in earldom of Northumbria, **18**, 144; joint-commander of army against William the Conqueror, **18**, 170; submits to William, **18**, 171; revolts against William, **18**, 177; William ravages lands of, **18**, 181; William restores estates to, **18**, 182; joins Hereward, **18**, 184; release ordered by William on his death bed, **18**, 198.
Mordaunt, Charles (1658–1735), earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, English military and naval commander; characterisation of, **10**, 285; created Earl of Monmouth, by William III (1689), **20**, 423; disgraced by Fenwick's revelations, **20**, 455; campaign in Spain, **13**, 650; **20**, 474–476; takes Barcelona, **10**, 285, 286; **20**, 475; guerrilla warfare of, **20**, 476.
Mordaunt, John, 1st Baron and Viscount Mordaunt (1627–1675), English royalist leader; trial and acquittal of (1658), **20**, 172–173.
Mordaunt, Sir John (1697–1780), English soldier; in expedition against Rochefort (1757), **20**, 588.
Morden, Lord, see Yorke, Charles.
More, Sir Anthony (Attoni Moro) (1512–1578), Dutch painter; visits England, **19**, 524.
More, Sir Thomas (1478–1535), English author and statesman; chosen speaker of house of commons, **19**, 86; asserts liberties of parliament before Wolsey, **19**, 87; Henry VIII lays divorce case before, **19**, 106; succeeds Wolsey as chancellor, **19**, 121; pronounces official opinion on Henry's divorce, **19**, 125, 126; treatment of heretics, **19**, 127; retires from office, **19**, 127; implicated by Elizabeth Barton's "revelations," **19**, 145; committed to the tower, **19**, 147; trial of, **19**, 153; tender relations with daughter Margaret, **19**, 154, 155; last hours of, **19**, 154; execution of, **19**, 155; horror in Europe on death of, **19**, 155; character and genius of, **19**, 122, 127, 152, 155.
Morea, modern name of the ancient Peloponnesus; Venetians conquer (1687), **9**, 521; reconquered by Hassan Pacha (1778), **24**, 421; insurrection against Turks in, **24**, 417.
Moreau, Jean Victor (1761–1813), French soldier; in command under Pichegru, **12**, 384; **14**, 19; replaces Pichegru, **12**, 424; retreat of, through Black Forest, **12**, 432; beginning of rupture with Napoleon, **12**, 441; exposes Pichegru, **12**, 449; deprived of command, **12**, 449; defeated by Suvarov, **17**, 433; succeeds Joubert at Novi, **12**, 473; **17**, 435; recalled, **12**, 475, 483; flattered by Napoleon, **12**, 483; compromised by Napoleon, **12**, 485; despatched to the Rhine, **12**, 496; Napoleon's jealousy of, **12**, 504, 505, 533; campaign in Germany (1800), **12**, 505–507; wins Hohenlinden, **12**, 507–508; implicated in plot against Napoleon, **12**, 533 and note, 534; arrested, **12**, 534; exile in United States, **12**, 535; in service of allies against France, **12**, 603 and note; **15**, 315; killed at Dresden, **12**, 604; **14**, 575; **17**, 485; character, **12**, 449, 507, 508, 533; **15**, 315; military capacity of, **12**, 424, 431, 432, 449, 504, 505; **17**, 433, 434.
Morelos y Pavon, José Maria (1765–1815), Mexican patriot; successes of, **23**, 622; defeated and shot, **23**, 622.
Moreno, Gabriel Garcia (1821–1875), Ecuadorian politician; president three times, **23**, 614, 615.
Moreno, Juan (1743–1817), Spanish admiral; defeated by English, **12**, 513.
Moreton Bay, Queensland, Australia; penal colony planted at, **22**, 249.
Morfontaine, Treaty of (1800), **17**, 439.
Morgan, Daniel (1736–1802), American soldier; accompanies Braddock's expedition, **23**, 206; at battle of Saratoga (1777), **23**, 265; victory at battle of Cowpens, **23**, 278.
Morgan, Sir Henry (1635?–1688), English buccaneer; appointed lieutenant-governor of Jamaica, **23**, 56.
Morgan, John Hunt (1826–1864), American soldier in the Confederate service; leads guerrilla raid into Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky (1863), **23**, 441.

Morgan, Sir Thomas (d. ca. 1679), English soldier; in battle of the Dunes, **20**, 173.
Morgarten, mountain in Switzerland; battle of (1315), **16**, 563 seq.
Morgen, Kurt Ernst (1858–), German explorer; reorganises troops in Kamerun, Africa (1894), **15**, 561.
Moriale or Monreal, Fra (d. 1354), Italian freebooter; defeats Malatesta da Rimini (1352), **9**, 226; grants funds to Cola di Rienzi, **9**, 227; death, **9**, 228.
Morillo, Pablo (1777–1838), Spanish general; in revolutionary war in Colombia, **23**, 583.
Morini, Gallic tribe; wars of, with Romans, **5**, 521, 525; **13**, 273.
Morino, Mariana, secretary of provisional government of the Rio de la Plata (1810), **23**, 591.
Moriscos, Moors christianised by force; revolt of, in Spain, **10**, 247 seq.; expulsion of, **10**, 261 seq.; see also Moors.
Morley, John, British writer and statesman, secretary of state for India (1905), **21**, 663.
Mornay, Philippe de, seigneur du Plessis-Marly, known as du Plessis- Mornay (1549–1623), Huguenot leader; at Ivry, **11**, 398.
Mörner, Count Gustav von, Swedish soldier and statesman; urges Bernadotte's election, **16**, 460, 465; viceroy of Norway (1814), **16**, 472.
Mornington, Earl of, see Wellesley.
Morny, Charles Auguste Louis Joseph, Duke de (1811–1865), French politician; prescribes Sunday holiday (1851), **13**, 121.
Morocco or Marocco, country of northwestern Africa; main treatment, **24**, 469–476; under rule of Almoravids (ca. 1103–1146), **8**, 242–245; establishment of Sherifate, **8**, 252; **24**, 469 seq.; Mulei Ahmed usurps government of (1574), **10**, 496; war with Portugal (1578), **10**, 496; war with Austria (1828), **14**, 589; war with France (1844), **24**, 473; war with Spain (1859–1860), **24**, 473; war with Kabail tribes (1893), **24**, 473; Hassanian dynasty, **24**, 473–476; Algeciras conference (1906), **21**, 665.
Morocco or Marocco, one of capitals of Morocco; foundation (ca. 1072), **8**, 241; besieged by Abdul Mumin, **8**, 245.
Morone, Girolamo (ca. 1450–1529), Italian diplomatist; chancellor of duke of Milan, **9**, 449; plots against Charles V of France, **9**, 449.
Morosini, Francesco (1618–1694), Venetian soldier; commands defence of Candia (1667–1669), **9**, 520–521; **24**, 386; completes conquest of Morea (1687), **9**, 521; **24**, 395; death, **9**, 522.
Morosov, Boris, Russian noble, chief advisor of Alexis; administration of (1645), **17**, 243, 244.
Morosov (fifteenth century), Russian prince; administrator under Vasili Vasilievitch, **17**, 159.
Morrill, Justin Smith (1810–1898), American statesman and legislator; author of war-tariff measure passed by Congress (1862), **23**, 421.
Morrill Tariff Act, American legislative measure, named after Justin S. Morrill; passage of (1862), **23**, 421.
Morris, Gouverneur (1752–1816), American statesman; part of, in forming the Constitution, **23**, 296.
Morris, Lewis (1671–1746), American colonial statesman; appointed colonial governor of New Jersey (1738), **23**, 168; quarrels with assembly, **23**, 196.
Morris, Robert (1734–1806), American financier; superintendent of finance during American Revolution, **23**, 274; resigns office after Revolution, **23**, 288.
Morristown, city in New Jersey; Washington at, **23**, 261.
Mortara, town in Pavia, Italy; battle of (1849), **9**, 600; **14**, 659.
Mortemar, Athénais de, see Montespan, Mme. de.
Mortemer, town in northern France; Normans defeat French at, **11**, 26.
Mortier, Édouard Adolphe Casimir Joseph (1768–1835), duke of Trévise, French soldier; at battle of Zürich, **12**, 476; proceeds against Hanover, **12**, 531; commands reserve cavalry, **12**, 584; defeated at Dirnstein, **17**, 448.
Mortimer, Edmond (1390–1424), fifth earl of March; claims to English crown, **18**, 509; claims throne at accession of Henry IV, **18**, 515; death, **18**, 515.
Mortimer, Sir Edmond (1376–1409?), uncle of Edmond, fifth earl of March; defeated and imprisoned by Owen Glendower (1402), **18**, 518; Henry IV refuses to ransom, **18**, 518; marries daughter of Glendower, **18**, 518.
Mortimer, Roger (1287–1330), first earl of March; imprisoned for treason against Edward II, **18**, 440; joins Queen Isabella in Paris, **18**, 440; guilty relation with Isabella, **18**, 446, 447, 448; deposes and murders Edward, **18**, 443–445; joint rule with Isabella, **18**, 448–450; fall, **18**, 450; execution, **18**, 451.
Mortimer, Roger (d. 1397), earl of March and lord-lieutenant of Ireland 1395–1397; declared successor to crown by Richard II, **18**, 498, 509; right to crown, **18**, 529; death of, and avenging expedition of Richard II to Ireland, **21**, 388.
Mortimer's Cross, locality near Hereford, England; Edward IV defeats Lancastrians at, **18**, 577; influence of Edward's victory, **18**, 578.
Mortmain, Statute of (*De Religiosis*) (1279), statute of Edward I, forbidding alienation of land in England to religious bodies or organizations, **18**, 428; text, **22**, 351.
Morton, James Douglas, 4th Earl of (1530–1581), regent of Scotland; efforts in Scotland for Protestantism, **19**, 284; leads faction against Mary Queen of Scots, **19**, 323, 341; in plot against Rizzio, **21**, 266; elected regent for James VI, **21**, 270; negotiations with Elizabeth, **19**, 349, 351; delivers up the earl of Northumberland to Elizabeth, **19**, 349;

21, 274; codifies laws, **21**, 275; resigns regency, **21**, 275; character, **19**, 349; **21**, 273; execution, **19**, 356; **21**, 276.

Morton, John (1420–1500), English cardinal; flees from England to escape Richard III (1683), **18**, 617; made archbishop of Canterbury by Henry VII, **19**, 16; ingenious method of raising money, **19**, 47.

Morton, Levi Parsons (1824–), American banker and politician, vice-president of United States 1889–1893; election of, **23**, 481.

Morton, Thomas (1590–1645), English colonist in America; obtains control of Mount Wollaston colony, **22**, 634; seized by Standish and sent to England (1628), **22**, 634.

Morveau, Louis Bernard, Guyton de (1737–1816), French scientist, **12**, 121.

Moschi, see **Mushke.**

Moscoso de Alvarado, Luis (ca. 1505–ca. 1560), Spanish soldier; succeeds De Soto, **22**, 483.

Moscow, Grand Principality of, a principality out of which grew the Russian empire; beginnings of, **17**, 144; increased importance of, **17**, 160; development of, during Tatar period, **17**, 160; at war with Novgorod, **17**, 172; accession of the house of Romanov, **17**, 237.

Moscow (Kutchkovo), city of Russia; captured by Mongol Tatars (1237), **17**, 136; rise of, **17**, 144 seq.; two sieges of (1380), **17**, 151; destruction of, by Tatars (1382), **17**, 153; pre-eminence consecrated by famous ikon, **17**, 157; devastated by Tatars (1408), **17**, 157; siege of (1612), **17**, 236; taken and burned by French (1812), **12**, 589 seq.; **17**, 473 seq.

Moscow, University of, founded (1755), **17**, 359.

Moselekatse, Zulu chief; founds Matabele state (1838), **22**, 282.

Moses, lawgiver and organiser of Israelitish nation; founds priesthood, **2**, 58; traditions of, **2**, 60, 76, 117; biblical account of, **2**, 61–63; wives of, **2**, 70; laws of, **2**, 119, 131, 160, 204, 340–341, 344; type of Messiah, **2**, 168.

Moshesh, chief of Basutoland; defeated by Boers (1866), **22**, 278.

Moskva, see **Borodino.**

Moslems, see **Mohammedans.**

Moslemah, Saracen general (717 A.D.); besieges Constantinople, **7**, 201–204.

Mosquera, Tomas Cipriano (1798–1878), Colombian general and politician; dictatorship of, **23**, 602.

Moss, Convention of, agreement signed in 1814 by which Norway and Sweden arrived at a basis of union, **16**, 470.

Mostyn, Savage (d. 1757), British admiral; deports Acadians (1755), **23**, 204.

Mother of the Camp, name given by soldiers to Aurelia Victoria, *q. v.*

Motien-ling Pass, in Manchuria; battle of (1904), **17**, 624.

Motterouge, Joseph Édouard de la, see **La Motterouge.**

Moulins, Auguste (1752–1810), French soldier; appointed to Directory, **12**, 472; favours Napoleon, **12**, 482; duped by Napoleon, **12**, 483; refuses to resign, **12**, 485.

Moultrie, Fort, see **Fort Moultrie.**

Moultrie, William (1731–1805), American soldier; defends Fort Sullivan against British, **23**, 255.

Mounier, Jean Joseph (1758–1806), French legislator and author; at National Assembly, **12**, 166; in Women's Insurrection, **12**, 217–219, 222.

Mountain, The, a name given the Jacobins in the National Convention in France; origin, **12**, 281; fall, **12**, 397–398; see also **Jacobins.**

Mountjoy, Charles Blount, 8th Lord (1563–1606), favourite of Queen Elizabeth; rivalry with Essex and Sir Walter Raleigh, **19**, 410; made lord-lieutenant of Ireland, **21**, 407.

Mountmaurice, see **Montemarisca.**

Mount Phœnix, a mountain in Lycia; naval battle between Romans and Mohammedans near (658 A.D.), **7**, 184.

Mourzoufle, see **Alexius V.**

Mousa, see **Musa.**

Moustier, L. D. M. François René, Marquis de (1817–1869), French diplomat; in Franco-Prussian dispute over Luxemburg (1867), **13**, 142, 143; **15**, 503.

Mouton, Georges, see **Lobau.**

Mouton-Duvernet, Barthélemy, Baron (1769–1816), French soldier; execution, **13**, 17.

Mowbray, John, Scottish nobleman; consulted by Edward I as to government of Scotland (1305), **21**, 84; joins Moray in rebellion (1334), **21**, 134.

Mowbray, Sir Philip de, English governor of Sterling Castle (1314), **18**, 434; **21**, 97–98; in battle with Bruce (1306), **21**, 90.

Mowbray, Robert de, earl of Northumberland (d. ca. 1125), English baron; defeats Malcolm, king of Scotland, **18**, 220; **21**, 33; heads insurrection against William II, **18**, 221; imprisoned, **18**, 222.

Mowbray, Thomas (1366–1399), earl of Nottingham and duke of Norfolk, English noble; banishment and death of, **18**, 505.

Mowbray, Thomas, earl of Nottingham (1386–1405), English baron; revolts against Henry IV, **18**, 524.

Moys, town in Silesia; battle (1757), **15**, 202.

Mozart, Wolfgang Amadeus (1756–1791), German composer, **15**, 361; patronised by Emperor Joseph II, **14**, 471.

Mstislav, joint-ruler of Russia with Iaroslav (1019), **17**, 109.

Mstislavski, Feodor, Russian prince; in war against Sweden (1590), **17**, 216.

Mucia, wife of Caius Pompeius; Cæsar's relations with, **5**, 590.

Mucianus, Licinius (first century A.D.), Roman statesman; minister of Vespasian, **6**, 229, 231.

Mudhar, group of Arabs, **8**, 16.

Mudki or **Moodkee**, town in the Punjab, India; battle of (1845), **22**, 154.

Muffawaka, Arabian general; defeats Turks (870 A.D.), **8**, 216–218.

Müffling, Friedrich Ferdinand Karl (1775–1851), Prussian general; governor of Paris (1815). **15**, 331.

Mughal or **Mogul Empire**, Mohammedan empire of India; main treatment, **22**, 21–39; Baber founds (1525), **22**, 24; Bahadur Shah, last emperor, banished by the British (1857), **22**, 39.

Mug Nuadat, Irish hero, of second century; defeats Cond of the Hundred Battles, **21**, 335.

Mugwumps, name given to seceders from Republican party in 1884, **23**, 480.

Muhammed, the prophet, see **Mohammed.**

Muhammed (d. 1220), sultan of Khwarizm, Persia, and Transoxiana; conquered by Jenghiz Khan, **8**, 230; **24**, 280–282.

Muhammed, shah of Persia 1834–48, **24**, 494.

Muhammed Ali Murzhi, shah of Persia (1907), **24**, 499.

Muhammed, shah of Persia, see **Aga.**

Muhammed I, sultan of Turkey 1413–1421; reign of, **7**, 334, 335; **24**, 320, 321.

Muhammed (II) "the Great" (ca. 1430–1481), sultan of Turkey 1451–1481; main treatment, **24**, 326–336; character, **24**, 327; conquers Constantinople (1453), **7**, 339–340, 344–356; **24**, 327–328; conquers emperor of Trebizond, **7**, 357; conquers Greece, **11**, 243; **24**, 223–226, 329, 330; invades Servia, **24**, 329–330; conquests in Asia, **24**, 330, 331; war with Venice, **9**, 295 seq.; **24**, 331; besieges Rhodes, **9**, 377; **24**, 332; death, **7**, 358; **24**, 332; legislation of, **24**, 333.

Muhammed III (d. 1603), sultan of Turkey 1595–1603; reign of, **24**, 373.

Muhammed IV (ca. 1641–1691), sultan of Turkey 1648–1687; reign of, **24**, 382–393; accession, **24**, 382; vizirate of Muhammed Köprili, **24**, 383–384; vizirate of Ahmed Köprili, **24**, 384–389; war with Austria, **24**, 385–386; invades Podolia, **24**, 59, 388; second siege of Vienna, **24**, 389–390; deposition of, **24**, 390–391; character of, **24**, 391.

Muhammed I, Moorish king of Cordova 852–886 A.D.; reign of, **8**, 205.

Muhammed II, Moorish king of Cordova 1023; usurps throne, **8**, 237–238.

Muhammed Abu Abdallah al-Nasir, emir of Cordova 1199–1213, **8**, 247 seq.; **10**, 62.

Muhammed (I) ben al-Akhmar, Moorish king of Granada 1238–1273; wars with Christians, **8**, 253–254; founds kingdom of Granada, **8**, 254.

Muhammed II, Moorish king of Granada 1273–1302, **8**, 255 seq.

Muhammed III, Moorish king of Granada 1302–1309, **8**, 255.

Muhammed IV, Moorish king of Granada 1325–1333, **8**, 255.

Muhammed V, Moorish king of Granada 1354–1359, **8**, 256; **10**, 89.

Muhammed VI, Moorish king of Granada 1396–1408, **8**, 256.

Muhammed VII, Moorish king of Granada 1423–1427, 1429–1445; disputes for crown, **8**, 256 seq.

Muhammed (d. 1012), vizir under Hisham II, king of Cordova; usurps throne, **8**, 235–236.

Muhammed (Kutchuk Muhammed) (d. 1481), khan of the Golden Horde; wars and death, **24**, 307–308.

Muhammed Ali, nawab of Arcot; acknowledged by English (1749), **22**, 48; wars with French and their allies, **22**, 49; in league against Lord Pigot, **22**, 90.

Muhammed Ali, viceroy of Egypt, see **Mehemet Ali.**

Muhammed Amin (fifteenth century), khan of Kazan; tributary to Ivan the Great, **17**, 177.

Muhammed Ahmed, mahdi in Egypt, see **Mahdi.**

Muhammed al-Mahdi, Mohammedan reformer in Morocco (1557), wars of, **24**, 469–470; Morocco united under rule of, **24**, 470; relations of, with Suleiman I of Turkey, **24**, 470, 471; administration of, **24**, 471.

Muhammed as-Saduk, bey of Tunis 1859–1882, **24**, 485.

Muhammed ben Abdallah (d. 1130), called **"the Mahdi,"** Mohammedan reformer in North Africa, founder of Almohad dynasty; preaching, **8**, 243–244; death, **8**, 244.

Muhammed ben Abdallah, prime minister in Spain, see **Almansor.**

Muhammed ben Idris al-Shafii (d. 820 A.D.), one of the founders of Moslem law, **8**, 299, 300.

Muhammed ben Jehwar, emir of Cordova 1044–1060, **8**, 239.

Muhammed ben Kasim (eighth century), Arabian soldier; invades India, **8**, 184–185.

Muhammed ben Omayyah (Humeya), attempts to regain throne of Granada (1568), **8**, 259; **10**, 247.

Muhammed ben Su'ud (d. 1815), Arab sheikh; fights for Wahhabite doctrines, **24**, 411, 450.

Muhammed Girai, see **Girai, Muhammed.**

Muhammed Mirza Ali (d. 1850), called **"the Bab"** (Gate), Persian Mohammedan; founds sect of Babi or Babists, **24**, 493–494.

Muhammed Sakkoli, grand vizir of Turkey under Suleiman I and Selim II; counsels war (1565), **24**, 358; administration of, **24**, 367.

Muhammed Turgai, Ulug Bey, son of Shah Rukh, see **Ulug Bey.**

Mühlberg or **Ampfing**, town in Saxony; battle of (1547), **11**, 335; **14**, 299–300.

Mühldorf, town in Bavaria; battle of (1322), **14**, 171.

Mühlfeld, Eugen von, a founder of legal and political literary clubs of Vienna (1842), **14**, 605.

Muhtadi Billah, caliph of Baghdad 869 A.D., **8**, 216–217.

Muiden, a town in the Netherlands; captured by Louis XIV, **11**, 577.
Muiz ad-Daula, first Buyid emir in Baghdad; expels Turks (945), **8**, 220.
Muiz ad-Din, made sultan of Egypt by mamelukes (1250), **8**, 231.
Muiz-lidinillah, first Fatimite caliph in Egypt; founds Cairo (972), **8**, 222.
Mukallu, king of Tabal (seventh century B.C.), **1**, 419, 427.
Mukawkas, see Mokaukas.
Mukden, town in Manchuria; centre of Russian power in Russo-Japanese War (1904), **17**, 622; **24**, 660; Russians retreat to, **17**, 624; battle of, **24**, 661.
Mukhtar Pasha, Turkish general; at siege of Rustchuk (1810), **17**, 467.
Mukhuli, Mongolian general; in campaign against Niutchi (1210–1234), **24**, 279.
Muktadir Billah, caliph of Baghdad 908–932 A.D., **8**, 218–219.
Muktafi, caliph of Baghdad 902–908 A.D., **8**, 218–219 seq.
Muktafi, caliph of Baghdad 1135, **8**, 227.
Mulai, or Mulei, or Muley Abdallah, sultan of Morocco in second half of sixteenth century, **10**, 496; **24**, 471.
Mulai Abdul Aziz IV, sultan of Morocco 1894–; accession, **24**, 473; opposed by his brother, **24**, 474; character and court, **24**, 474–475.
Mulai Ahmed (d. 1578); usurps throne of Morocco, **10**, 496–497.
Mulai Ahmed ben Muhammed, sultan of Morocco, son of Mulai Moloch; becomes sultan (1578), **10**, 497.
Mulai Hassan, sultan of Morocco 1873–1894; reign of, **24**, 473.
Mulai Hassan or Mulei Abul Hassan, Moorish king of Granada 1466–ca. 1482; wars of, **8**, 257; **10**, 141–144; deposed, **8**, 257; **10**, 145.
Mulai Ismail, sultan of Morocco 1672–1727; reign of, **24**, 473.
Mulai Moloch (Maula Abd el-Malik) (d. 1578), sultan of Morocco; wars with Mulei Ahmed, **10**, 497–498.
Mulai Muhammed, brother of Mulai Abdul Aziz IV; revolt of, **24**, 474.
Mulai Sidi Muhammed, sultan of Morocco 1757–1789, **24**, 473.
Mulei, see Mulai.
Mülhausen, city in upper Alsace; battle of (1674), **11**, 583.
Müller, Johann, Prussian leader; in Peasants' Revolt (1525), **14**, 262.
Multan, a fortress of the Punjab, India; capture of (1849), **22**, 157.
Mummies, discovered in Egypt, **1**, 78, 127, 155–161, 210.
Mummius, Lucius, "Achaicus" (second century B.C.), Roman soldier, consul 146 B.C.; conducts Achæan War, **4**, 544–546, 550; **5**, 316–317; as censor (142 B.C.), **5**, 319.
Mummolus, Roman soldier; campaign in Gaul (568–575 A.D.), **7**, 439.
Münch-Bellinghausen, Baron Joachim von (1786–1866), Austrian statesman; at Frankfort diet, **15**, 389.
Münchhausen, Alexander (1813–1886), German diplomat; envoy of Ernst Augustus of Hanover, **15**, 441–442.
Munck, Adolf Frederick (1749–1831), Swedish courtier, **16**, 410.
Munda, ancient people of India, **2**, 488.
Munda, ancient city of southern Spain; battle of (45 B.C.), **5**, 567–568; **10**, 9.
Mundhir, al-, king of Hira ca. 420 A.D.; aids Bahram V of Persia, **8**, 83–84.
Mundhir ben Ma-assama, Arabian king 505–554 A.D.; sacrifices Christian captives, **8**, 9; wars of, **8**, 87, 88.
Mundus, general of Emperor Justinian (ca. 530 A.D.), **7**, 73, 105, 122.
Mundzuk, a Hun, father of Attila, **7**, 46, 59.
Muni-btsan-po, king of Tibet 789 A.D., **24**, 509.
Munich or Münnich, Count Burkhard Christoph (1683–1767), Russian soldier and statesman; in war against Tatars and Turks, **17**, 334 seq.; **24**, 146, 410; prime minister, **17**, 342; rivalry with Ostermann, **17**, 345; imprisoned, **17**, 349; made governor-general of Siberia, **17**, 361.
Municipalities, see Towns and Cities.
Munk, Christina, wife of Christian IV of Sweden, **16**, 361.
Munk, Jens, Swedish Arctic explorer; voyage of (1619), **16**, 357.
Munro, Sir Hector (1726–1805), British officer; takes Baxar, **22**, 70; reduces Chunar, **22**, 70; Hyder Ali defeats, **22**, 97.
Munster, ancient province of Ireland; early rulers of, **21**, 333; rebellion of 1598 in, **21**, 416; rebellion of 1798 in, **21**, 459.
Münster, city in Prussia; battle of (1534), **14**, 273.
Münster, Treaty of, concluded between the United Provinces and Spain (1648), **13**, 583–584.
Münster, Count Ernst Friedrich Herbert (1766–1839), German statesman; enforces Karlsbad Decrees, **15**, 375; unpopularity of, in Hanover, **15**, 403.
Munwza (d. ca. 724 A.D.), Saracen governor in Gaul; alliance with Eudes of Aquitaine, **7**, 494–495.
Munychion, Greek month, renamed Demetria (307 B.C.), **4**, 495.
Münzer, Thomas (1490–1525), German religious teacher, leader of Anabaptists, **14**, 272.
Murad or Amurath I (1319–1389), sultan of Turkey 1359–1389; reign, **24**, 318; conquests in Servia, **7**, 329 note; **24**, 193; exacts tribute from Byzantium, **7**, 330; death, **24**, 318.
Murad or Amurath II (ca. 1403–1451), sultan of Turkey 1421–1451; main treatment, **24**, 321–326; besieges Constantinople, **7**, 335–336; receives homage of Byzantine emperor, **7**, 338; signs Treaty of Szegedin, **24**, 321; first abdication, **24**, 322; invades Hungary, **14**, 217; **24**, 42; battle of Varna, **24**, 42, 323–324; second abdication, **24**, 324; conquest in Greece, **24**, 324; extends feudal system in Greece, **24**, 225; war with Scanderbeg, **24**, 325; death, **7**, 339; **24**, 326.
Murad or Amurath III (1546–1595), sultan of Turkey 1574–1595; main treatment, **24**, 370–373; influence of women on, **24**, 370; Persian War, **24**, 371–372; wars in Europe, **24**, 372; death, **24**, 373.
Murad or Amurath IV (ca. 1611–1640), sultan of Turkey 1623–1640; main treatment, **24**, 375–382; disordered state of empire at accession, **24**, 375; puts down insurrection of soldiers, **24**, 377, 379; restores order, **24**, 379; expedition against Persia, **24**, 379, 381; death, **24**, 381.
Murad or Amurath V (1840–1904), sultan of Turkey 1876, brother of Abdul-Hamid II; deposed, **24**, 433.
Murad (sixteenth century), Turkish admiral; fights with Portuguese, **24**, 346, 354.
Murad Bey (1750–1801), mameluke ruler in Egypt, **12**, 464 seq.; **24**, 447.
Murat, Joachim (1771–1815), French marshal and king of Naples; accompanies Napoleon to Egypt, **12**, 463; at battle of Abukir, **12**, 478; in Tuscany, **12**, 510; sent to Naples (1803), **12**, 533; in campaign of Austerlitz (1805), **17**, 447; in war of Prussia and France (1806), **12**, 552, 553; at battle of Heilsberg (1807), **17**, 454; at battle of Friedland (1807), **12**, 561; made king of Naples and Sicily (1808), **9**, 571, 572; **12**, 569; in Spain (1808), **10**, 326; in Russian campaign of 1812, **12**, 590, 597; **17**, 482; execution of, **13**, 18; **15**, 331.
Muraviev, Mikhail (1795–1866), Russian soldier; in Polish rebellion (1863), **17**, 597.
Muraviev, Mikhail Nikolaievitch (1845–1900), Russian statesman; becomes minister of foreign affairs (1897), **17**, 619.
Murcadh (eleventh century), Irish prince and son of Brian Boru; at battle of Clontarf (1014), **21**, 18; captures Maelmorda, king of Leinster, **21**, 351; death of, **21**, 355.
Murcia, former Moorish kingdom in Spain; Hamilcar overruns, **10**, 5; conquered by Castile (ca. 1243), **8**, 253.
Murdoch Stuart, duke of Albany, see Albany.
Murena, L. Licinius (d. ca. 80 B.C.), Roman prætor; wars with Mithridates (84 B.C.), **5**, 464, 467.
Murena, L. Licinius, son of preceding; chosen consul (62 B.C.), **5**, 493; defended by Cicero, **5**, 494.
Muret, town in France; battle of (1213), **8**, 462; **11**, 53.
Murfreesboro, town in Tennessee, United States; battle of (1862–1863), also known as battle of Stone River, **23**, 434.
Murichides (fifth century B.C.), Greek envoy; sent to Salamis by Mardonius (479 B.C.), **3**, 356.
Murifeld, Peace of, concluded between Leuenberger and government of Bern (1653), **16**, 655.

Murillo-Toro, Manuel (1815–1880), Colombian statesman; elected president of Colombia (1872), **23**, 602.
Murmis, Hindu tribe in Nepal, **2**, 490.
Murray, James, see Moray, James.
Murray, Sir Herbert Harley (1829–), English colonial official; governor of Newfoundland 1895–1898, **22**, 348.
Murray, James (1712–1794), British soldier and administrator; administration of, as governor-general of Canada 1763–1766, **22**, 325–326.
Murray or Moray, 2d Earl of, see Stuart, James.
Murray, Sir John (1768?–1827), British soldier; in Peninsular campaign, **10**, 368.
Murray, Joseph, Count, governor-general of Netherlands; appointed to suppress Belgian revolt (1787), **14**, 480; negotiates with rebels, **14**, 481; dismissed, **14**, 482.
Murray, William, see Mansfield, Earl of.
Murray, William Vans (1762–1803), American politician and diplomat; named minister to France by President Adams (1799), **23**, 315.
Murtzuphlus, see Alexius V.
Mus, Publius Decius (d. 340 B.C.), Roman consul; in war with Latium, **5**, 183–185.
Mus, Publius Decius (d. 265 B.C.), Roman consul; in war with Pyrrhus (279 B.C.), **5**, 207.
Musa (d. ca. 1413 A.D.), son of Bayazid I; fights with brother, **7**, 333–334; **24**, 320.
Musa ben Nosair (ca. 640–718 A.D.), Saracen general; made vizir of Berber ben Merwan (ca. 690), **8**, 180; receives command in Africa, **8**, 182; builds dockyards and fleet at Tunis, **8**, 183; confirmed in office by new caliph, **8**, 183; raids in Mediterranean, **8**, 184; invited to enter Spain by Count Julian, **8**, 191; invades Spain (711), **7**, 493–494; **8**, 194, 195; recalled to Damascus (713), **8**, 195; public disgrace of, **8**, 196; death of, **8**, 197.
Musa ben Zobair, brother of Caliph Abdullah; becomes governor of Babylonia (ca. 688 A.D.), **8**, 179.
Musæus, legendary Greek poet, **3**, 107, 186.
Musailima (d. ca. 632), Arabian pseudo-prophet; revolts against Moslems, **8**, 147.
Muses, Greek divinities presiding over poetry and the arts; early cult of, among Thracians, **3**, 106, 107, 112; games in honour of, founded by King Archelæus at Dion (Dium) (ca. 450 B.C.), **4**, 213.
Mushaqqil-Asshur (ca. 820 B.C.), Assyrian general; penetrates to Black Sea, **1**, 389.
Mushezib-Marduk, see Suzub II.
Mushkaya, see Mushke.
Mushke (Meshech, Moschi, Mushkaya), Asiatic people and country; subdued by Scythians, **2**, 631; wars with Assyria, **1**, 377, 398, 400.
Music: Egyptian, **1**, 91, 325, 463; Hebrew, **2**, 76; Syrian, **2**, 344; Lydian, **2**, 437; Indian (Hindu), **2**, 509; Greek, **3**, 84, 91, 137, 141, 150, 154, 167, 171, 187, 197, 315, 471, 481, 487–488, 592–593; Ara-

bian, **8**, 282 seq.; Roman Church, **6**, 367; French, **11**, 650; **12**, 118 seq.; German, **15**, 359 seq.; Dutch, **13**, 373; Scottish, **21**, 123; the Druid bards in England, **18**, 6.
Musicanus (d. 325 B.C.), Hindu prince; slain, **4**, 366.
Muslim (d. 683 A.D.), Arab general; leads expedition against Mecca and Medina, **8**, 177.
Muslim (d. 875 A.D.), Arabian compiler, **8**, 302.
Musonian, prætorian prefect; treason of (355 A.D.), **6**, 479.
Musonius, C. Rufus (ca. 10–90 A.D.), Roman stoic; banished by Nero for conspiracy, **6**, 215; philosophy of, **6**, 310, 330.
Musr (Misr, Hebrew, Mizraim), Semitic name for Egypt, **1**, 84.
Mussallim-Marduk, Chaldean king ca. 851 B.C.; pays tribute to Shalmaneser II, **1**, 389.
Mussin-Pushkin, Count Valentine Platonovitch (eighteenth century), Russian statesman; at court of Catherine the Great, **17**, 415.
Mussulmans, see Mohammedans.
Mustadi, caliph of Baghdad 1170–1180, **8**, 227.
Mustain, caliph of Baghdad 862–866 A.D., **8**, 216.
Mustakfi, caliph of Baghdad 944–946 A.D., **8**, 219.
Mustali, Fatimite caliph in Egypt ca. 1093–1101, **8**, 228.
Mustanjid, caliph of Baghdad 1160–1170, **8**, 227.
Mustansir, caliph of Baghdad 1226–1243, **8**, 227.
Mustansir, Fatimite caliph of Egypt 1036–1094; reign, **8**, 223.
Mustansir b' Illah, last Abbasid caliph; cedes caliphate to Selim I (1517), **24**, 445.
Mustapha I (d. 1639), sultan of Turkey 1617–1618, 1622–1623; succeeds Ahmed I, **24**, 374, 375.
Mustapha II (d. 1703), sultan of Turkey 1695–1703; main treatment, **24**, 401–404; defeated by imperialists, **24**, 402; signs Peace of Karlowitz (1699), **24**, 402; deposed, **24**, 404.
Mustapha III (d. 1774), sultan of Turkey 1757–1773; main treatment, **24**, 412–418; vizirate of Raghib Pasha, **24**, 412–413; character, **24**, 413; war with Russia, **24**, 414–418; death, **24**, 418.
Mustapha IV (d. 1808), sultan of Turkey 1807–1808; reign of, **24**, 424; treaty with Czerni George, **17**, 461; truce with Napoleon, **17**, 461 seq.; deposed, **17**, 463; **24**, 424.
Mustapha, pretended son of Bayazid I and pretender to Ottoman throne (ca. 1421); supported by Manuel, **7**, 336; fights with Murad II, **24**, 321.
Mustapha (d. 1553), favourite son of Suleiman I; death caused by Roxelana, **24**, 356, 357.
Mustapha Bairaktar (1755–1808), pasha of Rustchuk; deposes Mustapha IV, **17**, 463; attempts to restore Selim III (1808), **24**, 424.
Mustapha Pasha, Turkish admiral; at siege of Malta (1565), **24**, 357
Mustareb, nomadic Arabs in central Arabia, **8**, 107 seq.
Mustarshid, caliph of Baghdad 1118–1135, **8**, 227.
Mut, Egyptian goddess, **1**, 130, 226.
Muta, battle of (629 A.D.), **8**, 126.
Mutadid, caliph of Baghdad 892–902 A.D., **8**, 218.
Mutallu, prince of Kummukh ca. 708 B.C.; revolts against Assyria, **1**, 402.
Mutamid, caliph of Baghdad 870–892 A.D, **8**, 216.
Mutasim or Mutazzim, caliph of Baghdad 833–841 A.D.; employs Turks in bodyguard, **8**, 211; wars with Greeks, **7**, 377; **8**, 212, 213.
Mutawakkil, caliph of Baghdad 847–861, A.D., reign of, **8**, 216.
Mutazilites, sect of Mohammedans, **8**, 220.
Mutazz, caliph of Baghdad 866–869 A.D., **8**, 216.
Muthanna (seventh century), Bedouin chief; attacks Persians, **8**, 96 seq.
Mutilus, Caius Papius (ca. 123–43 B.C.), Italian consul in Social War; attacks Latium, **5**, 413.
Mutin (third century B.C.), Carthaginian general; commands Numidian cavalry (212 B.C.), **5**, 265–266; goes to Rome (210 B.C.), **5**, 271.
Mutina, in ancient geography, city of Transpadine Gaul (modern Modena); siege (43 B.C.), **5**, 616.
Mutiny, Indian, see India, British.
Mutiny Act, act of the British parliament passed annually (1689–1879); authorises sending of troops to America (1765), **23**, 232.
Mutkurov (1851–1891), Bulgarian general; forms provisional government, **24**, 184.
Muttra, city in British India; battle (1803), **22**, 119.
Mutu-sami, king of Kandy 1803; reign, **22**, 130.
Muzaffar ad-din, shah of Persia 1896–1907; accession, **24**, 495; death, **24**, 499.
Muzri, see Mizrim.
Mycale, promontory in Asia Minor; battle (479 B.C.), **3**, 374–377.
Mycenæ or Mycene, in ancient geography, city in Greece; location, **3**, 30; capital of Argolis, **3**, 38, 120; sends men to battle of Thermopylæ (480 B.C.), **3**, 320; sends men to battle of Platæa (479 B.C.), **3**, 362; destroyed by Argives (462 B.C.), **3**, 414–415; excavations of Schliemann at (1876), **2**, 275, 348, 429; **3**, 41 seq.
Mycenæan Age, a period in Greek history; main treatment, **3**, 40–65; effect on art of Asia Minor, **2**, 429; traces found in Italy, **3**, 199.
Mycerinus, see Men-kau-Ra.
Myconius, Friedrich (1491–1546), German theologian; at conference of Marburg, **14**, 267.

Mykillati, Dan, "the Magnanimous" (d. 270 A.D.), king of Skåne; unites Danish provinces, **16**, 37.
Mylitta, Assyrian and Babylonian goddess; worship of, **1**, 478, 486; **2**, 350.
Myln or Mill, Walter (1476–1558), Scottish martyr; death, **21**, 250.
Myrginge, German tribe; settle in Holstein, **7**, 427.
Myron, Greek ruler; becomes tyrant of Sicyon (ca. 648 B.C.), **3**, 184.
Myron (ca. 500–440 B.C.), Greek sculptor; estimate, **3**, 490.
Myronides, Athenian general; defeats Corinthians (457 B.C.), **3**, 425; conquers Bœotians (457 B.C.), **3**, 428.
Myrsilus, Greek name for Sadyattes, *q. v.*
Myrsus, king of Lydia (eighth century B.C.); reign, **2**, 421, 428.
Mysia (Mysians or Nasu), in ancient geography a province in northwest Asia Minor; main treatment, **2**, 419; legend of the wild boar in, **2**, 452; fights against Ramses II, **2**, 429; under Persian dominion, **2**, 618, 629, 649, 652; revolt against Persia, **2**, 620; **4**, 84; under Greek rule, **4**, 454.
Mysore, a native state in India; founded by Hyder-Ali (1767) **22** 74.
Mysus, legendary ancestor of Mysians, **2**, 419.
Mythology and Legend:
America: legends of the Iroquois, **23**, 512–513; Algonquin Indian legends and folk lore, **23**, 521–522.
Assyro-Babylonia: creation legend, **1**, 520–523; epic of Gilgamish, **1**, 525–529; Ishtar's descent into Hades, **1**, 530–531; legends of Etana and Adapa, **1**, 531–532.
Christian mythology: **8**, 534–536.
Egypt: legends concerning creation, **1**, 278; stories of gods (Isis, Osiris), **1**, 279–286; legend of land of Punt, **1**, 108–110; tale of the castaway, **1**, 259–262.
England: druidism, **18**, 4–6; legends of King Arthur, **18**, 40; Anglo-Saxon mythology, **18**, 43–44.
Greece: heroic age, **3**, 66–86.
Japan: mythical origin of, **24**, 579.
Rome: early legends, **5**, 58–74; legendary history of kings, **5**, 75–84.
Russia: early mythology, **17**, 94.
Scandinavia: legendary period of history, **16**, 1–33; age of Vikings, **16**, 33–101.
Switzerland: tradition of the bailiffs and Wilhelm Tell, **16**, 553–560.
Spain: early legends, **10**, 31; the Cid, **10**, 52–58.
Turkey: legend concerning origin of Turks, **24**, 262.
Mytilene, town in Lesbos, revolts of, against Athens, **3**, 566.

N

Naarmalca Canal, in Mesopotamia; dredged by Lucius Septimius Severus (199 A.D.), **8**, 74.

Nabatæans, Nabatheans, or Nabateans, ancient Arab tribe; kingdom of, **8**, 3; defeated by Assyria, **1**, 436; war of, with Jews, **2**, 27.

Nabis (d. 192 B.C.), tyrant of Sparta 207–192 B.C.; expelled from Argos, **4**, 531.

Naboa (Noboa), Diego, president of Ecuador; deposed (1852), **23**, 614.

Nabonassar, see **Nabu-nasir**.

Nabonidus (Nabunaid, Nabunaidu, Nabannidochus, Belshazzar), last king of Babylonia 556–538 B.C.; accession of, to throne, **1**, 455, 578; inscriptions concerning, **1**, 447; restores temples and walls in Mesopotamia and Babylon, **1**, 455, 578; omits the Feast of Bel, **1**, 456, 457; expeditions of, to Gulf of Issus and Persian Gulf, **1**, 456, interest in archæology, **1**, 455, conquered by Cyrus, **1**, 456, 578; **2**, 126; death of, **1**, 457, 579; **2**, 592.

Nabopolassar (Nabu-apal-usur), king of Babylon 625–605 B.C.; reign of, **1**, 443, 449; traditions of, **1**, 577.

Naboth, a Jezreelite; murdered by Ahab (ca. 860 B.C.), **2**, 108.

Nabu or Nebo, Babylonian divinity; one of the celestial gods, **1**, 313; identified with Anbai, **1**, 315; festival of, **1**, 401.

Nabu-apal-usur, see **Nabopolassar**.

Nabu-apal-iddin, king of Babylon ca. 876 B.C.; war with Assyria, **1**, 385.

Nabu-bel-shume, king of Chaldea (seventh century B.C.), **1**, 431, 433–434.

Nabuchodonosor, Nabu-kudur-usur, see **Nebuchadrezzar**.

Nabu-ziru-kinish-lishir (seventh century B.C.), king of Babylonia; wars of, against Esarhaddon (681 B.C.), **1**, 420; death of, **1**, 420.

Nabu-naid, see **Nabonidus**.

Nabu-naidu, see **Nabonidus**.

Nabu-nasir (Nabonassar), king of Babylon 747–732 B.C.; invents new method of reckoning time, **1**, 330, 365, 392; **25**, 666.

Naburianus, Chaldean mathematician, **1**, 480.

Nabu-shezib-anni, see **Psamthek I.**

Nabu-shum, king of Babylon, **1**, 329.

Nabu-shum-ishkun, king of Babylonia, **1**, 332, 380.

Nabu-shum-ukin, king of Babylon, **1**, 330.

Nabu-ushabsha, king of Bit-Silani, **1**, 394.

Nachod, battle of (1866), **15**, 23, 489.

Nachtigal, Gustav, German traveller; takes possession of Togoland for Germany (1884), **15**, 538.

Nadab, king of Israel 917–915 B.C., son of Jeroboam I; assassinated, **2**, 15, 37, 107.

Nadab (Chemosh-melesh) (ca. 875 B.C.), king of Moab, **2**, 109.

Nadasdy, Hungarian conspirator; executed (1671), **14**, 396.

Nadhirites, Jewish tribe, naturalised in Arabia at time of Mohammed, **8**, 111.

Nadin, king of Larak; submits to Tiglath-pileser (ca. 731 B.C.), **1**, 394.

Nadintabaira, see **Nebuchadrezzar III.**

Nadir Efchar (Kouli Khan) (1688–1747), shah of Persia; origin of, **24**, 493; victories in Persia, **24**, 406, 408; conquests in India, **22**, 38, 493; usurps throne and liberates Persia, **24**, 408, 409, 493; subjugates Afghans, **24**, 501.

Naerden, siege of (1673), **11**, 580.

Nævius, Cneius (270–202 B.C.), Roman poet, **5**, 358.

Näfaels, village in Switzerland; Austrians defeated at (1388), **14**, 192; **16**, 577.

Nagadasaka, East Indian king, **2**, 479.

Nagasaki, seaport in Japan; opened to foreign trade (1859), **24**, 623.

Nagler, Karl Ferdinand Friederich von (1770–1846); Prussian statesman; postmaster-general, **15**, 389; delegate to Frankfort Diet, **15**, 389.

Nagpur, town in Central India; taken by British (1818), **22**, 128.

Naguyen Anh (Gia-long), emperor of Annam 1802, **24**, 519.

Nagy-Szeben, see **Hermanstadt**.

Nahapana, legendary satrap of India, **2**, 498.

Naharain, see **Mitanni**.

Nahuatlacs, race of Mexican Indians; relation of Aztecs to, **23**, 525.

Nairi, see **Uratu**.

Naissus, town in Asia Minor in the ancient province of Dardania; Claudius defeats Goths at battle of (269 A.D.), **6**, 420.

Najera, town in northern Spain; battle of (1367), called also Navarrete, **10**, 87; **18**, 480.

Nala, mythical Indian king, **2**, 523.

Namri, Land of, ancient region located in modern Kurdistan; Shalmaneser II's campaigns against, **1**, 388–392; **2**, 589.

Namur, city in Belgium, capital of province of same name; taken by Luxemburg (1692), **11**, 605; **20**, 439; recaptured by William of Orange (1695), **14**, 402; **20**, 450, 451; surprised and captured by French (1701), **20**, 460.

Nana or Nanaa, Assyro-Babylonian goddess; identified with Ishtar, **1**, 342; popularity of worship of, **1**, 342, 432; image of, carried to Elam (2280 B.C.), **1**, 432, 435; Assurbanapal demands return of image, **1**, 432, 435; image of, restored to Erech (645 B.C.), **1**, 436.

Nana Sahib (Dandhu Panth) (ca. 1825–ca. 1860), Hindu prince, a leader in Indian Mutiny; origin and character, **22**, 177; claims pension of adoptive father, **22**, 177; besieges Cawnpore, **22**, 177–181; perpetrates massacre of Cawnpore, **22**, 181, 182; treasures of, seized, **22**, 195; disappearance, **22**, 182.

Nanak Shah (1469–1538 A.D.), Hindu religious teacher; founds Sikh community (ca. 1500), **22**, 150.

Nancy, city in France; battle of (1477), **11**, 267; **13**, 361; **16**, 604; siege of (1633), **11**, 467; carnage at (1790), **12**, 229.

Nanda, Indian king (fourth century B.C.); reign, **2**, 479, 494.

Nandkumar (Nuncomar) (1705–1775), rajah of India; intrigues against Muhammed Reze Khan, **22**, 84; Hastings abolishes office, **22**, 84; accuses Hastings, **22**, 86; suit against, revived, **22**, 87; execution, **22**, 87.

Nangis, town in France; Napoleon defeats allies at (1817), **17**, 486.

Nanking, city in China; Treaty of (1842), **24**, 547.

Nanna, character in Old Norse mythology, **16**, 22.

Nannar, Babylonian moon god; identified with Sin, **1**, 342.

Nansen, Hans (seventeenth century), burgomaster of Copenhagen; heads commons in Diet of 1660, **16**, 364.

Nanshan Hills, battle of (May 26th, 1904), **17**, 624.

Nantes, city in France; siege of, under Louis XI (1488), **11**, 284; Protestant assembly at (1560), **11**, 354.

Nantes, Edict of, a measure promulgated (1598) by Henry IV of France in the interest of the Huguenots; main treatment, **11**, 405–407; revoked (1685), **11**, 546–547; text, **11**, 660; **13**, 642; effect of revocation on Germany, **14**, 398–399.

Nanthildis (seventh century), queen-regent of Neustria; regency, **7**, 481.

Nantwich, town in Cheshire, England; Fairfax defeats royalists at (1644), **20**, 21.

Napians, division of Scythians, **2**, 444.

Napier, Sir Charles (1786–1860), English admiral; commands English fleet in the North in Crimean War, **21**, 616.

Napier, Sir Charles James (1782–1853), British soldier; in Peninsular campaign, **10**, 345; destroys Emaun-Ghur (1843), **22**, 147; privations of, in conquest of Sind, **22**, 147; at battle of Miani, **22**, 148; appointed governor of Sind, **22**, 149.

Napier, John (1550–1617), Scottish mathematician; life and works of, **21**, 289; invents logarithms, **21**, 289.

Napier, Robert Cornelis, Lord Napier of Magdala (1810–1890), British soldier; commands British expedition to Abyssinia (1868), **21**, 635.

Napier, Sir William Francis Patrick (1785–1860), British military historian; serves with Sir John Moore in Spain (1808), **10**, 345.

Naples, city of Italy; early government of, **9**, 18; during Lombard invasion, **9**, 23, 24; as republic, **9**, 35; submission to Normans, **9**, 77; university founded (1224), **9**, 183; **14**, 121; home of early Italian literature, **9**, 196; besieged (1528), **9**, 455–456; **11**, 324–325; (1799), **9**, 562–563; constitution (1799), **9**, 560; revolutionary outbreak in (1848), **9**, 594.

Naples, former kingdom in southern Italy; acknowledged as fief of Rome by Normans, **9**, 70; conferred on Roger II of Sicily (1139), **9**, 77; kingdom of, separated from Sicily (1282), **9**, 113; Joanna (wife of Robert) and Louis of Hungary appeal to Rienzi, **9**, 215; conditions in fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, **9**, 231–239; list of kings, **9**, 231 note; in league with Sixtus against Florence (1478), **9**, 371; in league with Florence attacks Rome, **9**, 380; at war with Innocent III over Aquila (1486), **9**, 385; claims of Charles VIII of France to, **9**, 410; **11**, 288–289; prepares against Charles VIII of France (1494), **9**, 411; Charles VIII of France conquers (1495), **9**, 420; recalls Ferdinand II, **9**, 421; Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain intrigue for, with Charles VIII of France, **9**, 421; under Frederick II (1496–1501), **9**, 426–427; partition planned by Louis XII of France and Ferdinand of Spain, **9**, 427–428; **10**, 164–165; **11**, 298; quarrels between Spanish and French over (1501–1510), **10**, 165; **11**, 299; passes to Spain (1504), **9**, 428; Francis I of France cedes rights in, to Charles I of Spain (1516), **9**, 445; attempt to free from Charles V, **9**, 449–450; Charles V makes over to Philip II of Spain (1556), **9**, 468; recognised as Spanish possession by Treaty of Cateau-Cambrésis, **9**, 471; in time of Gregory XIII, **9**, 478; Tommaso Campanella attempts to liberate, **9**, 482; in seventeenth century, **9**, 486–492.

Napoléon I, Bonaparte, or Buonaparte (1768 or 1769–1821), emperor of the French 1804–1814, son of Charles Marie Bonaparte and Lætitia Ramolino; main treatment, **12**, 372–654; Napoleonic régime in Italy, **9**, 566–577; birth, **12**, 85; general review of despotism of, **12**, 196–197; rise, **12**, 372–373, 422–424, takes command of artillery in Italy, **12**, 382; part in 13th Vendémiaire, **12**, 414–415; marriage to Josephine, **12**, 423; relations with Poland, **17**, 432, 471; **24**, 104–107; Italian campaign of 1796–1797 (battles of Montenotte, Millesimo, Lodi, Caldiero, Arcola, Rivoli), **9**, 550–556; **12**, 424–443; **21**, 455; acquires Louisiana from Spain, **10**, 318; forces Spain to invade Portugal, **10**, 319; aids Directory, **12**, 447; politics, **12**, 451–452; part in Peace of Campo Formio,

12, 452–454; seeks to arouse hostility between Prussia and Austria, **15**, 281; offers alliance to Prussia, **15**, 285; Egyptian expedition (battles of the Pyramids and the Nile), **9**, 557; **12**, 457, 462–467; **24**, 447–448; campaign of 1799 in Syria and Egypt (storming of Jaffa, battles of Acre and Abukir), **12**, 477–478; returns from Egypt, **12**, 480; *coup d'état* of 18th and 19th Brumaire (fall of Directory), **12**, 483–490; results of *coup d'état*, **12**, 491–496; Italian campaign of 1800 (battle of Marengo), **9**, 564; **12**, 496–504; attempted assassination, **12**, 508–509; part in Peace of Lunéville, **12**, 509; concludes Peace of Amiens, **12**, 515–516; legislative and educational reconstruction of France, **12**, 518–525; made consul for life, **12**, 525; relations with Porte, **15**, 287; **17**, 461–463; general review of relations with Switzerland, **17**, 28 seq.; war with England, **12**, 529–533; **17**, 445; (battle of Trafalgar) **21**, 462–469; executes duke d'Enghien, **12**, 534–535, 540; **17**, 446; becomes emperor, **9**, 568; **12**, 536–538; **21**, 465; court life under, **12**, 538–539; third coalition against (battles of Ulm and Austerlitz), **12**, 539–548; **15**, 290–292; **17**, 446–451; **21**, 469–470; concludes Treaty of Presburg, **12**, 548; **14**, 538; **15**, 292; declares empire of Germany dissolved, **14**, 538; Charles IV of Spain intrigues against, **10**, 323; inaugurates Continental system (Berlin Decrees), **10**, 324; **12**, 554; **15**, 295; **16**, 423; **21**, 471, 473; fourth coalition against (battles of Jena, Auerstädt, Eylau, and Friedland), **12**, 550–562; **15**, 293–297; **17**, 451–455; **21**, 471–472; concludes Peace of Tilsit, **12**, 562–565; **15**, 296–297; **17**, 455–456; provokes Turkey to war with England and Russia, **17**, 460; relations with Queen Louise of Prussia, **15**, 299; campaigns of 1807–1808 in Spain and Portugal, **10**, 325–345, 537–539; **12**, 568–569; **16**, 426; **21**, 474; at Congress of Erfurt, **17**, 464; sends Marshal Soult into Spain, **10**, 369; quarrels with Gustavus IV of Sweden, **16**, 451–453; fifth coalition against (battles of Aspern or Essling and Wagram), **12**, 570–575; **14**, 553–556, 562–563; **21**, 474; concludes Peace of Schönbrunn or Vienna, **12**, 575; **14**, 557–561; **17**, 466; **21**, 474; suggests marriage with czar's sister, **17**, 465; divorces Josephine, **12**, 577–578; forms state of Illyrian Provinces, **14**, 560; marries Marie Louise, **12**, 579; **14**, 562; perfects Continental blockade, **12**, 579–581; annexes Holland, **12**, 581; **13**, 267 note; **14**, 24, 568; **15**, 307; attitude toward Dutch, **14**, 23; tyranny over Louis Bonaparte, **14**, 24; war with Russia (battle of Borodino, occupation of Moscow), **12**, 585–598; **14**, 568–570; **15**, 307–309; **17**, 468–484; war with Prussia and Russia (battles of Lützen and Bautzen), **12**, 601 seq.; **14**, 570–574; **15**, 309–313; **16**, 467; **17**, 484; sixth coalition against (battles of Dresden, Leipsic, Quatre Bras, Ligny, Waterloo), **12**, 599–601, 603–644; **14**, 575–580; **15**, 314–331; **16**, 467–469; **17**, 485; abdication, **10**, 372; **12**, 612–615; **21**, 464, 480; leaves Elba and returns to Paris, **12**, 622–624; **14**, 579; cost to France of his return from Elba, **13**, 16; second abdication, **12**, 642–643; at St. Helena, **12**, 644–645; **21**, 481; death, **12**, 645; remains brought back to France, **13**, 72–73; character and estimates, **9**, 573; **12**, 496, 536, 553, 646–649; compared to Frederick the Great, **15**, 222, 227–228; his opinion of Archduke Charles of Austria, **14**, 519; his opinion of Charles XII of Sweden, **16**, 395; his opinion of Alexander I of Russia, **17**, 443; effect in America of commercial system, **23**, 325.

Napoléon II, son of Napoleon I, see Reichstadt, Duke of.

Napoléon III (**Charles Louis Napoléon Bonaparte**) (1808–1873), emperor of the French 1852–1870; main treatment, **13**, 110–162; son of Louis, king of Holland, **14**, 568; encourages revolution in Italy (1831), **14**, 592; attempts to organise revolution at Strasburg, **13**, 70; second attempt at revolution (1840), **13**, 73–75; imprisoned at Ham, **13**, 74; elected to National Assembly, **13**, 99; elected president (1848), **13**, 105–107; inauguration, **13**, 107–109; presidency of, **13**, 110–115; sends troops to aid of Italy (1849), **13**, 113; *coup d'état* of Dec. 2nd, 1851, **13**, 116; Boulevard massacre described, **13**, 117–120; severities of, after Boulevard Massacre, **13**, 120 seq.; re-elected president (1851), **13**, 123; exiles enemies of empire, **13**, 124; promulgates Constitution of 1852, **13**, 125; becomes emperor, **13**, 127–128; liberates Abdul-Kadir, **13**, 127; marriage, **13**, 128; court life under, **13**, 128–129; in Crimean War, **13**, 129–130; **17**, 562 seq.; Congress of Paris (1856), **13**, 130, 131; **15**, 14; **17**, 584, 585; introduces "Law of Suspects," **13**, 134–135; interview with Cavour at Plombières, **15**, 15; joins Sardinia against Austria, **9**, 603–606; **13**, 135–137; promotes Union of Italy, **9**, 609; interferes in Prussian affairs (1857), **15**, 469; signs treaties of Zürich and Turin (1860), **13**, 137; sends expeditions to Syria, China, and Cochin China, **13**, 137–138; turning point in prosperity, **13**, 140; American Civil War and, **21**, 630; war in Mexico, **13**, 138–139; **23**, 466, 631, 634; *Charles et Georges* affair in Portugal, **10**, 557; relations with Denmark, **16**, 445; policy in Polish insurrection of 1863–1866, **15**, 20; **17**, 598; mediator in Austro-Prussian War, **15**, 26–27, 490; again intervenes in Italy (1867), **9**, 618–619; refuses to evacuate Rome, **9**, 620; French-Prussian dispute over Luxemburg, **13**, 140–144; **15**, 502 seq.; proposes triple alliance against Prussia, **13**, 144; declares war against Germany, **13**, 146; **15**, 518; leaves for scene of war, **13**, 149–150; plans of, for war, **15**, 523–524; surrender after battle of Sedan, **13**, 160–161; imprisoned at Wilhelmshöhe, **13**, 161–162.

Napoléon, Prince (**Napoléon Eugène Louis Jean Joseph Bonaparte**), son of Napoleon III, see Bonaparte.

Napoleonic Wars: first campaign in Italy (1796–1797), **12**, 424–442; expedition to Egypt (1798–1799), **12**, 462–466, 477–478; second campaign in Italy (1800), **12**, 496–505; with Austria and Russia (1805), **12**, 543–547; with Prussia (1806), **12**, 550–553; with Russia (1807), **12**, 556–562; with Spain and Portugal (1807–1808), **12**, 568–569; with Austria (1808–1809), **12**, 570–575; invasion of Russia (1812), **12**, 584–598; with the sixth coalition (1813–1814), **12**, 601–612; campaign of Waterloo (1815), **12**, 624–642.

Narai, king of Siam (ca. 1650), foreign sympathies of, **24**, 515.

Naram-Sin, king of Babylon ca. 3750 B.C., son of Sargon I of Agade; inscription, **1**, 343; date of, ascertained by researches of Nabonidus, **1**, 455.

Narborough, Sir John (d. 1688), English sailor and navigator, **20**, 323.

Narcissus (d. 54 A.D.), freedman of Claudius; influence on Claudius, **6**, 168; Messalina and, **6**, 172, 174–175; rewarded for murder of Messalina, **6**, 176; Agrippina and, **6**, 178.

Narcissus, a wrestler; strangles Commodus (192 A.D.), **6**, 382.

Nardi, Bernardo, conspires against Medici (1470), **9**, 363.

Narishkins, political party in Russia; activity of, in favour of Peter the Great (1684), **17**, 250.

Naromath, see Nimrod.

Narragansets, Indian tribe of Rhode Island; friendship for Roger Williams, **23**, 96; war with Mohegans (1643), **23**, 115; defeated in King Philip's War, **23**, 147.

Narses, king of Persia, see Arses.

Narses (ca. 478–ca. 573 A.D.), Byzantine general; commands in Italy, **7**, 108, 112, 406–407, 418–424; character, **7**, 418–423, 435; death, **7**, 435, 436.

Narva or **Narova**, town in Russia; defeat of Swedes at (1590), **17**, 217; victory of Charles XII at (1700), **16**, 372–376; **24**, 69; besieged by Peter the Great (1704), **17**, 272.

Narvaez, Pámfilo (ca. 1478–1528), Spanish soldier; appointed to conquer Florida (1526), **22**, 475; campaign in Mexico, **23**, 517, 526, 527.

Naseby, village in England; battle of (1645), **20**, 34–37; **21**, 294.

Nashville, capital of Tennessee; convention of southern delegates at (1850), **23**, 382; battle of (1864), **23**, 445–446.

Nasir (ca. 1000 A.D.), Samanid ruler of Persia; encourages national poetry, **24**, 491.

Nasir, caliph of Baghdad 1180–1225; fights against Muhammed of Khwarizm, **8**, 230.

Nasir Abul-Jinz, king of Granada 1309–1313; usurps throne, **8**, 255.

Nasir ad-Din Thusi (d. 1274), Arab mathematician; builds observatory, **8**, 232; composes Ilkhamiam tables (1260), **24**, 492.

Naso, Sextius, conspirator against Cæsar (44 B.C.), **5**, 584.

Nasr or **Nasir ad-din**, shah of Persia 1848–1896; reign of, **24**, 495.

Nasr (d. ca. 750 A.D.), Omayyad governor of Khorasan; defeated by Abbasids, **8**, 189.

Nassau Hall (Princeton), founded (1738), **23**, 169.

Nassau, Fort (on site of Gloucester, N. J.), built by Dutch (1623), **23**, 6; abandoned, **23**, 8; renewal of, **23**, 10.

Nasu (**Mysians**), Lydian tribe; become allies of Hittites, **2**, 429.

Natak, Hindu legends; secured by Sir W. Jones (1783), **2**, 502.

Natal, British colony in South Africa; taken by Dutch Boers (1835), **22**, 267; taken by British (1842), **22**, 267; Sir George White in, **22**, 302; war in (1899), **22**, 305; general treatment of, **22**, 318–320.

Natalie (1859–), queen of Milan I of Servia; pro-Russian sympathies of, **24**, 203, 204.

Natalis, Antonius, Roman knight; in Piso's conspiracy (66 A.D.), **6**, 203, 204.

Natchez, city in Mississippi; D'Iberville establishes a settlement at (1699), **23**, 81.

Nathalie Alexeievna (d. 1776), princess of Hesse-Darmstadt; wife of Paul I of Russia, **17**, 443.

Nathan (tenth century B.C.), Hebrew prophet; prevents David building the temple, **2**, 281; aids Solomon to succeed David, **2**, 99.

National, The, French newspaper; edited by Thiers, **13**, 44.

National Assembly (**Constituent Assembly**), the first of the Revolutionary assemblies in France 1789–1791; third estate assumes title of, **12**, 153; composition and description of, **12**, 154–156; meets king's resistance, **12**, 161–162; mistakes of, **12**, 192–194; Louis XVI conciliates, **12**, 210–211; draws up new constitution, **12**, 213–214; confiscates clerical property, **12**, 223–224; issues assignats, **12**, 225–226; relations of, with army, **12**, 228–229; prepares for hostilities, **12**, 245–246; end of, **12**, 247–248; estimate of, **12**, 207–208.

National Bank Act, an act passed by the American congress (1863), **23**, 421.

National Convention, see **Convention, National.**

National Guard, The, French regiments; in Revolution of 1848, **13**, 81.

National Party, The, or "**the Venstre**," in Norway, a political party formed (1871) to protect Norwegian national unity, **16**, 480.

Nations, Battle of the, see **Leipsic.**
Natnu (Nathan), king of Nabatæans; defeated by Ashurbanapal (645 B.C.), **1,** 436; **8,** 103.
Naumburg, city in Saxony; battle of (1158), **14,** 99; Protestant assembly at (1561), **14,** 317–318.
Naumkeag, town in Massachusetts; settlement (1626), **22,** 639.
Naunton, Sir Robert (d. 1635), English statesman; befriends Plymouth colonists, **22,** 623.
Nauplius, mythical Greek hero, **3,** 122.
Nausicaa, daughter of Alcinous, princess of Homeric legend, **3,** 96, 97.
Nautii, Roman family, descended from Æneas, **5,** 70.
Nautius, Sp., Roman soldier in Samnite War (293 B.C.), **5,** 197.
Naval Architecture, see **Ships and Shipbuilding.**
Naval Battles, see **Battles.**
Navarino, seaport of Messenia, Greece; battle of (1827), **13,** 39; **14,** 588; **17,** 544; **21,** 536; **24,** 233–234.
Navarre, a former kingdom lying between France and Spain; becomes separate kingdom, **10,** 42; **11,** 10; under Sancho the Great (eleventh century), **10,** 47; united with Aragon, **10,** 51; under Alfonso I (1126), and Garcia IV (1134), **10,** 59; war with Charles V of France (1364), **10,** 85, 86; **11,** 145; under Charles of Viana (1442), **10,** 109; under Juan of Aragon (1458), **10,** 128, 128 note; conquered by Ferdinand V (1513), **10,** 192; united to France under Henry IV (1589), **11,** 395.
Navarrete, battle of, see **Najera.**
Navarro, Pedro (d. 1528), Spanish soldier; in service of French at Marignano, **9,** 442.
Navas de Tolosa, Las, see **Las Navas de Tolosa.**
Navigation, see **Ships and Shipbuilding.**
Navigation Acts, British, enactments of the British parliament, regulating trade; effect on American colonies, **23,** 123–124; in New England, **23,** 51, 145, 150; in Virginia, **22,** 597; act of 1651, **20,** 124–125; effect on Dutch commerce, **13,** 616; repealed (1849), **21,** 610; effect of repeal in Norway, **16,** 478.
Navy, Naval Affairs:
Assyria, **1,** 493; **2,** 284–285.
Carthage, **2,** 323.
Egypt (ancient), **1,** 186; **4,** 570.
England: sea-power of Saxons, **18,** 34–35; King Alfred's navy, **18,** 77, 89–90; the fleet of Eadgar, **18,** 107, 107 note; the fleet of Sweyn (eleventh century), **18,** 115; navy under Henry VIII, **19,** 197; Spanish Armada, **19,** 390 seq.; condition of English navy under Elizabeth, **19,** 383; condition of English navy at end of reign of Elizabeth, **19,** 458; navy in 1685, **20,** 321 seq.; Lord Selborne's memorandum (1906), **21,** 673; liberal policy regarding, **21,** 674.
France: navy founded by Philip Augustus, **8,** 474; strengthened by Colbert, **11,** 535; under the Consulate, **12,** 513 seq.
Genoa: wars with Pisa, **9,** 262–263; wars with Venice, **9,** 266–269.
Germany: dissolution of national fleet by the diet of the Confederation (ca. 1850), **15,** 459–460; new navy founded by Prussia, **15,** 460; naval growth under new empire, **15,** 565.
Greece: the navy of Athens, **3,** 3, 14, 306–308, 384; **4,** 26, 106, 141–142, 199, 233, 247, 249–250; of Bœotia, **3,** 18; of Corinth, **3,** 191; of Sparta, **4,** 117, 177; of Syracuse, **4,** 204; of Philip of Macedon, **4,** 235; of Alexander, **4,** 319, 360, 362, 371, 374, 375, 381.
Japan: naval victories over Russia, **24,** 657–659.
Middle Ages: the navy of Charlemagne, **7,** 530.
Persia, **2,** 609; **4,** 106, 275–276.
Phœnicia, **2,** 249, 284, 290–291, 355, 593.
Rome, **6,** 49–55.
Russia: destruction of naval power in the East by Japan, **24,** 657–659.
Spain: the battle of Lepanto, **9,** 473–476; **10,** 239; the Armada, **10,** 244–246; **19,** 382–402; Trafalgar, **21,** 466–469; **10,** 322–323; destruction of the naval power of Spain (1898), **23,** 489.
Turkey: under Suleiman I, **24,** 351; reforms of Hassan Pasha, **24,** 420.
United States: during the Revolution, **23,** 261–262; in wars with the Barbary states, **23,** 303, 318–319; in the naval conflict with France (1799), **23,** 314; in war of 1812, **23,** 322, 330–332, 335, 340–344; Jefferson's idea of "gun boat" flotillas for National defense, **23,** 324; in the Mexican War, **23,** 373–374; at the outbreak of the Civil War, **23,** 417; in the Civil War, **23,** 422–423, 424, 425, 426–427, 429, 441, 445, 448; in Spanish-American War, **23,** 487–489.
Venice: wars with Genoa, **9,** 266–269; see also **Wars, Warfare.**
Naxos, island in the Ægean; battle of (376 B.C.), **4,** 142–143.
Naylor or Nayler, James (1618–1660), English Puritan fanatic; persecution of, **20,** 164–165.
Nazareth, town in Galilee; home of Christ, **2,** 169; taken by Prince Edward (1272), **8,** 452.
Neapolitan Revolt, The, a general rebellion of Austrian provinces in Italy (1820), **9,** 583–585; **14,** 587–588.
Nearchus, Macedonian soldier, general of Alexander the Great; commands fleet in expedition to India, **4,** 362, 366–367, 371, **2,** 504; marriage, **4,** 377, 423; governor of Lycia and Pamphylia, **4,** 428.
Nebbegaard, Treaty of, between Denmark and Holstein (1348), **16,** 182.
Neb-ka (Neb-ka-Ra, Mesochris, Set'es), king of Egypt, **1,** 92–93, 100.
Nebogatoff, Russian admiral, **24,** 662.

Nebraska, a west central state of the United States; admitted to Union (1867), **23,** 463.
Neb-taui-Ra, see **Mentuhotep II.**
Nebuchadrezzar or Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylonia 605–562 B.C.; wars with Egypt, **1,** 183; **2,** 24, 118, 286–287; besieges Jerusalem, **1,** 319, 336; **2,** 119, 125, 216; wars with Syria, **1,** 329; builds public works, **1,** 339, 453, 465; Babylonia under, **1,** 447–451; invades Libya and Spain, **1,** 579; besieges Tyre, **2,** 256, 258, 283, 287, 311, 335; dream of, **2,** 135; marriage, **2,** 582.
Nebuchadrezzar III (Nadintabaira), claimant to the throne of Babylon 521–519 B.C.; defeated by Darius, **2,** 606; impersonated, **2,** 607.
Necherophes, see **Seker-nefer-ka.**
Necker, Jacques (1732–1804), French statesman and financier; appointed director of the treasury, **12,** 130; issues loan to pay deficit, **12,** 131; advocates peace with England, **12,** 135; creates provincial assemblies, **12,** 137; resigns, **12,** 137; recalled, **12,** 147; convokes States-General, **12,** 147–148; third ministry and emigration, **12,** 149; attachment to popular cause, **12,** 161; dismissal from second ministry, **12,** 169; reassumes ministry, **12,** 214; plan to uphold national credit, **12,** 214.
Necker, Susanne Curchod (1739–1794), wife of Jacques Necker; salon of, **12,** 130.
Necklace Affair, Diamond, see **Diamond Necklace Affair.**
Nectanebo I (Nekt-Hor-heb), king of Egypt 378–364 B.C.; reign, **1,** 194; **2,** 622–624.
Nectanebo II (Nekt-neb-ef), king of Egypt 361–340 B.C.; reign, **2,** 625–628; rewards Agesilaus, **4,** 200; reputed father of Alexander, **4,** 259.
Neerwinden, village in Belgium; French victory at (1693), **11,** 606; **14,** 402; Austrians defeat French at (1793), **14,** 507.
Neferhotep, king of Egypt ca. 2250 B.C.; reign, **1,** 118.
Nefert-ari, Egyptian queen seventeenth century B.C.; parentage, **1,** 124–125; reign, **1,** 127–130; mummy, **1,** 156.
Nergal-ushezib or Uzub, king of Babylon 694–692 B.C.; identified with Regebelos, **1,** 412.
Negapatam, seaport in British India; siege of (1781), **22,** 101.
Négrier, François Marie Casimir (1788–1848), French soldier; death, **13,** 102.
Negropont, see **Eubœa.**
Nehavend, locality in Persia; Saracens defeat Persians at (ca. 641 A.D.), **8,** 98, 154; battle begins second period of Persian history, **24,** 488.
Nehemiah, governor of Judea (ca. 445 B.C.); rebuilds Jerusalem, **2,** 130–133.
Neipperg, Wilhelm Reinhardt, Count of (1684–1774), Austrian soldier; commands Austrian army in First Silesian War, **14,** 427; at battle of Mollwitz, **15,** 163, 165.
Neisse, city in Prussia; meeting of Frederick the Great and Joseph II of Austria at (1768), **15,** 234.
Nejm ad-Din (thirteenth century), sultan of Egypt; refuses terms of crusaders (1249), **8,** 435.
Nekht-Hor-heb, see **Nectanebo I.**
Nekht-neb-ef, see **Nectanebo II.**
Neku I, king of Sais; rule of, in Egypt 671–664 B.C., **1,** 178–179, 185; joins Tirhaqa, **1,** 426–427.
Neku or Necho II, king of Egypt ca. 610–594 B.C.; wars, **1,** 183, 187–188, 443; sends sailors around Africa, **1,** 184; **2,** 288, 334; defeated by Nebuchadrezzar, **2,** 118; submission of Syria to, **2,** 286.
Neleides, legendary Greek race; defeated by Dorians, **3,** 117, 122.
Neleus, legendary Greek hero; killed by Hercules, **3,** 71.
Nelson, Catholic priest; executed for denying Queen Elizabeth's supremacy in religion, **19,** 355.
Nelson, Horatio (1758–1805), first Viscount Nelson, English admiral; takes King Ferdinand IV into Naples, **9,** 563; destroys French fleet at battle of the Nile, **12,** 466; **21,** 459; destroys Danish fleet at Copenhagen, **12,** 510; **16,** 421; **21,** 461; meets reverses at Boulogne, **12,** 514–515; follows Villeneuve, **21,** 465; victory of Trafalgar and death, **10,** 322; **12,** 544; **21,** 466–469; treatment of prisoners at Naples, **12,** 351.
Nelson, Samuel (1792–1873), American jurist; justice of the United States Supreme Court, **23,** 466.
Nelson, William (1825–1862), American soldier; at battle of Shiloh, **23,** 428, 429.
Nelson, Dr. Wolfred (1792–1863), Canadian revolutionary leader; defends St. Denis against Col. Gore, **22,** 336; banished to Bermuda, **22,** 338.
Nemanya Dynasty, Servian dynasty founded by Stephen (I) Nemanya, **24,** 189.
Nemanya, Stephen, see **Stephen (I) Nemanya.**
Nemean Games, Greek festival; instituted, **3,** 174; Mycenæans claim direction of (462 B.C.), **3,** 415.
Nemedians, legendary colonists of Ireland, **21,** 332.
Nemours, Duchess de (Anne d'Este), conspires against Coligny (1572), **11,** 368.
Nemours, Gaston de Foix, Duke de, see **Foix.**
Nemours, Count Jacques d'Armagnac, Duke de (ca. 1437–1478), French noble; receives government of Paris by Treaty of Conflans, **11,** 253; execution, **11,** 269–270.
Nemours, Prince Louis Charles Philippe Raphael d'Orléans, Duke de (1814–1896), second son of Louis Philippe; Belgian crown offered to, **14,** 54; named as regent (1842), **13,** 75.
Nenephes, see **Ata.**
Neocæsar, see **Cæsarion.**
Neocles, Theban ruler; captures Platæa (373 B.C.), **4,** 150.
Neolithic Age, division of the Stone Age; in the Ægean, **3,** 45; in England, **18,** 1.

Neoptolemus or Pyrrhus, in Greek legend son of Achilles; reputed ancestor of Macedonian royal family, **4**, 283, 502.
Neoptolemus (d. 321 B.C.), officer of Alexander the Great; bravery at Gaza, **4**, 313.
Nepal, or Nipal, or Nepaul, country in Asia; main treatment, **24**, 510–512; religion, **2**, 538–540; at war with England (1814–1816), **22**, 126; Keen-lung, emperor of China, conquers (1792), **24**, 545.
Nephercheres, king of Egypt ca. 3300 B.C., **1**, 100.
Nepos, Julius (d. 480 A.D.), emperor of the West 474–475 A.D.; reign, **6**, 614–615; rules Dalmatia (475–480), **6**, 622.
Nepos, Marcus Manilius, Roman consul 149 B.C.; in Third Punic War, **3**, 325; **5**, 305–308.
Neptune, Neptunus, or Poseidon, Greek and Roman god; contends with Minerva for Athenian Acropolis, **3**, 156 note; reputed father of Theseus, **3**, 157–158; worship, **2**, 406; **3**, 351, 562; **4**, 283.
Nérac, town in France; siege (1621), **11**, 446.
Nergal, Babylonian god, **1**, 313, 386, 517, 529.
Nergal-shar-usur, Nergal-sharezer, or Neriglissor (ca. 624–556 B.C.), king of Babylonia 560–556 B.C.; reign, **1**, 454–455.
Nergal-shar-usur, son of Sennacherib, see Sharezer.
Nergal-ushezib, king of Babylon ca. 694 B.C.; reign, **1**, 412.
Neri, political party in Florence ca. 1300; feud with Bianchi, **9**, 118–123.
Neri, Pompeo (1707–1776), Italian jurist and statesman; minister for Emperor Leopold, **14**, 492.
Nergilus, see Sharezer.
Nermanes, Persian general; engages Roman army (363 A.D.), **6**, 508.
Nero (7–29 A.D.), son of Germanicus and Agrippina, **6**, 137, 144, 147–148.
Nero, Claudius Cæsar Drusus Germanicus (originally Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus) (37–68 A.D.), Roman emperor 54–68 A.D.; accession, **6**, 178–179; main treatment, **6**, 184–224; improvements in taxation, **6**, 184, 333; poisons his rival, Britannicus, **6**, 185; puts his mother to death, **6**, 185; marries Poppæa and puts Octavia to death, **6**, 196–198; the burning of Rome, **2**, 176; **6**, 199–202; puts Seneca to death, **6**, 203–204; personal characteristics, **6**, 206–214; visit to Greece, **6**, 215–218; triumph, **6**, 218–219; persecutes Christians, **6**, 321–324; wars with Jews, **2**, 28; decree depriving Jews of civil rights, **2**, 174, 177; attempts to cut through Isthmus of Corinth, **2**, 191; bounty to Athens, **4**, 549; robs Delphi of statues, **4**, 550; death, **6**, 223–224.
Nero, Caius Claudius, Roman prætor 212 B.C., and consul 207; in Second Punic War, **5**, 266, 273–278; defeats Hasdrubal, **5**, 273–276; triumph, **5**, 277–278.
Nero, Tiberius Claudius, father of Emperor Tiberius, **5**, 630.
Neropolis, Nero's proposed name for Rome, **6**, 207.
Nerva, Marcus Cocceius (32–98 A.D.), Roman emperor 96–98 A.D.; accompanies Tiberius into Campania, **6**, 146; accession, **6**, 260; reign, **6**, 267–268, 306.
Nervii, ancient Gallic tribe; defeated by Julius Cæsar (57 B.C.), **5**, 516 seq.; **13**, 272; allied with Romans (10 B.C.), **6**, 61.
Nesle, Raoul de (ca. 1250–1302), constable of France: campaigns against English, **18**, 407.
Nesselrode, Count Karl Robert (1780–1862), Russian statesman; at capitulation of Paris, **17**, 487–489.
Nestor, king of Pylus; legends of, **3**, 71, 93, 122.
Nestorians, followers of Nestorius; in Central Asia and China, **24**, 268, 286.
Nestorius (d. ca. 439 A.D.), patriarch of Constantinople 428–431; religious dissensions of, **2**, 376; heresy of, **8**, 535.
Netad, battle waged by rival successors of Attila (453 A.D.), **6**, 595.
Neter-ba-u or Be-t'a-u (Bœthos), king of Memphis 4133 B.C., **1**, 68, 92.
Netherlands, the Low Countries, historically the region in Europe occupied by Holland and Belgium, now Holland; main treatment, **13**, 267–654; **14**, 1–85; early peoples, **13**, 267–277; Romans and Franks in (15 B.C.–843 A.D.), **13**, 268–279, 308–311; rise of the counts of Holland (843–1299 A.D.), **13**, 283–305; under houses of Hainault and Bavaria (1299–1436), **13**, 331–349; under Burgundy (1436–1493), **13**, 350–362; part of Holy Roman Empire (1493–1609), **13**, 362–374; passes under Spanish dominion (1555), **13**, 375–384; struggle for freedom against Spain (1564–1648), **13**, 381–589; under leadership of William the Silent (1559–1581), **13**, 384–505; duke of Alva in (1567–1573), **13**, 412–443; under leadership of Maurice of Orange (1584–1625), **13**, 509–575; governorship of earl of Leicester (1585–1587), **13**, 517–524; under Frederick Henry of Nassau (1625–1647), **13**, 576–582; under William II (1647–1650), **13**, 582–589, 610–612; wars with England (1651–1674), **13**, 610–644; under William III of England and Nassau (1672–1701), **13**, 636–648; in alliance with England against Louis XIV (1702–1715), **13**, 649–652; becomes a republic (1715–1794), **13**, 653, 654; **14**, 1–18; conquered by France (1792–1795), **14**, 16–20; formed into Batavian Republic (1795–1806), **14**, 20–23; erected into kingdom of Holland by Napoleon (1806–1810), **14**, 23–24; absorption into French Empire (1810–1813), **14**, 24–26; House of Orange restored (1813), **14**, 26–28; united with Belgium as kingdom of the Netherlands (1814–1830), **14**, 28–31; Belgium secedes from union (1830), **14**, 49–54; recent history (1830–1904), **14**, 59–67; review of science, literature, and

art in, during seventeenth century, **13**, 590–609; chronological summary, **14**, 75–85.
Rulers:
William I 1813–1840, **14**, 26–31, 59.
William II 1840–1849, **14**, 59–61.
William III 1849–1890, **14**, 61–65.
Wilhelmina 1890–, **14**, 65–67.
Netherlands, Austrian, name given to Spanish Netherlands after their cession to Austria (1713–1714), see Belgium.
Netherlands, Spanish, name given to provinces kept by Spain in Dutch War of Liberation and ceded to Austria in 1713–1714; they correspond nearly to present Belgium, *q. v.*
Neuchâtel or Neufchâtel, canton of Switzerland; early history, **16**, 615; under Prussian rule, **17**, 8 seq.; becomes canton of Swiss Confederation and principality under suzerainty of Prussia, **17**, 34; king of Prussia renounces rights of, **15**, 469.
Neuchâtel, Duke of, see Berthier, Alexandre.
Neufchâteau, Count François de (1750–1828), French statesman and poet; resignation of, from ministry, **12**, 472.
Neuhäusel, town near Budapest, Hungary; sieges of (1663), **24**, 385; (1684), **14**, 398.
Neuhof, Baron Theodor von (1686–1756), German adventurer; aids Corsicans to form kingdom, **9**, 541.
Neuilly sur Seine, suburb of Paris; demolition of château of (1848), **13**, 90.
Neures or Neuri, ancient tribe of Asia; legends of, **2**, 402, 442–444.
Neus Dionysus, see Ptolemy XI.
Neuss, town in the Rhine province, Prussia; sieges of (1474–1475), **13**, 360; (1586), **13**, 521.
Neustria, western portion of Frankish kingdom under Merovingian and Carolingian monarchs; boundaries of (sixth century A.D.), **7**, 479; seized by Rollo, duke of Normandy (ca. 911 A.D.), **11**, 15.
Nevada, state of the United States; admitted to the Union (1864), **23**, 463.
Nevers, Assembly of (1442); French nobles formulate grievances at, **11**, 233, 234.
Nevers, Count of, see John "the Fearless," of Burgundy.
Nevers, Dukes of, see Gonzaga.
Nevers, Louis of, see Louis of Nevers, count of Flanders.
Nevil or Neville, Anne, see Anne Nevil.
Nevil, George (1433–1476), English prelate, youngest brother of the great earl of Warwick; bishop of Exeter, **18**, 579, 584; harangues army and populace against Henry VI, **18**, 579; lord-chancellor and archbishop of York, **18**, 584; effects reconciliation between his brother and Edward IV, **18**, 586; Edward flees from manor of, **18**, 588; pledges faith to Edward, **18**, 590.
Nevil, John (d. 1471), marquis of Montague and earl of Northumberland, brother of the great earl of Warwick; defeats Scotch at Carlisle, **18**, 581; wins battles of Hedgeley and Hexham, **18**, 583; Edward IV bestows titles and offices upon, **18**, 584; swears fealty to Edward, **18**, 590; betrays Warwick, **18**, 593; killed, **18**, 595.
Nevil, Hugh de (d. 1222), English baron; in Magna Charta, **18**, 627.
Nevil, Isabella, elder daughter of the great earl of Warwick; marries duke of Clarence (1469), **18**, 586; poisoned, **18**, 602.
Nevil, Richard, see Warwick, Earl of.
Nevil, Thomas, "the Bastard of Falconbridge" (Fauconberge), natural son of Lord Falconbridge and cousin of the great earl of Warwick; vice-admiral of Warwick, **18**, 598; attempts to rescue Henry VI (1471), **18**, 598.
Neville's Cross, town near Durham, England; battle of (1346), **18**, 464 seq.; **21**, 139.
Nevison, William (d. 1685), English highwayman; career and death, **20**, 343.
Nevitta (ca. 310–370 A.D.), Gallic chief; commands army under Julian, **6**, 494; defends pass of Succi, **6**, 496; at siege of Moagamolcha (363 A.D.), **6**, 502; in election of Jovian, **6**, 510.
New Albion, name given to lands in America granted to Sir Edmund Plowden and others (1634); object of the grant, **23**, 12.
New Amsterdam, the name of New York City under Dutch rule, see New York.
Newark, city of New Jersey; settlement of (1666), **23**, 27.
Newark-upon-Trent, town in England; besieged by parliamentary forces (1644), **20**, 22.
Newars, Hindu tribe, **2**, 490.
New Berne or Newbern, city in North Carolina, United States; Swiss found (ca. 1710), **23**, 194.
Newbury, town in England; battles of (1643), **20**, 16; (1644), **20**, 25.
New Carthage, see Cartagena.
Newcastle (Newcastle-upon-Tyne), city in England; founded by William the Conqueror (1079), **18**, 191; **21**, 33.
New Castle, city in Delaware; Fort Casimir built on site of, **23**, 17; duke of York levies customs at, **23**, 31; William Penn assumes control over, **23**, 38.
Newcastle, Dukes of, see Cavendish, William, and Pelham, Thomas.
Newcastle, John Hollis, Duke of (d. 1811), uncle of Thomas Pelham; lord privy seal, **20**, 480.
New-Chwang, treaty port in Manchuria, China; occupied by Japanese (1894), **24**, 558; occupied by Russia (1901), **17**, 622; **24**, 574; Russian evacuation of (1904), **17**, 624; occupied by Japan (1904), **24**, 658.
New England, name given collectively to northeastern section of the United States, consisting of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island; founding of, **22**, 609–651; embroilments with New Netherlands, **23**, 16; under the Commonwealth, **23**, 90–120; united colonies of, **23**, 114; after the restoration, **23**, 122, 139–151,

156–160, 169–178; in King William's War, **23**, 184–185; in Queen Anne's War, **23**, 190–193; eastern boundary of, established, **23**, 196; in the Revolutionary War, **23**, 232–245, 246–250, 255; secession movement in, **23**, 337–338; see also separate states comprising this region.

New Forest, reserve created by William the Conqueror; Richard, son of the Conqueror, killed in, **18**, 195; superstitions concerning, **18**, 225; William Rufus killed in (1100), **18**, 226.

Newfoundland, island of North America; discovery (1497), **22**, 346; colonisation (1583), **22**, 346; ports taken by France in King William's War (1696), **23**, 189; civil government organised (1728), **22**, 347; Labrador attached to (1765), **22**, 347; Reid contract, **22**, 347; France yields claims to exclusive fishing rights in (1904), **22**, 347.

New France, region of North America, settled by France; colonised by Cartier and Champlain (1534–1629), **23**, 65–66; compared with New England, **23**, 66–71; Jesuit pioneers and missionaries explore the Great Lakes (1668–1679), **23**, 68–80; influence of Catholicism, **23**, 67–71; Jesuits confirm influence of France, **23**, 72; congress of Indian nations (1671), **23**, 72; Mississippi explored (1676), **23**, 73; French settlement of Louisiana (1685–1699), **23**, 80–84; free passage to West secured (1701), **23**, 81; French relations with Indians (1721–1748), **23**, 84–86; Frontenac invades English colonies (1690), **23**, 185; Phips' invasion repulsed, **23**, 186; fall of Louisburg (1745), **23**, 195; deportation of Acadians (1755), **23**, 204; fall of Quebec (1759), **23**, 217.

New Granada, see **Colombia**.

New Gueux, a Dutch regiment under command of Prince Frederick Henry of Nassau; at battle of Nieuport (1600), **13**, 534.

New Hampshire, a state of the United States; colonisation, **22**, 635–639; united to Massachusetts (1641), **22**, 637; **23**, 113; separated from Massachusetts (1679), **23**, 150; made a royal province (1679), **23**, 150; reunited to Massachusetts (1699), **23**, 177. See also **Vermont**.

New Haven, New England colony; settled (1638), **23**, 109; refuses aid to Dutch, **23**, 12; enters New England union (1643), **23**, 114; attempts settlement on Delaware (1659), **23**, 16; united with Connecticut (1659), **23**, 142.

New Hebrides, convention (1906), **21**, 672.

New Hope Church, in Georgia; battle of (1864), **23**, 444.

New Jersey, state of the United States; Dutch settlement in, **23**, 7; the duke of York assigns to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret (1664), **23**, 26; settlement, **23**, 26–27; Dutch reconquer (1673), **23**, 28–29; restored to England (1674), **23**, 29–30; Quakers purchase western portion of (1674), **23**, 30; Quakers purchase eastern portion of (1682), **23**, 32, 153; condition of, after the Restoration, **23**, 153–154; East and West divisions of, united by Queen Anne, **23**, 168.

New London, city in Connecticut; destroyed by Arnold (1787), **23**, 279.

New Madrid, town in Missouri, United States; captured by Federals (1862), **23**, 426.

Newman, John Henry (Cardinal Newman) (1801–1890), leader of Tractarians; admitted to Church of Rome, **21**, 611.

New Mexico, territory of the United States; explored by Coronado (1540), **22**, 485–491; invaded by General Kearny (1846), **23**, 373; ceded by Mexico to the United States (1848), **23**, 376; forms state government prohibiting slavery (1846–1848), **23**, 380; part of, organised as territory (1850), **23**, 379.

New Model, The, name given to Parliamentary army after reorganisation of February, 1645; ordinance for, passed, **20**, 27.

New Netherlands, see **New York**.

New Orleans, city in Louisiana; founded by Bienville (1718), **23**, 83; French retain, at Peace of Paris (1763), **23**, 223; battle of 1815, **23**, 339; surrenders to Farragut (1862), **23**, 429.

Newport, town on the Isle of Wight, England; Treaty of (1648), **20**, 68–69.

Newport, city in Rhode Island; British evacuate (1779), **23**, 271.

Newport, Christopher (ca. 1565–1617), English navigator; arrives in Virginia with fleet of London Company (1607), **22**, 569; brings new colonists to Jamestown, **22**, 575; second expedition to Virginia, **22**, 576; appointed vice-admiral of colony of Virginia, **22**, 577.

New Ross, town in Ireland; battle of (1798), **21**, 442.

New South Wales, British colony in Australia; founding of (1788), **22**, 235; convicts transported to, **22**, 235–237; "cow pastures," **22**, 236; first legislative council meets (1822–1825), **22**, 238; abolition of transportation (1840), **22**, 238; sheep raising, **22**, 239–240; gold discovered (1851), **22**, 241; great strike of 1890, **22**, 253; solidarity pledge, **22**, 253; Parliamentary labour party (1890), **22**, 253–254; votes for Australian federation (1899), **22**, 257.

New Spain, colonial name for country now called Mexico, see **Mexico**.

New Sweden, Swedish colony in America; friction with the Dutch, **23**, 3, 9; conquered by the Dutch, **23**, 19.

Newton, Sir Isaac (1642–1727), English mathematician and scientist; dawn of fame, **20**, 353; appointed master of the mint, **20**, 453; life and work, **20**, 498; as master of the mint approves terms of contract for "Woods' Half-pennies" (1722), **20**, 533.

Newtown-Butler, place in Ireland; Protestants defeat Catholics at (1689), **21**, 428.

New York, a state of the United States, formerly called New Netherlands; settled by the Dutch, **23**, 4–6; early history, **23**, 10–20; embroilments with New England, **23**, 16–17; Massachusetts sends expedition against, **23**, 143; conquered by England, **23**, 24–25, 28–29; New Jersey separated from, **23**, 26; receives Charter of Liberties (1683), **23**, 154; under Edmund Andros, **23**, 151, 156–161; under Leisler, **23**, 162–164; King William's War, **23**, 184–190; legislation against Catholics, **23**, 82; Burgoyne's invasion of, **23**, 265.

New York, city in the state of New York; Manhattan Island bought of Indians by the Dutch, **23**, 6; early history, as New Amsterdam, **23**, 6, 18–20; fortified against New England, **23**, 17; cosmopolitan toleration in, **23**, 19; surrendered to the English by Governor Stuyvesant, **23**, 24; recaptured by the Dutch (1673), **23**, 28; ceded to England (1674), **23**, 29; incorporated, **23**, 28; Stamp Tax Congress meets in (1765), **23**, 233; opposes Stamp Act, **23**, 233–234; sends back tea ships, **23**, 238; the "Bloody Delusion" (1741), **23**, 167; British victory at, **23**, 256; evacuated by British (1783), **23**, 281; Washington inaugurated at (1789), **23**, 299; great fire in (1835), **23**, 364; "draft riots" (1863), **23**, 449.

New Zealand, a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean; discovered by Tasman, **22**, 259; colonised by Great Britain, **22**, 260; gold discovered in, **22**, 260; wars with the natives, **22**, 260; social conditions, **22**, 261–264; politics, **21**, 672.

Ney, Michel (1769–1815), duke of Elchingen, prince de la Moskowa, French soldier; defeated at Mannheim, **12**, 475; at Hohenlinden, **12**, 507–508; gains victory of Elchingen, **12**, 544; at battle of Eylau, **12**, 556, 558; at battle of Friedland, **12**, 561; in Spain, **10**, 342; commands Prussian auxiliaries at Mainz, **12**, 584; at battle of Borodino, **12**, 588; retreat from Moscow, **12**, 591–597; defeated at Dennewitz, **17**, 485; at battle of Leipsic, **12**, 605; promises to arrest Napoleon, **12**, 622; at battles of Quatre Bras and Ligny, **12**, 625; at Waterloo, **12**, 627; execution, **13**, 16.

Nezahualcoyotl (d. 1440), Mexican ruler; reign, **23**, 506.

Niafaarut I, king of Egypt 399–393 B.C.; reign of, **1**, 194; alliance with Lacedæmonians, **2**, 620, 622.

Niafaarut II, king of Egypt ca. 380 B.C.; reign of, **1**, 194; **2**, 622.

Niagara, on Niagara River; La Salle establishes trading house at (1678), **23**, 75.

Niagara, battle of, see **Lundy's Lane**.

Niall "of the Nine Hostages," Irish king 379–405 A.D.; stem-father of important Irish clans, **21**, 342.

Nicæa, town in Asia Minor; council of (787 A.D.), **7**, 217–218; **8**, 552; siege of (1097), **8**, 344.

Nicæa, Empire of, Greek empire at Nicæa, during period of Latin empire at Constantinople 1206–1261; rulers of, **7**, 304–307.

Nicæa (fourth century B.C.), daughter of Antipater; projected marriage, **4**, 434, 475.

Nicanor (d. ca. 330 B.C.), son of Parmenion, and general of Alexander; achievements of, **4**, 279, 291, 324, 342.

Nicanor, Macedonian officer, governor of Media 316–312 B.C.; defeated by Seleucus, **4**, 554.

Nicanor (d. ca. 318 B.C.), general of Cassander; commands in Athens, **4**, 477, 480–486.

Nicanor (261–223 B.C.), a Syrian Greek; kills Seleucus Ceraunus, **4**, 557.

Nicanor (d. 161 B.C.), Syrian general; wars of, **2**, 148, 154.

Nicaragua, state of central America; discovery (1522), **23**, 639; origin of early inhabitants, **23**, 640; under control of Spaniards, **23**, 641; makes treaty with United States for canal (1867), **23**, 651.

Nicaragua Canal Association, formation of, in New York (1886), **23**, 604.

Nicator, see **Demetrius II.**

Nicator, see **Seleucus I.**

Niccoli, Niccolo (d. 1436), Florentine scholar; founds library in Florence, **9**, 354.

Niccolo of Este, lord of Florence; as arbitrator (1431), **14**, 212.

Nice, city in France; captured by Barbarossa (1543), **11**, 334; **24**, 353; ceded to France (1860), **9**, 607.

Nicephorus I, Byzantine emperor 802–811 A.D.; reign of, **7**, 210, 219–220; pays tribute to caliph of Baghdad, **2**, 376–377; **8**, 212; conquered by Bulgarians, **7**, 240; **24**, 160.

Nicephorus (II) Phocas, Byzantine emperor 963–969 A.D.; reign, **7**, 231–234, 242, 244; war against Moslems, **8**, 326; summons Russians against Bulgaria, **24**, 166.

Nicephorus (III) Botaniates, Byzantine emperor 1078–1081; reign, **7**, 257–258.

Nicephorus (758–828 A.D.), patriarch of Constantinople; writings, **7**, 217; **24**, 159.

Nicephorus, despot of Epirus; excommunicated (ca. 1274), **7**, 316.

Nicephorus Bryennius (d. ca. 1137), Byzantine soldier; contests succession of Nicephorus III, **7**, 251, 257, 258.

Nicephorus Uranus, Byzantine general; defeats Bulgarians (996 A.D.), **7**, 245, 247.

Nicene Councils, see **Councils**.

Niceratus, son of Nicias, an Athenian; executed by "The Thirty" (404 B.C.), **4**, 6.

Nicetas Acominatus (d. ca. 1216), Byzantine historian, **7**, 4.

Nicholas I (1796–1855), czar of Russia 1825–1855; main treatment, **17**, 533–577; estimates, by Skrine, **17**, 533, 576; marriage to Charlotte of Prussia, **17**, 504; suppresses insurrection of 1825, **17**, 538 seq.; judiciary reforms, **17**, 541; dealings with peasants, **17**, 543; at war with

Persia, **17**, 543 seq.; at war with Turkey, **17**, 544; subdues Polish insurrection, **17**, 545 seq.; cholera epidemic and riots, **17**, 548; war in Caucasus, **17**, 550 seq.; internal policy and the Church, **17**, 555–556; Crimean War, **17**, 560 seq.; repulses Louis Philippe, **13**, 57; aids Austria against Hungary, **14**, 656; ally of Metternich in doctrine of absolutism, **15**, 404; friendship for Francis Joseph I, **15**, 12.

Nicholas II (1868–), czar of Russia 1894–; main treatment, **17**, 617–625; conservative tendencies of, **17**, 618; Russification of Finland, **17**, 618; calls international conference at the Hague, **17**, 619; war with Japan, **17**, 622–627; assassination of Von Plehve, **17**, 625; grants a constitution to Russia, **17**, 628; opens Duma (1906), **17**, 630.

Nicholas I, "the Great," pope 858–867; pontificate, **8**, 568–571; dealings with Lothair, **7**, 579; **8**, 568; recognises *false decretals*, **8**, 571; loses power in Bulgaria, **24**, 162.

Nicholas II (Gerard), pope 1058–1061; pontificate, **8**, 592; marriage of clergy under, **8**, 597; invests Robert Guiscard with Apulia and Calabria, **9**, 71.

Nicholas III (Giovanni Gaetano Orsini), pope 1277–1280; pontificate, **8**, 617; forbids Charles of Anjou to besiege Constantinople, **7**, 313, 316; supports Ghibellines, **8**, 111–114.

Nicholas IV (Girolamo d'Ascoli), pope 1288–1292; pontificate, **8**, 617; indifference to crusade, **8**, 453; favours house of Colonna, **9**, 114.

Nicholas V (Tommaso Parentucelli), pope 1447–1455; pontificate, **8**, 639–642; aids Constantine XIII, **7**, 340; founds Vatican library, **9**, 355; crowns Frederick III, emperor of Holy Roman Empire, **14**, 218.

Nicholas V (Pietro di Corvara), antipope; appointed rival pope by Ludwig of Bavaria (1328), **8**, 627; **14**, 174; abdicates (1330), **8**, 627.

Nicholas, son of Valdemar II, king of Denmark; imprisoned (1220), **16**, 162.

Nicholas, patriarch of Constantinople (886 A.D.); refuses to sanction fourth marriage of Leo VI, **7**, 228.

Nicholas, Cardinal, papal legate; removes interdict from England (1213), **18**, 344.

Nicholas of Pisa (1207?–1278), Italian sculptor and architect, **9**, 206–207.

Nicholas, French prelate; bishop of Peking (1333), **24**, 293.

Nicholas, Scandinavian bishop; crowns Sverri (ca. 1186), **16**, 113, 114.

Nicholas Nikolaivitch (1831–1891), Russian grand duke; commands army of Danube, **17**, 603.

Nicholas Petrovich, prince of Montenegro 1860—; succeeds Danilo, **24**, 211; success in wars with Turkey, **17**, 602; **24**, 211.

Nicholas von der Flühe (1417–1487), Swiss hermit: brings about the compact of Stanz, **16**, 609.

Nichols or Nicolls, Sir Richard (1624–1672), first English colonial governor of New York; takes New Netherlands from Dutch, **23**, 24.

Nicholson, Sir Francis (d. 1728), British colonial official; lieutenant-governor of New York (1686–1689), **23**, 161; governor of Maryland (1694–1698), **23**, 137; lieutenant-governor of Virginia (1690–1694), **23**, 135; successful expedition of, against Acadia (1710), **23**, 193.

Nicholson, John, or John Lambert (d. 1538), English priest and Protestant martyr; condemned to death by Henry VIII of England, **19**, 180 seq.

Nicias (d. 413 B.C.), Athenian general; advocate of democracy, **3**, 259; at celebration in Delos, **3**, 576; in command of expedition against Corinth (425 B.C.), **3**, 576 seq.; defeats Corinthians, **3**, 579; captures Scione and Mende (423 B.C.), **3**, 582: Alcibiades adversary of, **3**, 586, 596; commands in invasion of Sicily (415 B.C.), **3**, 596 seq.; at siege of Syracuse (414 B.C.), **3**, 601–616; death of, **3**, 615.

Nicias, Peace of (421 B.C.), **3**, 583.

Nicocles, king of Salamis in Cyprus 374 B.C.; reign of, **4**, 135.

Nicocles, tyrant of Sicyon; overthrown by Aratus, general of the Achæans (249 B.C.), **4**, 519.

Nicocles (d. 318 B.C.), Athenian, friend of Phocion; condemned with Phocion to death, **4**, 482–484.

Nicolet, Jean, French trader in America; explores the West to central Wisconsin (1634), **23**, 66.

Nicolochus (fourth century B.C.), Lacedæmonian general; in Corinthian War (388 B.C.), **4**, 121–122; commands Spartans against Thebes (375 B.C.), **4**, 143.

Nicomedes I, king of Bithynia 278–250 B.C., **2**, 419; **4**, 556.

Nicomedes (II) Epiphanes, king of Bithynia 149–91 B.C., **2**, 387.

Nicomedes (III) Philopator, king of Bithynia 91–74 B.C., **2**, 387; **5**, 467.

Nicon, Russian patriarch; pacifies Novgorod (1645), **17**, 244; deposed and imprisoned, **17**, 246.

Nicopoli or Nikopoli, town in Bulgaria; battles of (1392), **24**, 131; (1396), **13**, 352, 319 seq.; (1595), **24**, 373; (1810), **17**, 468.

Nicostratus (fifth century B.C.), Athenian general; in revolt of Corcyra (427 B.C.), **3**, 571.

Nicuesa, Diego de (1465–1511), Spanish commander and adventurer; founds settlement of Nombre de Dios, **22**, 469; defeats natives, **22**, 471.

Niebuhr, Barthold Georg (1776–1831), German historian; aids in restoration of Prussia, **15**, 303.

Niel, Adolphe (1802–1869), French marshal and minister; at battle of Solferino, **9**, 605; minister of war, **12**, 143.

Niels (Nicholas) I, king of Denmark 1105–1135, natural son of Svend II; sent as hostage to Flanders, **16**, 141; reign of, **16**, 146–147; extends legal immunities of clergy, **16**, 140; at battle of Fodevig, **16**, 147, 250.

Nieuport, town in Belgium; Prince Maurice wins battle at (1600), **13**, 535.

Nigel (d. 1169), bishop of Ely, nephew of Roger of Salisbury, English prelate; besieged by Stephen in castle of Devizes (1138), **18**, 246–247; raises insurrection against Stephen (1139), **18**, 248.

Niger, Caius Pescennius (d. 194 A.D.), Roman commander and governor; character and early career, **6**, 384; governor of Syria, **2**, 303; **6**, 384; troops of, destroy Tyre, **2**, 250, 303; conflict of, with Septimius Severus, for throne, **2**, 303; **6**, 384–387; defeated at Issus, **2**, 303; **6**, 386; slain, **2**, 303; **6**, 387.

Niger, Quintus Cæcilius, a Sicilian; quæstor under Verres, **5**, 463; Verres attempts to secure appointment of, as prosecutor, in place of Cicero (70 B.C.), **5**, 463.

Nika, watchword in, and name given to, seditious rising against Justinian (532 A.D.), **7**, 71–73.

Nikayas, collection of Buddhistic sacred writings, **2**, 542.

Nikolsburg, town in Moravia, near Vienna; Prussia and Austria draw up preliminary treaty of peace at (1866), **15**, 29.

Nikopoli, see Nicopoli.

Nile, river in Africa; valley of, **1**, 57, 81–82, 274; origin of name, **1**, 84; floods, **1**, 90, 215; legends, **1**, 92; upper, **1**, 141; canal, **1**, 186, 194; ceremony at the "Bottle," **1**, 235; Diodorus, Herodotus on, **1**, 268–269, 273–278; possible origin of Semites in valley of, **2**, 30, 31; canals of, cleared by Cæsar, **6**, 46; extreme rises of, **6**, 46; exploration of, at time of Nero, **6**, 214; rise of, destroys crusaders' camp (1220), **8**, 428; irrigation, **21**, 674.

Nile, Battle of the (Abukir Bay); French fleet destroyed by Nelson at (1798), **12**, 465, 466; **21**, 459; **24**, 448.

Nileus, fabled Egyptian king, **1**, 283.

Nilometer, instrument at Elephantine, for measuring height of river Nile; ancient records of, **6**, 46.

Nilson, Magnus, Swedish miner; instigates insurrection against Gustavus Vasa (1533), **16**, 288.

Nimaquiché, traditional king of the Tultecas; leads his tribe out of Mexico, **23**, 644.

Nimeguen (Nimwegen), city in Holland; surrendered to French (1794), **14**, 17; conduct of English troops during retreat from, **14**, 17.

Nimeguen, Congress of (1676); conference preliminary to Peace of Nimeguen, **11**, 587; **13**, 639; **20**, 282.

Nimeguen, Peace of (1678–1679); series of treaties between France and Holland, **11**, 589; **13**, 640; France and Spain, **10**, 274; **11**, 589; **13**, 640; France and the Empire, **11**, 590; effect of, on Great Elector, **15**, 142; effect of, on Messina, **9**, 491.

Nimrod (Naromath) (ca. 775 B.C.), king of Hermopolis; contemporary of Ethiopian king Piankhi, **1**, 174; surrenders to Ethiopians (ca. 775 B.C.), **1**, 175.

Nimrud, capital of Assyria, see Calah.

Nimwegen, see Nimeguen.

Nina, early Babylonian god; temple erected to, at Lagast, **1**, 350.

Niña, one of the ships of Columbus (1492), commanded by Vicente Yanez Pinzon; voyage of, **22**, 428.

Nineveh (Ninua), capital of Assyria for some time; origin, **1**, 318; becomes royal residence of Ashur-bel-Kala, **1**, 371; embellished by Assyrian kings, **1**, 373, 382; destroyed by Medes (ca. 607 B.C.), **1**, 444–445; **2**, 575–576, 582; ruins of, **1**, 371, 372, 384, 385; **2**, 632–633; Hebrew prophecy against, **2**, 585; battle of (627 A.D.), **2**, 376.

Ningirsu, tutelary deity of Girsu-Shirpula (4500–4200 B.C.); influence in history of Shirpula, **1**, 352–356.

Ninib, Assyrian god; identified with Adar and Mahran, **1**, 316; protects Asshur-nazirpal (876 B.C.), **1**, 386.

Ninib-apal-esharra, king of Assyria 1240–1235 B.C.; defeated by Babylonians, **1**, 376.

Ninkharsag, early Babylonian god; sanctuaries erected to (ca. 4200 B.C.), **1**, 355.

Ninnius, Lucius, Roman tribune 58 B.C.; aids Cicero, **5**, 504, 506.

Niño, Andres (b. ca. 1475), Spanish navigator; discovers Nicaragua (1522), **23**, 639–640.

Niño, Pedro Alonso (ca. 1455–ca. 1505), Spanish navigator; voyage of, to Paria (1499), **22**, 467.

Ninua, see Nineveh.

Ninus, mythical king of Assyria; founder of Nineveh, **1**, 555, 580; classical account of, **1**, 580–584; invades Babylonia, **1**, 580; marries Semiramis, **1**, 581; invades Bactria, **1**, 582–584; burial, **1**, 580; not mentioned on tablets, **1**, 367; traditional founder of Lydian dynasty, **2**, 429, 447; allied with Armenia, **2**, 420; ends tribute to Scythia, **2**, 439.

Niobe, Greek goddess; statue of, at Mount Sipylus, identified with Cybele, **2**, 422–423, 424.

Nipmuc, general name for Indian tribes of Massachusetts; in King Philip's War, **23**, 147–148.

Nippon, one of the islands of Japan, **24**, 591.

Nippur, early Babylonian city; antiquity of, **1**, 338, 351, 626; home of god Bel, **1**, 342; excavation of, **1**, 349, 611.

Nish or Nissa, city of Servia; sieges of (1689), **24**, 395; (1690), **24**, 399.

Nishapur, city in Khorasan, Persia; foundation of, **8**, 80.

Nissa, see Nish.

Nit, Egyptian goddess; patron of Sais; **1**, 86; identified with Minerva, **1**, 235; temple of, repaired by Cambyses, **1**, 192; **2**, 602; Darius aids cult of, **2**, 612.
Nit-aqert, Egyptian ruler of sixth dynasty; identified with Nitocris, **1**, 103.
Nitetis, legendary wife of Cyrus; mother of Cambyses, **2**, 600.
Nitocris, legendary queen of Babylon; constructs embankments, **1**, 475; tomb of, **1**, 475–476.
Nitocris (Men-ka-Ra), Egyptian queen of sixth dynasty; legend of, **1**, 103; beauty of, **1**, 104.
Nitta, family of the Ashikaga dynasty in Japan; prominence of in sixteenth century, **24**, 588.
Niu-tchi, see Manchus.
Nizam al-Mulk, vizir of Malik Shah (ca. 1080); rule of, **8**, 226.
Nizami (Abu Mohammed ben Yusuf Sheikh Nizam eddin) (ca. 1141–1202), Persian poet; composes his divan, **24**, 492.
Nizib, town in Asiatic Turkey; battle of (1839), **24**, 453.
Nizza, Marcos de (ca. 1495–ca. 1542), Franciscan missionary; explores region of the Pueblo Indians (ca. 1535), **22**, 486.
Noailles, Adrien Maurice, Duke de (1678–1766), French marshal; president of the council of finances (1718), **12**, 12; at battle of Dettingen, **12**, 38–39; **14**, 432; temporary disgrace of, **12**, 57.
Noailles, Antoine de (1504–1562), French admiral and diplomat; ambassador to England (1554), **19**, 237.
Noailles, Vicomte Louis Marie de (1756–1804), French general; at the "night session" of August 4th, 1789, **12**, 212.
Noailles, Philippe de, duc de Mouchy (1715–1794), French marshal; execution of, **12**, 338.
No-Amen, see Thebes.
Nobel, Alfred (1833–1896), Swedish inventor and philanthropist; institutes "Nobel Gift," **16**, 493.
Nobilior, Marcus Fulvius, Roman consul 189 B.C.; invades Greece, **4**, 533.
Noboa, Diego, see Naboa.
Nodzu, Michitsura, Japanese soldier, at battle of Liauyang (1904), **17**, 624.
Nogaret, Guillaume de (d. 1313), French lawyer and statesman; represents Philip III in Italy, **11**, 81–82.
Nogi, Baron M., Japanese general; at battle of Kaiping (1895), **24**, 577; besieges Port Arthur (1904), **17**, 624; **24**, 660; at battle of Mukden, **24**, 661.
Noir, Victor (Yvan Salmon) (1848–1870), French journalist; shot, **13**, 145.
Noizé, castle of France; capture of (1560), **11**, 354.
Nombre de Dios, Spanish port on isthmus of Panama; plundered by Francis Drake (1572), **19**, 384.
Nomothetæ, Athenian jurors empowered to revise legislation; instituted by Pericles (ca. 430 B.C.), **3**, 456, 458.
Nonjurors, name applied to members of party in England who refused oath of allegiance to William III (1689), **20**, 421.
Noot, Henry Van der (1750–1827), Belgian lawyer; in the Brabantine revolution, **14**, 45, 46, 478; leads opposition to Leopold II of Austria, **14**, 498.
No-Popery Riots, see Gordon Riots.
Nopu, Egyptian god of grain; worshipped by Amenemhat, **1**, 110.
Norbanus, Vibius (d. 82 B.C.), Roman tribune; prosecutes Servilius Cæpio (95 B.C.), **5**, 401; defeated by Sulla, **5**, 435, 436.
Norbart of Xanten (1092–1134), German priest; founds order of Premonstrants, **14**, 92.
Norby, Severin (d. 1530), Danish admiral; commands fleet against Lübeck, **16**, 224; protects Swedes from massacre (1520), **16**, 235; preserves part of Sweden for Danish king, **16**, 240–241; made governor of Gothland (1524), **16**, 245, 271; resists Swedish king, **16**, 245.
Nordheim, town in Germany; battle of (1545), **14**, 282.
Nördlingen, town in Bavaria; battle of (1634), **14**, 365–366; (1645), **11**, 495.
Nordo Squavi, Saxon tribe; defeated by Pepin (748), **7**, 505.
Norfolk, Dukes of, see Howard and Mowbray.
Norfolk, Earl of, see Bigod.
Norham Castle, castle in England; sieges of, (1497), **19**, 33; (1513), **19**, 65.
Norman Conquest, name applied to the conquest of England by the Normans, begun in 1066 under William the Conqueror, compared with the conquest of Sicily, **9**, 64; William's decisive victory at Hastings, **18**, 152–156; history of conquest, **18**, 168–198; gradual nature of, **18**, 202–205; lasting results, **18**, 205–212; institutional and legal innovations, **18**, 205; links England to the Continent, **18**, 206; effect on administrative system, **18**, 208–210; effect on judicial system, **18**, 209; changes idea of kingship, **18**, 210; ecclesiastical and social changes, **18**, 211; fusion of races caused by, **18**, 211, 256, 425.
Normandy, former government in northern France; derivation of name, **9**, 63; ceded to Normans, **9**, 66–68; ruled by Duke William, **11**, 26; passes to English crown, **11**, 30; becomes subject to France, **11**, 50; insurrection in, **11**, 222; conquered by Henry V of England, **18**, 536–540; retaken by the French, **11**, 238; **18**, 567.
Normann-Ehrenfels, Karl Friedrich Lebrecht (1784–1822), German soldier; leads volunteers to aid of Greeks against Turks, **15**, 383.
Normans, descendants of the Northmen who settled in France under Rollo 911 A.D.; influence upon navigation, **2**, 330; invade Eastern empire, **7**, 260–262; receive tribute money from Charles the Bald, **7**, 583; relation to Northmen, **9**, 63; in Sicily, **9**, 63–65, 72–76; in France, **9**, 65–68; in Italy, **7**, 645; **9**, 68–69, 76–80; superseded by the house of Hohenstaufen in Italy, **9**, 82–83; driven out of Île-de-France, **11**, 16; allies of France against England, **11**, 104; invade Friesland, **13**, 287; growth of influence in England under Edward the Confessor, **18**, 131; incur enmity of the English, **18**, 132; characteristics of, **21**, 67–68; see also Norman Conquest.

Norodom, king of Cambodia; accession (1860), **24**, 520.
Norris, Henry (d. 1536), English courtier; trial in connection with Anne Boleyn, **19**, 166, 167.
Norris, Sir Henry (1525?–1601), English courtier and diplomat, son of the preceding; warns Elizabeth against Mary, **19**, 311; intrigues with Huguenots (1568), **19**, 335, 337.
Norris, Sir John (1547–1597), English soldier, favourite of Queen Elizabeth; assists Dutch in war against Spain, **13**, 517, 523; **19**, 410; president of Munster, **21**, 411; prosecutes war in Ireland, **21**, 414; **19**, 423; death, **19**, 423.
Norris, Sir John (1689–1749), English naval officer; in war of allies against Peter the Great, **17**, 303.
North, Francis (1637–1685), Baron Guilford, English statesman, keeper of the great seal; character, **20**, 307.
North, Frederick, Lord North (1732–1792), 2nd earl of Guilford, English politician; chancellor of exchequer, **20**, 611; at head of the treasury, **20**, 615; recommends lightening of taxation of American colonies, **20**, 616; proposes measures for coercion of American colonists, **20**, 621; fall of administration, **20**, 638; in coalition ministry of 1783, **20**, 641; dismissal from office, **20**, 643.
Northallerton (Battle of the Standard), battle of (1138), **18**, 243–245.
Northampton, Henry Howard, Earl of (ca. 1539–1614), English politician; efforts of, towards accession of James I, **19**, 428; as minister of James I, **19**, 483.
Northampton, town in England; battle of (1460), **18**, 575.
Northampton, Assize of, see Assize of Northampton.
Northampton, Treaty of (1328), **21**, 116.
North Babylonia, see Agade.
Northbrook, Baron, see Baring, Francis Thornhill.
Northbrook, Thomas George Baring, 1st Earl of (1826–1905), English politician; viceroy of India (1872–1876), **22**, 205; sent to Egypt to examine financial situation, **24**, 462.
North Carolina, a state of the United States; settlement of colony in (1630), **23**, 48; Cary's rebellion in (1710), **23**, 194; refuses obedience to parliament (1770), **23**, 236; ratifies United States Constitution (1789), **23**, 296; secedes (1861), **23**, 410; readmitted to Union (1868), **23**, 464.
Northcote, Lord, British statesman; governor-general of Australia (1904), **21**, 672.
Northcote, Sir Stafford Henry (1818–1887), 1st earl of Iddesleigh, English statesman; death, **21**, 648.
North Dakota, a state of the United States; admitted to Union (1889), **23**, 483.
Northern War (1700–1721), **16**, 371–398; **17**, 265–304.
North Foreland, naval battle of (1666), **13**, 629; **20**, 247–248; see also Downs.
North German Confederation, union of German states; birth of (1867), **15**, 498.
Northmen, early Scandinavians; ravages of, in France, **7**, 575, 583; **9**, 65; **11**, 1–3, 8; devastations of, in Germany, **7**, 585–590; come to England, **18**, 660; origin and customs of, **18**, 67; continue invasions of England, **18**, 69; defeat Northumbrians and spread over England, **18**, 72; defeated at Æscesdune (871 A.D.), **18**, 73; invasions of, into Scotland, **21**, 13; invade Ireland, **21**, 345; see also Danes.
Northumberland, Dukes and Earls of, see Dudley, Mowbray, Nevil, Percy.
Northumbria, Kingdom of, a kingdom of Anglo-Saxon Britain; defeat of Scots, **18**, 46; supremacy of, **18**, 48–49; defeats Mercia (655 A.D.), **18**, 53; decline, **18**, 54; defeated by Picts (685 A.D.), **18**, 56; literature in, **18**, 165–167.
North Virginia Company, see Plymouth Company.
Northwest Boundary Dispute (Oregon Boundary) between United States and Great Britain, **23**, 371.
Northwest Company ("Nor'westers"), a company for trading in the Canadian Northwest; organisation of (1787), **22**, 342; hostility to Hudson's Bay Company, **22**, 343; union with Hudson's Bay Company (1821), **22**, 343.
Northwest Passage, a passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific through or to the north of the American continent; search for: Sebastian Cabot (1517?), **22**, 456; Frobisher (1576–1578), **19**, 457; **22**, 493; Davis (1585–1587), **19**, 457; Barentz (1595–1596), **13**, 548–549; Hudson (1609), **22**, 498–499.
Northwest Territory, in American history that part of the United States north of the Ohio River, east of the Mississippi, and west of Pennsylvania; organisation (prohibition of slavery) (1787), **23**, 289; district of Indiana organised (1800), **23**, 316; Michigan territory organised (1805), **23**, 319; Illinois territory organised (1809), **23**, 319.
Norumbega, name given by early explorers to an indefinite region on the Atlantic coast of North America, **22**, 533 note.
Norway, main treatment see History of Scandinavia, volume **16**; legendary history, **16**, 1–32; age of the Vikings (–1050), **16**, 49–101; to the Union of Kalmar (1050–1397), **16**, 102–120; Union of Kalmar (1397), **16**, 204; aftermath of Union (1397–1559), **16**, 205–270; in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries (1559–1677), **16**, 345–369; in the eigh-

teenth century (1677–1814), **16**, 412–439; in the nineteenth century (1814–1904), **16**, 451–493; separates from Sweden, **16**, 493; chronology, **16**, 510–513; bibliography, **16**, 497–505.
Norwich, England; battle near (1549), **19**, 215.
Norwich, George Goring, Earl of, see Goring.
Nostitz, Johann Nepomuk, Count of (1768–1840), Austrian general; in Austerlitz campaign, **17**, 448–449.
Notaras, Lucas (d. 1453), last grand duke of Eastern Empire; patriotism of, **7**, 341–342.
Nöteborg, see Schlüsselburg.
Nothus, see Darius II.
Notium, Greek town; battle (407 B.C.), **3**, 633.
Notre Dame, Schools of, theological schools in Paris in twelfth century, **11**, 45.
Nott, Sir William (1782–1845), English military officer; in Afghan War, **22**, 144; **24**, 502.
Nottingham, Thomas Mowbray, Earl of, see Mowbray, Thomas.
Nottingham, Daniel Finch, Earl of, see Finch, Daniel.
Noureddin, see Nur-ad-Din.
Nova, João da (ca. 1500), Spanish navigator in Portuguese service; discovers Ascension Island (1501), **10**, 486; discovers St. Helena (1502), **10**, 486.
Novara, city of Italy; Swiss betray to French (1500), **9**, 427; battles (1513), **9**, 441; **16**, 617; (1821), **14**, 588; (1849), **9**, 600; **14**, 659–660.
Novart, town in France; battle (1870), **13**, 156.
Nova Scotia, province of Canada; alleged visit of Northmen, **22**, 322; discovered by Cabot (1497), **22**, 455; De la Roche attempts settlement (1598), **22**, 554; first settlement in, by French (1604), **22**, 555; granted to Sir William Alexander by James I (1621), **22**, 637; English capture Port Royal (1710), **23**, 193; ceded to England (1713), **20**, 488; deportation of Acadians (1755), **23**, 204.
Novgorod, ancient Russian principality; rebels against Tatar rule (middle thirteenth century), **17**, 141–144; at war with Moscow (1472–1478), **17**, 172–174; devastated by Ivan the Terrible (1570), **17**, 203–204; emporium of Hanseatic League, **14**, 138; revolt of military settlement of (1831), **17**, 550.
Novi or Novi Ligure, town in Italy; battle (1799), **12**, 473; **14**, 531; **17**, 435.
Novikov, Nikolai Ivanovitch (1744–1818), Russian journalist and philanthropist; confined in Schlüsselburg (1792), **17**, 421.
Novosiltzev, Nikolai Nikolayevitch (1761–1836), Russian statesman; Russian commissioner in Poland (1819), **17**, 520.
Noy, William (ca. 1577–1634), English lawyer; defends liberty of the subject under Charles I, **19**, 545.
Noyades, executions, by drowning, of victims of the French Revolution; practiced at Nantes by Carrier (1793–1794), **12**, 330, 330 note.
Noyon, battle of, see Brenneville.
Noyon, Treaty of, a treaty between Charles I of Spain and Francis I of France (1516), **9**, 445.
Nub, king of Egypt eighteenth century B.C., **1**, 120.
Nubar Pasha (1825–1899), Egyptian statesman; prime minister (1878–1888), **24**, 458, 464; attitude towards English rule, **24**, 463, 464.
Nübel, town in Schleswig, Germany; battle (1848), **15**, 448.
Nubia, region in northeastern Africa; becomes Egyptian province, **1**, 59; Egyptian expeditions against, **1**, 110; neglected by Egypt, **1**, 129; opening of gold mines in, **1**, 111; see also Cush and Ethiopia.
Nub-kheper-Ra, see Antef V.
Nugent, Count Laval de Westmeath (1777–1862), Austrian general of Irish birth; campaign against Italy (1848), **14**, 643.
Nugent, Robert Craggs, Earl Nugent (d. 1788), British politician and poet; opposes marriage act in parliament (1753), **20**, 573; opposes Savile's motion for investigation of royal pension list (1780), **20**, 634.
Nugñez or Nuñez, Blasco (ca. 1490–1546), governor of Peru; deposed and imprisoned by Pizarro, **23**, 559; killed in campaign against Pizarro, **23**, 560.
Nullification, in American history the suspension of law of the United States within a State by the State; advocated in Virginia and Kentucky resolution (1798, 1799), **23**, 314; embodied in report to Massachusetts legislature (1814), **23**, 338; brought out during Indian troubles in Georgia (1825–1829), **23**, 351; right of, asserted by South Carolina (1828), **23**, 356–358.
Numantia, ancient city of Spain; Scipio Africanus the Younger takes (133 B.C.), **5**, 317–322; **10**, 8.
Numa Pompilius, legendary king of Rome; reign, **5**, 75–76; alleged discovery of religious books of, **5**, 107; influence of laws of, **5**, 118.
Numatianus, see Rutilius.
Numerianus, Marcus Aurelius, emperor of Rome 284 A.D., **6**, 431–432.
Numidia (Zab), in ancient geography a province of northern Africa, **2**, 326–327.
Numidicus, see Metellus Numidicus.
Numisius, Lucius, of Circeii, Latin prætor 340 B.C.; defeated by Romans, **5**, 185.
Numismatics: Egyptian, **2**, 624–625; Hebrew, **2**, 29, 159; Phœnician, **2**, 269, 319, 349; **4**, 570; Asia Minor, **2**, 415, 416, 433; Indian, **2**, 491, 496, 497, 499, 501; Persian, **2**, 609; Syracusan, **4**, 581, 585; Macedonian, **4**, 221, 508, 568; early British, **18**, 7; Parthian, **8**, 62, 71–72, 75; origin of coins, **25**, 675.
Numitor, legendary king of Rome (ca. 753 B.C.), grandfather of Romulus and Remus, **5**, 61.

Numitoria, Roman matron, sister of Publius Numitorius, mother of Virginia (449 B.C.), **5**, 133–134, 136–137.
Numitorius, Publius (449 B.C.), uncle to Virginia, **5**, 133–135, 137–138.
Nuncomar, see Nandkumar.
Nuñez, Rafael (1825–1894), Colombian statesman; president of Colombia 1880–1882, 1884–1894, **23**, 603.
Nuños, Ægidius, see Clement VIII, antipope.
Nur ad-Din or Noureddin (ca. 1116–1173), sultan of Syria 1145–1173; invades Palestine, **8**, 228; reign of, **8**, 365; sends aid to Egypt against Christians, **8**, 369; death, **8**, 369.
Nuremberg, a city of Bavaria, Germany; diets of (1323), **14**, 172; (1357), **11**, 133; (1522), **14**, 259; (1524), **14**, 259; at height of prosperity, **14**, 277; sieges of (1632), **14**, 355–366; (1795), **15**, 281.
Nuremberg, Peace of (1532), a religious truce between Charles V and the Protestants, **14**, 271.
Nushirvan, see Chosroes, I.
Nusk (Nusku), Phœnician divinity, **1**, 313.
Nyborg, a seaport of Denmark; Swedes defeated near (1659), **15**, 139.
Nymphenburg, Alliance of (1741), **15**, 168.
Nymphidius, Sabinus, Roman prefect 68 A.D.; leads revolt against Nero, **6**, 222; absolute ruler, **6**, 225; death, **6**, 225.
Nymphius, Samnite leader; betrays Neapolis to Romans (323 B.C.), **5**, 186.
Nymphodorus, native of Abdera; makes alliance with Athens (431 B.C.), **3**, 534.
Nyon, town in Switzerland on the lake of Geneva; Cæsar builds fortress at, **16**, 531; Roman colony founded at, **16**, 531.
Nysæus, tyrant of Syracuse 352 B.C., nephew of Dion, **4**, 206.
Nystad, Peace of (1721), a peace between Russia and Sweden, **16**, 397–398; **17**, 304.

O

Oak, Synod of the (403 A.D.); deposes Chrysostom, **7**, 40.

Oannes, Babylonian divinity; identified with Ea, *q. v.*

Oarses, see Arses.

Oatazes, a dynasty in Morocco, fifteenth century, **8**, 252.

Oates, Titus (1649–1705), English impostor; his fabrication of the "popish plot," **20**, 288, 290; raised to power, **20**, 290; accusations against Queen Catharine (of Braganza), **20**, 291; trial, conviction and punishment, **20**, 362 seq.; William III rewards, **20**, 423.

Obaidah ben Zehad, Mohammedan soldier; sides with Merwan in civil war (683 A.D.), **8**, 178.

Obaid Allah, Arab imam of Morocco; overthrows Aghlabite power and founds Fatimite dynasty (908), **8**, 222.

Obando, José Maria (1797–1861), New Grenadan (Colombian) soldier; revolt against liberal government (1839), **23**, 602; assists in establishing constitution of 1853, **23**, 602.

Obelisk, The Black, of Shalmaneser II, **1**, 369, 388–389, 484.

Obelisk of Luxor, taken to Paris, **1**, 147.

Obelisk of Nimrud, **2**, 111.

Oberalpsee, lake in Switzerland; French defeated by Russians (1799), **17**, 435.

Oberg, Count, German soldier; defeated at Landwehrhagen (1758), **12**, 76.

Obermeilen, hamlet in Switzerland; remains of ancient village discovered at, **16**, 520.

Oblivion, Act of, statute of Maryland; pardoning participants in Clayborne and Ingle Rebellion (1649), **22**, 602.

Obotrites, see Abodriti.

Obrenovitch, reigning dynasty of Servia, see under **Milosh, Michael, Milan,** and **Alexander.**

O'Brien, William Smith (1803–1864), a leader of the Young Ireland party; convicted of high treason, **21**, 609.

Ocampo, Sebastian de (ca. 1465–1509), Spanish navigator; sails round Cuba (1508), **22**, 468.

Ocaña, town in Spain; French defeat Spaniards at (1809), **10**, 351.

Ocha, place in Ireland; Artill Molt slain in battle at (483 A.D.), **21**, 342.

Ochs, Peter (1749–1821), Swiss statesman; mediator between France and Prussia, **15**, 275.

Ochsenbein, Ulrich (1811–1890), Swiss politician and soldier; president of the Federal diet (1847), **17**, 40; joins Dufour, **17**, 42.

Ochus, see **Artaxerxes III.**

Ochus, see **Darius II.**

Ockley, town in England; Æthelwulf defeats Northmen at (851 A.D.), **18**, 69.

O'Connell, Daniel (1775–1847), Irish agitator and orator; policy of, **21**, 445; organises Catholic Associations in Ireland (1828), **21**, 446; elected to parliament, **21**, 446; reorganises Catholic Associations, **21**, 447; arrested, **21**, 447; called "The Liberator," **21**, 448; election for Clare, **21**, 540–541; second return for Clare, **21**, 545; Coercion Bill, **21**, 567; trial for conspiracy and sedition, **21**, 601; death, **21**, 448, 601.

O'Connor, Arthur (1763–1852), Irish revolutionist; sent to France by United Irishmen, **21**, 439; arrested, **21**, 440; banished from Ireland and England, **21**, 442.

O'Connor, Furlough (Fordelboch) (d. 1156), king of Ireland, **18**, 279; claims over-kingship of Ireland, **21**, 356; death, **21**, 357.

O'Connor, Roderick (1116–1198), last Irish king; gains over-kingship of Ireland, **21**, 357.

Octavia (d. 11 B.C.), sister of Octavian; marries Antony (41 B.C.), **5**, 626, 630; death, **6**, 117.

Octavia (ca. 42–62 A.D.), daughter of Claudius; betrothed to Nero, **6**, 177; opposes Poppæa, **6**, 185; death, **6**, 196–199.

Octavian, see **Augustus.**

Octavian, Cardinal, see **Victor IV.**

Octavius, Caius, see **Augustus.**

Octavius, Cneius, Roman prætor 168 B.C.; captures Perseus, **5**, 303–304, **4**, 538.

Octavius, Cneius, Roman consul 87 B.C.; opposes Cinna, **5**, 424, 427–429.

Octavius, Mamilius, leader of Latins at battle of Lake Regillus (ca. 510 B.C.), **5**, 94.

Octavius, Marcus, Roman tribune 133 B.C.; opposes T. Gracchus, **5**, 362–364, 374.

October Diploma, The, Austrian constitutional document issued October, 1860; summary of, **15**, 18–19.

Oda Nobunaga, mediæval Japanese leader, **24**, 584.

Odart, spy of Catherine I; in conspiracy against Peter III (1762), **17**, 635.

Oddo Arrighi, head of Fifanti family in Florence; feud with Buondelmonte (1215) **9**, 88–89.

Odenathus (Odhenat) of Palmyra, Roman general; associate in empire with Gallienus (264 A.D.), **6**, 418–419; defeats Persians, **8**, 79; death, **6**, 422.

Odin (Anglo-Saxon Woden), in Scandinavian mythology, chief of the gods; leads Goths to Sweden, **16**, 1–4; hero of Asgard, **16**, 13–17; in history, **16**, 17–22; worship, **16**, 27–29; said to have introduced runic alphabet into Scandinavia, **16**, 131.

Odinkar, Hvide, preacher of Christianity in Denmark (974 A.D.), **16**, 45.

Odo (d. 958 A.D.), archbishop of Canterbury; revolts in Northumbria, **18**, 106.

Odo, count of Paris, see **Eudes.**

Odo (d. ca. 1097), Norman prelate, bishop of Bayeux, earl of Kent and Hereford; at Hastings, **18**, 153; regent in England, **18**, 174; as a warrior, **18**, 189, 193, 194, 213; pardoned by William I, **18**, 199.

Odo de St. Amand, grand master of the Templars; falls in battle with Saladin (1178), **8**, 371.

Odoacer (Odovacar, Ottokar) (ca. 434–493 A.D.), Italian chieftain; conquers Rome, **6**, 616–618; **13**, 276; rule in Italy, **7**, 377–385; Theodoric defeats, **7**, 384; renounces Roman provinces in Spain, **10**, 18.

Odomantes, a Thracian people, **3**, 112.

O'Donnell, an Irish clan, **21**, 342.

O'Donnell, Henry Joseph, (1769–1834) count of Abisbal, Spanish soldier of Irish extraction; arrests conspirators against Ferdinand VII (1819), **10**, 383; negotiations with French and flight from Madrid (1823), **10**, 391.

O'Donnell, Hugh Roe (1571?–1602), Irish soldier; at battle of Yellow Ford (1598), **21**, 415; victorious at Ballaghboy, **21**, 417; death, **21**, 417.

O'Donnell, John, Irish radical; expelled from parliament (1902), **21**, 660.

O'Donnell, Count Joseph, Austrian finance minister (1810), **14**, 565, 566.

O'Donnell, Leopoldo (1809–1867), duke of Tetuan, Spanish soldier, son of H. J. O'Donnell; defeats Moroccans at Tetuan (1860), **24**, 473; attitude toward Isabella's ministers, **10**, 401.

O'Donnell, Rory or **Roderick** (1575–1608), created earl of Tyrconnel (1603), Irish patriot; flees to Rome, **21**, 418.

O'Donoju, Don Juan (1755–1821), Spanish diplomatist; viceroy of Vera Cruz, **23**, 623.

O'Donovan Rossa, see **Rossa.**

Odoric, Saint (ca. 1286–1331), Franciscan friar; in Tibet, fourteenth century, **24**, 504.

Odovacar, see **Odoacer.**

Odrysians, ancient people of Thrace; origin, **3**, 112; alliance with Athens, **4**, 120; Philip destroys kingdom, **4**, 237; in Alexander's army, **4**, 277, 280; relations with Macedonia, **4**, 428, 441.

Odsra ben Abdallah, viceroy of Spain (722 A.D.), **8**, 198.

Odyck, Dutch plenipotentiary at Nimeguen (1678), **11**, 589.

Odysseus, Greek name for Ulysses, *q. v.*

Odyssey, Greek epic poem, celebrating Odysseus, ascribed to Homer; revised by commission of Pisistratus, **3**, 228; authorship, **3**, 76–77; **4**, 587; Thracian influence on, **4**, 17.

Œcolampadius (Hausschein) (1482–1531), German reformer at conference of Marburg, **14**, 267.

Oeder, George L. (1728–1791), German naturalist; lays out botanical garden near Copenhagen, **16**, 413; reform of public finances, **16**, 417.

Œdipus, legendary king of Thebes; celebrated in drama of Sophocles, **3**, 503.

Œneis, Attic tribe, **3**, 238, 274, 427.

Œnomaus, Greek gladiator; joins Spartacus (73 B.C.), **5**, 459.

Œnophyta, town in Bœotia; battle (456 B.C.), **3**, 428, 433.

Œnotri, Greek tribe; origin, **3**, 111.

Œobazus, Persian officer; in Thrace (479 B.C.), **3**, 378.

Œtæans (Enianians), Greek tribe, **3**, 168.

Œtosyrus, Scythian deity; identified with Apollo, **2**, 406.

Ofella, Lucretius (d. 79 B.C.), Roman soldier, lieutenant of Sulla, **5**, 436, 446.

Offa, Anglo-Saxon king of Mercia 757–794 A.D.; reign, **18**, 59–61; establishes tax of "St. Peter's penny," **8**, 525.

Offaly, district in Ireland; English colonise (ca. 1550), **21**, 405.

Og, king of Bashan or Rephaim; conquered by Israelites, **2**, 67.

Ogam, early Celtic alphabet: in Irish mythology an invention of the god Ogham, **21**, 333.

Ogdai (d. 1241), khan of Mongols 1229–1241; reign, **24**, 285–288; war against Baghdad, **8**, 231.

Oghuz, tribe of Turks from which Ottomans are descended, **24**, 310.

Ogier, Robert, French martyr; victim of inquisition (1556), **13**, 393.

Ogier le Danois, see **Holger Danske.**

Ogle, William, guard of Edward II of England, **18**, 446.

Oglethorpe, Sir James Edward (1696–1785), English soldier and colonist; granted charter for colonisation of Georgia (1732), **23**, 61; founds settlement at Savannah (1733), **23**, 61; trouble of, with Spaniards, **23**, 62; besieges St. Augustine, **23**, 63; prevents Spanish attack on Georgia (1742), **23**, 63; returns to England, **23**, 64; later career and death of, **23**, 64.

Ogul-Gaimish (d. 1252), wife of Guyuk, Mongol khan, **24**, 289.

Ogyges, legendary king of Achaia, **3**, 182.

O'Hara, Charles (1740?–1802), English soldier in French war; taken prisoner by Napoleon (1793), **12**, 373.

O'Higgins, Bernardo (1776–1842), Chilian

soldier and statesman; in war for independence, **23**, 582.
Ohio, a state of the United States; outposts in, captured during Pontiac conspiracy, **23**, 225; as part of Northwest Territory (1787), **23**, 289; settlement at Marietta (1788), **23**, 289; Wayne terminates Indian warfare in, **23**, 303; admitted to the Union (1803), **23**, 319; Indian hostilities in (1811–1812), **23**, 325–326; in war of 1812, **23**, 330; Confederate guerilla raid in (1863), **23**, 441; election of 1863 in, **23**, 450.
Ohio, Army of the, Federal army in American Civil War; campaign of 1862, **23**, 434.
Ohio Company, The, a company organised in Virginia for western colonisation (1750), **23**, 200.
Ohio River, principal eastern tributary of the Mississippi; French attempt to control, **23**, 84, 200.
Ohod, town in Arabia, battle of (625 A.D.), **8**, 13, 121–122.
Ohrmazd I, king of Persia, see **Hormuzd I.**
Ojeda, Alonzo de (1468–1515), Spanish cavalier; voyage to Haiti, **22**, 468; lays claim to Jamaica, **22**, 471; conflicts with natives, **22**, 469, 471.
Ojibwas, see **Chippewas.**
Oka, river in Russia; battle of (1507), **17**, 188.
Okad, a plain in Arabia; yearly fair of, **8**, 109.
Okba ben al-Hajjaj (eighth century A.D.), emir of Spain; administration, **8**, 199.
Okba ben Nafi (Sidi Okba), see **Achbar ben Nafi.**
Oken or Ockenfuss, Lorenz (1779–1851), German naturalist and philosopher; speaks at Wartburg festival, **15**, 370; persecuted by Kotzebue, **15**, 371.
Okkodai (thirteenth century), Tatar captain, son of Jenghiz Khan; becomes Great Khan, **17**, 135; conquests, **17**, 135–136.
Oklahoma, a territory of the United States; opened to settlement, **23**, 483.
Okra, Hindu deity; image on Okro coins, **2**, 497.
Oku, Hokyo, Japanese soldier; occupies Pu-lan-tien (1904), **24**, 658; victorious at Telissu, **17**, 624, **24**, 658; advances against Liauyang, **17**, 623; **24**, 659.
Okuma, Count Shigenobu (1837–), Japanese statesman; leads secession from oligarchic party (1881), **24**, 636; ability and influence of, **24**, 636; becomes premier (1898), **24**, 638.
Olaf "the White," king of Dublin 849–ca. 870; reign, **21**, 14, 15, 348.
Olaf (I) "Hunger," king of Denmark 1086–ca. 1095; reign, **16**, 141.
Olaf II (sometimes called III), king of Denmark, see **Olaf V**, king of Norway.
Olaf (I) "Trygvesson" or "Tryggvason" (956–1000), king of Norway ca. 996–1000; main treatment, **16**, 56–77; childhood, **16**, 83; adventures as a viking, **16**, 56–57; accession, **16**, 46, 58; marriages, **16**, 46, 57; war with Sweyn, **16**, 66; propagates Christianity, **16**, 58, 125; **21**, 15; disappearance, **16**, 72.
Olaf (II) "the Saint" (995–1030), king of Norway ca. 1015–1030, son of Harold Grænske; acknowledged as king of Norway, **16**, 72–73; introduces Christianity into Norway, **16**, 48; expedition to England, **16**, 73; forbids pagan practises in Norway, **16**, 53 note, 126; wins battle of Hringmara Heath, **16**, 74; ravages coasts of France and Spain, **16**, 75; war with Canute the Great, **16**, 49, 76; flees to Russia, **16**, 76; death, **16**, 76; sainthood, **16**, 76; saga of, **16**, 91.
Olaf (III) "Kyrre" or "the Quiet" (d. 1093), king of Norway ca. 1068–1093, son of Harold Hardrade; reign, **16**, 104; customs in reign, **16**, 96–97.
Olaf IV (1098–1116), king of Norway 1103–1116, son of Magnus III; reign, **16**, 105–106.
Olaf V (d. 1387), king of Norway 1380–1387, and, as **Olaf II** (sometimes called III), king of Denmark 1376–1387, son of Hakon VII; parentage, **16**, 120; reign, **16**, 202.
Olaf "Trætelia" ("the Tree-cutter") (d. 640 A.D.), king of Sweden; exile, **16**, 34, 35; founds government in Vermland, **16**, 35, 50.
Olaf, "the Lap King," (Skotkonung), king of Sweden 993–1024; baptised, **16**, 36; introduces Christianity into Sweden, **16**, 48.
Olaf, Danish sea-king (tenth century), son of Sihtric, king of Northumbria; flees from Northumbria, **16**, 96; attempts to regain his father's kingdom, **16**, 97–98; in battle of Brunanburh (937), **16**, 98; wins territory from Eadmund, **18**, 101; death, **18**, 102.
Olaf (d. 1169), grandson of Eystern II; claimant to Norwegian crown, **16**, 110.
Olaf (d. 1143), nephew of Eric Emun; claimant to Danish crown, **16**, 147–148.
Oldcastle, Sir John (Lord Cobham) (d. 1417), English soldier; action against, as heretic, **18**, 527; execution, **18**, 528.
Olden Barneveld, see **Barneveld.**
Oldenburg, House of, noble German family from which the emperors of Russia, the kings of Denmark, and a dynasty of Sweden are descended; established on throne of Denmark, **16**, 210.
Old French War, see **French and Indian War.**
Old Man of the Mountain, chief of order of assassins, see **Hassan Sabba.**
Old Testament, individuality of, **4**, 587; subject matter used by Greek writers, **4**, 609; position of, **4**, 611.
Oleg, emperor of Russia 879–913 A.D.; makes Kieff capital of the empire, **17**, 96; invades Eastern Empire, **7**, 236; **17**, 96; makes treaty with Constantinople, **17**, 96; renews treaty with Constantinople, **17**, 97.

Oleg (d. 977 A.D.), prince of the Drevlians; at war with Iaropolk, **17**, 102.
Olga, Saint, regent of Russia 945–964; regency, **7**, 237; **17**, 99–101; accepts Christianity, **17**, 99; visits Constantinople and is baptised, **7**, 237; **17**, 100; canonised, **17**, 99.
Olgerd (fourteenth century), Lithuanian conqueror; extends Lithuanian power, **17**, 151, 157.
Olgiato, Girolamo (fifteenth century), Italian nobleman; in conspiracy to assassinate Sforza, duke of Milan (1476), **9**, 260, 364.
Oliaros or Antiparos, an island of the Cyclades; Phœnicians found colony at, **2**, 274.
Olinda, Marquis of, see **Aranjo Lima.**
Oliphant, Sir William (d. 1329), Scottish patriot; defends Stirling Castle (1303–1304), **18**, 421; **21**, 79.
Oliva, town in West Prussia; Treaty of (1660), **16**, 341; **24**, 55.
Olivarez, Gasparo de Guzman, Count (1587–1645), Spanish statesman; becomes prime minister of Philip IV, **10**, 266; treats with Richelieu for union of France and Spain against England, **19** 546; in conspiracy with Cinq-Mars, **10**, 266; **11**, 479; fall of, **10**, 270–271.
Olivenza, town in Portugal; João of Portugal cedes to Spain, **10**, 537.
Oliver, Andrew (1706–1774), American colonial official; house of, attacked by Stamp Act mob (1765), **23**, 232; resigns office of Stamp agent, **23**, 232.
Ollivier, Émile (1825–), French statesman; début as political orator, **13**, 134; member of bench of "Five," **13**, 135; ministry of, **13**, 144–146; issues official memorial (1870), **15**, 518.
Olmütz or Olomouc, city of Moravia; besieged by Frederick the Great, **15**, 204; conference of (1850), **15**, 10.
Olney, Richard (1835–), American lawyer and statesman; secretary of state under Cleveland (1895–1897), **23**, 26; action in Venezuela boundary dispute (1895), **23**, 599.
Olpæ, Greek town; battle of (426 B.C.), **3**, 576.
Olympia, valley in Elis, containing sanctuary of Zeus; Pelops honoured at, **3**, 107; as place of assembly for all Greece, **3**, 174; temple at, **3**, 479, 481; treasury at, **3**, 184; statues, **3**, 481, 484–488; **4**, 66; treasures plundered, **4**, 492; Mummius adorns temple, **4**, 546; destroyed by Vandals, **4**, 611; see also **Olympic Games.**
Olympias, wife of Philip II of Macedon and mother of Alexander the Great (d. 316 B.C.); Philip repudiates, **4**, 251, 259; strife with Antipater, **4**, 383, 433, 467; retirement in Epirus, **4**, 434; intrigues of, **4**, 475; allied with Eumenes, **4**, 436, 478, 479; causes death of Arrhidæus, **4**, 424, 440, 490; vengeance against supporters of Antipater, **4**, 490; dominant in Macedonia, **4**, 490; Cassander executes, **4**, 441, 490; traditions concerning, **4**, 219, 258, 259; character, **4**, 219, 251, 263, 264, 345, 383, 424, 440.
Olympiads, origin of, **25**, 667.
Olympias (third century B.C.), **4**, 462.
Olympic Games, greatest ancient Greek festival; Lycurgus regulates, **3**, 130, 137; quarrel concerning, **3**, 150; Cylon visitor at, **3**, 165; Myron contends in, **3**, 184; origin and character, **3**, 172–174; in honour of Hera, **3**, 182; Orsippus contends in, **3**, 185; Miltiades' success in, **3**, 270; Peloponnesians celebrate, **3**, 321, 337; Alcibiades competes at, **3**, 585; **4**, 31; Lacedæmonians excluded from, **3**, 588; Arcadians claim jurisdiction of, **4**, 189; influence of, on Greek life, **4**, 591; ended, **4**, 611.
Olympieum, temple at Athens, **3**, 230.
Olympiodorus, Athenian captain (fifth century B.C.), **3**, 360.
Olympiodorus, Athenian general; expels Macedonians (ca. 288 B.C.), **4**, 504.
Olympius, Roman senator (408 A.D.); supersedes Honorius, **6**, 549; administration of, **6**, 555.
Olynthiacs, a series of orations delivered by Demosthenes, **4**, 229.
Olynthian War, between Sparta and the Olyntho-Chalcidean league (383–379 B.C.), **4**, 129–132.
Olyntho-Chalcidian League, league of cities in the Chalcidian peninsula; growing power of, **4**, 129; Sparta attacks, **4**, 129, 130; destroys Spartan army, **4**, 131; dissolved (379 B.C.), **4**, 132.
Olynthus, city in Chalcidice; heads Olyntho-Chalcidian league, *q. v.*, **4**, 129; surrenders to Spartans (380 B.C.), **4**, 132; resists Philip II of Macedon, **4**, 221; destroyed by Philip (347 B.C.), **4**, 229, 230.
O'Mahoney, John, an Irish conspirator; organises Fenian Brotherhood (1860), **21**, 448.
Omar (I) ibn al-Khattab, second caliph 634–644; caliphate, **8**, 150–167; conversion to Islam, **8**, 116; decides succession to caliphate in favour of Abu Bekr, **8**, 145; conquest of Persia, **8**, 13–15, 151–155; conquest of Syria, **8**, 156–159; receives submission of Jerusalem in person, **8**, 157; conquest of Egypt, **8**, 160–162; burning of library of Alexandria, **8**, 163, 164; death, **8**, 165; character and public works, **8**, 165, 167; mosque of, in Jerusalem, **8**, 166; institutions of, **8**, 15, 167.
Omar (II) ibn Abdul-Aziz, Omayyad caliph 717–720; as governor of Medina, **8**, 184; as caliph, **8**, 186.
Omar (ninth century), bandit chief in Spain; in service of Navarrese, **8**, 205.
Omar Khayyam, Persian poet, who wrote during reign of Malik Shah, **24**, 492.
Omar Pacha (fifteenth century), Turkish soldier; in war with Venice (1477), **24**, 331.
Omar Pasha (1806–1871), Turkish soldier; invades Rumania, **24**, 149; in Montenegro, **24**, 210, 211.

Omayyads or Ommiads, dynasty of caliphs, which reigned at Damascus (661–750 A.D.) and in Spain (756–1031), founded by Moawiyah, a descendant of Omayyah; reign in Damascus, **8**, 16, 175–190; conquests in Africa, **2**, 325–327; disunion under Walid II, **8**, 188; defeated by Abbasids, **8**, 17, 189–190; extent of empire, **8**, 190; found empire in Spain, **8**, 22, 196, 201; reign in Spain, **8**, 201–208, 233–239; govern Portugal, **10**, 428; end of, in Spain, **8**, 238, 239.

Omdurman, city in the Sudan; battle of (1898), **21**, 652.

Omens, Tablet of, Babylonian historical tablet, **1**, 311, 312, 361.

Omichund, Hindu merchant; in conspiracy to depose Siraj-ud-Daula, nawab of Bengal (1757), **22**, 58.

Ommiads, see **Omayyads**.

Omnibus Bill, see **Compromise of 1850**.

Omortog (ninth century A.D.), Bulgarian prince; reign of, **24**, 161.

Omphale, legendary Lydian princess, mistress of Hercules; identified with Cybele, **2**, 424; ancestress of Lydian kings, **2**, 430.

Omri, king of Israel ca. 899–875 B.C.; identified with Khumri, **2**, 16; alliance with king of Tyre, **2**, 107, 283; family exterminated, **2**, 108; wars of, with Moab, **2**, 109 seq.

Oñate, Juan de (ca. 1555–1611), settler and first governor of New Mexico; conquers New Mexico (1596), **22**, 552.

Oneidas, tribe of North American Indians; in French and Indian War (1696), **23**, 189.

O'Neil, John (1834–), Irish-American soldier; commands Fenian invasion of Canada (1866), **23**, 467.

O'Neill, clan of; founded (fifth century A.D.), **21**, 342.

O'Neill, Domnall (tenth century A.D.); first to use surname of O'Neill (ca. 980 A.D.), **21**, 348.

O'Neill, Hugh (d. 1616), earl of Tyrone, Irish chieftain; early life of, **21**, 412; made earl of Tyrone (1587), **21**, 400, 412; rebellion of (1595), **19**, 423; **21**, 413; at battle of Yellow Ford (1598), **21**, 414 seq.; submits to Elizabeth, **21**, 418; flees to Rome (1616), **21**, 418; death, **21**, 418.

O'Neill, Owen Roe (1590?–1649), Irish chieftain; victorious at Benburb (1645), **21**, 421–422; forms alliance with parliamentary party (1650), **20**, 96.

O'Neill, Phelim (d. 1641), Irish chieftain; leads rebellion against England (1573), **21**, 409; leader of insurrection (1641), **21**, 421.

O'Neill, Shan, Shane or John (d. 1567), Irish chieftain; rebellion of, **19**, 422; **21**, 406 seq.; death, **19**, 422; **21**, 408.

Onias I, Hebrew high priest 330 B.C., **2**, 41, 135.

Onias II, Hebrew high priest 250 B.C.; ambassador to Egyptian court, **2**, 136.

Onias III, Hebrew high priest 198 B.C.; successor of Simon II, **2**, 137; deposed by Antiochus IV, **2**, 140.

Onias Menelaus, Jewish high priest 172–162 B.C.; seeks to introduce Greek customs, **2**, 141–142; death, **2**, 153.

Onomacles, one of the "Thirty Tyrants" of Athens (404 B.C.), **4**, 2.

Onomacritus (ca. 520–485 B.C.), Athenian poet; edits Homer, **3**, 228–229; sells oracles, **3**, 286.

Onomarchus (d. 353 B.C.), Greek general; killed at Pegasæ, **4**, 227.

Onondaga, tribe of North American Indians; defeated by French in King Williams' War (1696), **23**, 189.

Onund (d. 565 A.D.), king of Sweden; internal reforms, **16**, 36.

Opdam van Wassenaar (d. 1665), Dutch admiral; in battle of the Baltic (1658), **13**, 623; defeats Swedes (1660), **16**, 340; relieves Copenhagen, **16**, 364; dies fighting England, **13**, 624; **20**, 246.

Opechancanough, Indian chief in North America; in Virginia massacre (1622), **22**, 586–587; death, **22**, 593.

Opeleas, Greek leader; founder of Megalopolis (370 B.C.), **4**, 170.

Ophellas (d. ca. 311 B.C.), governor of Cyrene; aids Agathocles, **4**, 581.

Ophir, an Oriental city of fabulous wealth; in Egypt, **1**, 108; Solomon's ships sail to, **2**, 100; situation, **2**, 333.

Opici, see **Oscans**.

Opimius, Lucius (d. ca. 100 B.C.), Roman prætor; subdues Fregellæ (125 B.C.), **5**, 373; consul (122 B.C.), **5**, 377; overthrows C. Gracchus, **5**, 378–379; Jugurtha bribes, **5**, 383; exiled, **5**, 387.

Opium War (1840–1842), war between Great Britain and China, **24**, 546.

Oppian Law, regulates Roman dress, **5**, 260; **6**, 353.

Oporto, seaport of Portugal; captured by Marshal Soult (1809), **10**, 349, 540; evacuated by Soult (1809), **10**, 350, 540.

Oppenheim, Germany; burned (1689), **11**, 603.

Oppius, Caius, Roman tribune (216 B.C.); author of Oppian Law, **5**, 260.

Oppius, Caius (ca. 90–20 B.C.), Roman biographer; friend of Cæsar, **5**, 576, 590, 596; part of Cæsar's commentaries attributed to, **5**, 591, 644.

Opritshnina, see **Strelitz**.

Oracle, Sibylline, see **Sibylline Books**.

Oracles, shrines where deities were consulted; of Ammon, in oasis of Libyia, **1**, 272; importance of, **4**, 389; consulted by Semiramis, **1**, 589; by Alexander (331 B.C.), **4**, 317–318, 385; Greek, compared with Hebrew, **2**, 76; law on consultation of, **4**, 87; consulted by Mardonius (479 B.C.), **3**, 354; Lysander seeks to bribe, **4**, 99–100; Pythian, oracle of Apollo at Delphi; consulted by Gyges, **2**, 448; by Crœsus, **4**, 454–455, 460–461, 463; by Spartans, **4**, 80; by Delphians, **4**, 164; Jason seeks to control (340 B.C.), **4**, 166; protected by Philip (346, 339 B.C.), **4**, 223, 239; consulted by Philip, **4**, 259; consulted by Romans, **5**, 85.

Oran, city of Algeria; Spanish garrison established at, **8**, 250; trade of, assisted by Charles V, **9**, 324; Ferdinand V of Castile storms (1509), **10**, 192.

Orange, Prince of, see **William the Silent**, prince of Orange, and **William III**, king of England.

Orange Free State, see **Orange River Colony**.

Orangemen, Irish Protestants; origin of (1789), **21**, 437.

Orange River Colony (formerly **Orange Free State**, a republic of South Africa); main treatment, **22**, 276–282; supremacy of English crown established in (1848), **22**, 267; abandoned to Dutch Boers (1854), **22**, 267; constituted as a republic (1854), **22**, 268, 277; Pretorius and Kruger raid, **22**, 277; diamonds discovered in, **22**, 279; administration of Reitz in, **22**, 279; relations with Kruger, **22**, 280–281; breaks with Great Britain, **22**, 281; annexed to British crown (1900), **22**, 313; constitution (1907), **21**, 670.

Oratory (Rhetoric):
- American: Henry Clay, **23**, 359, 379; Patrick Henry, **23**, 232; Charles Sumner, **23**, 396–397; Daniel Webster, **23**, 360, 380; Webster-Hayne debate, **23**, 356–358.
- English: Edmund Burke, **20**, 624; Chatham (1778), **20**, 630–631; Pitt, **20**, 640.
- French: greatness of, in seventeenth century, **11**, 641, 642.
- Greek: rhetors and sophists, **3**, 459–461; dominates civic life, **3**, 492; funeral orations, **3**, 494; becomes a fine art, **4**, 599; Pericles, **3**, 519–520, 535–538; conventional, **4**, 600; political power of, **4**, 601–603; see also **Demosthenes**.
- Roman: Caius Gracchus, **5**, 373; Cicero's speech for Cornelius, **5**, 477; Cicero's Catiline oration, **5**, 486; Cicero on Roman orators, **5**, 643; Cæsar, **5**, 460.

Orbilius, Pupillus (113–12 B.C.), Horace attends school of, **5**, 650.

Orcheni, Chaldean astronomers, **1**, 480.

Orchies, town in France; ceded to France (ca. 1304), **11**, 77.

Ord, Edward Otho Cresap (1818–1883), American soldier; blocks Lee's retreat from Richmond (1865), **23**, 451.

Ordaz, Diego de (ca. 1480–1533), Spanish soldier; relations of, with Cortes, **23**, 510.

Ordinance of 1784, act providing for the temporary government of the Northwest Territory, passed by American congress, **23**, 288.

Ordinance of 1787, the instrument providing for the government of the Northwest Territory, passed by American Congress, **23**, 289.

Ordinances of July, acts proclaimed by Charles X of France, during Polignac ministry, in July, 1830, **13**, 44.

Ordonez, José, Uruguayan statesman; elected president of Uruguay (1903), **23**, 619.

Ordoño I (d. 866 A.D.), king of Leon 850–866; reign of, **10**, 42.

Ordoño II (d. 923 A.D.), king of Leon 914–923 A.D.; reign of, **10**, 44.

Ordoño III (d. 955 A.D.), king of Leon 950–955 A.D.; reign of, **10**, 44–45.

Ordoño IV, king of Leon ca. 960 A.D.; usurps the throne, **10**, 45.

Ore Thing, Norwegian assembly; elects monarchs, **16**, 92.

Oregon, western state of United States; Captain Gray discovers Columbia River in (1792), **23**, 18; John Jacob Astor establishes trading post in (1810), **23**, 18; boundary of, in dispute between England and United States (1846), **23**, 371–372; admitted as state (1859), **23**, 405; election of 1876 in, **23**, 475.

Oregon Boundary Dispute, see **Northwest Boundary Dispute**.

O'Reilly, Andrew (1742–1832), Irish soldier in service of Austria; defeated at Montebello (1800), **12**, 501; at Marengo, **12**, 502–503.

Orellana, Francisco de (ca. 1489–1546), Spanish voyager; accompanies Pizarro, **23**, 553; discovers river Amazon, **23**, 554.

Orestes (fifteenth century B.C.), legendary Greek hero; takes refuge in Athens, **3**, 82; in Æschylus' tragedy *Eumenides*, **3**, 422.

Orestes (fifth century A.D.), Illyrian general; Attila's ambassador to Constantinople (448 A.D.), **7**, 57–59; regency over Italy (475–476 A.D.), **6**, 615; death (476 A.D.), **6**, 616.

Orestes, king of Macedonia; death (ca. 399 B.C.), **4**, 213.

Orestes, C. Aurelius, Roman envoy to Corinth (ca. 146 B.C.), **4**, 542; **5**, 315.

Orestes, L. Aurelius, Roman consul 126 B.C.; campaign in Sardinia, **5**, 372.

Orford, Earls of, see **Walpole and Russell**.

Orgetorix, Helvetian general; death (ca. 62 B.C.), **16**, 530.

Oribe, Manuel (1802–1857), Uruguayan soldier and statesman; elected president of Uruguay (1835), **23**, 618.

Original Men, see **Delawares, Tribe of**.

Orik, see **Ourique**.

Oriskany, battle of (1777), **23**, 264.

Oritæ, ancient tribe of India; conquered by Alexander (325 B.C.), **4**, 369, 381.

Orithya, legendary queen of the Amazons; war with Athenians, **2**, 440.

Orkhan, first sultan of Turkey 1326–1359; lays foundations of empire, **7**, 312; reign of, **24**, 314–318.

Orléans, town in France; pillaged by Northmen (ninth century), **11**, 3; siege of (1428–1429), **11**, 190 seq.; **18**, 550 seq.; stronghold of Huguenots (1563), **11**, 359.

Orléans, Anne Marie-Louise d', see **Montpensier**.

Orléans, Antoine Marie Philippe d', see **Montpensier**.

Orleans, Charles, Duke of (1391–1465), count of Angoulême, son of Louis I, duke of Orleans; taken prisoner at Agincourt, **11**, 171, 173, 174; released, **11**, 232.

Orléans, Charles Paris d', duke of Longueville, see Longueville.

Orleans, Ferdinand Philippe Louis Charles Henri, Duke of (1810–1842), son of Louis Philippe; assumes title of duke, **12**, 161; marriage, **13**, 70; character and death, **13**, 75.

Orleans, Hélène Louise Élisabeth, Duchess of (1814–1858), princess of Mecklenburg, wife of Ferdinand, duke of Orleans; attempt to obtain regency, **13**, 85–86; escape, **13**, 87.

Orleans, Jean Baptiste Gaston, Duke of (1608–1660), a younger son of Henry IV; Louis XIII's jealousy of, **11**, 450; conspires murder of Richelieu, **11**, 451; marries Mdlle. de Montpensier, **11**, 452; flees the kingdom, **11**, 464; revolt of, **11**, 464–466; marries Margaret of Lorraine, **11**, 467; conspires again to assassinate Richelieu, **11**, 469; captures Gravelines, Courtrui and Mardyck, **11**, 495; in the first insurrection of the Fronde, **11**, 502; made lieutenant-general of France, **11**, 513; banished, **11**, 514.

Orleans, Louis, Duke of (1371–1407), son of Charles V; assassination, **11**, 165; character, **11**, 166.

Orleans, Louis, Duke of (1703–1752), son of Philip II, duke of Orleans, **12**, 158.

Orleans, Louis Philippe, Duke of, see Louis Philippe, king of the French.

Orleans, Louis Philippe, Duke of (1725–1785), son of Louis, duke of Orleans 1703–1752; in first Silesian War, **12**, 38; in Seven Years' War, **12**, 73.

Orleans, Louis Philippe Joseph, Duke of, called Philippe Egalité (1747–1793), great-grandson of Philippe of Orleans; main treatment, **12**, 158–161; public dispute with Louis XV, **12**, 99; marriage, **12**, 158; head of liberal party, **12**, 145; exile, **12**, 146, 158; nominated for convention, **12**, 273; representative of the people in national assembly, **12**, 154; votes for king's death, **12**, 160, 292; execution, **12**, 160.

Orléans, Mademoiselle d', niece of Louis XIV; marries Victor Amadeus (1684), **11**, 595, 596.

Orleans, Maid of, see Joan of Arc.

Orleans, Philip I, Duke of (1640–1701), brother of Louis XIV; marries Henrietta of England, **11**, 550; marries Elizabeth Charlotte of the Palatinate, **14**, 399.

Orleans, Philip II, Duke of (1674–1723), son of Philip, duke of Orleans; regency of France, **12**, 10 seq.; succeeds Vendôme in Italy, **11**, 621; combines with England against Spain, **12**, 22; suspected of crimes of poisoning, **11**, 626; estimate, **12**, 17–22; compared with Demetrius Poliorcetes, **4**, 445.

Orlov, Alexis (1737–1808), Russian admiral; in war with Turkey (1771–1774), **17**, 227, 380 seq.; **24**, 417; punished by Paul I, **17**, 427.

Orlov, Alexis Feodor (1787–1861), Russian prince; ambassador to Vienna (1854), **15**, 12; at capitulation of Paris (1814), **17**, 487; successor of Count Benkendorf in third section, **17**, 557.

Orlov, Gregory, Russian count (1734–1783), a favourite of Catherine II; conspires against Peter III, **17**, 371; death, **17**, 389.

Ormais, battle of (1808), **17**, 458.

Ormesson, Henri François de Paule d' (1751–1807), French politician; as treasurer of France, **12**, 140, 143.

Ormesby, William (d. 1317), appointed justiciary of Scotland by Edward I (1296), **21**, 66, 68; **18**, 408.

Ormia, see Thebarma.

Ormonde, James Butler, 1st Earl of, Irish nobleman; created earl (1328), **21**, 386.

Ormonde, James Butler, 5th Earl of (earl of Wiltshire) (d. 1461), Irish nobleman; governor of Ireland, **21**, 391; death, **21**, 392.

Ormonde, Sir Piers Butler, 8th Earl of (earl of Ossory) (d. 1539), Irish noble; controversy with Thomas Boleyn, **19**, 102; lord deputy of Ireland (1522), **21**, 398.

Ormonde, Thomas Butler, 10th Earl of (1532–1614), Irish nobleman; feuds with Desmond, **21**, 409; supports English in Ireland, **19**, 422.

Ormonde, James Butler, 1st Duke of (1610–1688), Irish statesman; given authority in Ireland by Charles I, **20**, 20; made lord-lieutenant of Ireland (1644), **20**, 21; refuses to establish Catholic religion in Ireland, **20**, 40; arrests earl of Glamorgan, **20**, 40; makes treaty with parliament, **20**, 45; at war with parliamentary troops in Ireland, **20**, 96–97; defeated at Rathmines, **20**, 97; letter concerning conduct of victorious Cromwellian troops, **20**, 100; leaves Ireland, **20**, 116; included in Cromwell's treaty with France, **20**, 161; efforts for restoration of Charles, **20**, 172; made steward of the household by Charles II, **20**, 234; receives grants of land in Ireland, **20**, 242; assault on, **20**, 274.

Ormonde, James Butler, 2nd Duke of (1665–1745), Irish statesman; commands expedition against Cadiz, **10**, 283; **20**, 471; made lord-lieutenant of Ireland, **20**, 484; succeeds Marlborough in Flanders, **11**, 626; **13**, 651; **20**, 487; campaign in Flanders, **20**, 487–488; impeachment, **20**, 508; flees to Continent, **20**, 509; in service of Pretender, **20**, 509, 510; commands Spanish expedition against England (1719), **20**, 522–523.

Ormuzd, Persian god, **2**, 126, 515, 566, 636–637.

Ornano, Jean d' (1583–1626), Corsican general in French service; banished by Richelieu (1626), **11**, 450.

Orodes I (Hyrodes), see Arsaces XIV.

Orodes II, king of Parthia, see Arsaces XVII.

Oroetes, Persian ruler (sixth century B.C.); death (519 B.C.), **2**, 607; becomes satrap of Phrygia and Lydia, **2**, 651.

Orontes, governor of Sardis; rebels against Cyrus (ca. 404 B.C.), **4**, 50.

Orontobates, satrap of Caria; defends Harlicanassus (384 B.C.), **4**, 292–293, 297.

O'Rourke, Tigernan, Irish chieftain twelfth century; avenges capture of wife, **18**, 279; **21**, 357, 366; defeats Dermot (1166), **18**, 280–281; **21**, 369; attacks Dublin, **21**, 374; submits to Henry II (1171), **21**, 375.

Orpheus, legendary Greek poet and musician; visits Egypt, **1**, 238, 285; grave of, at Dion, **4**, 213, 273.

Orpheus of Crotona, Greek writer; edits Homer (ca. 535 B.C.), **3**, 228.

Orsba, town in Russia; battle (ca. 1515), **17**, 187.

Orseolo, Pietro II, doge of Venice 991–1008 A.D.; administration, **9**, 29–32.

Orsini, a noble Guelph family of Rome; elevation of Pope Nicholas III, **9**, 114; rule, **9**, 151; expelled by Rienzi, **9**, 214.

Orsini, Bertoldo (d. 1353), Roman senator; appointed vicar at Rome by Clement VI, **9**, 213; killed by Roman populace, **9**, 226.

Orsini (Des Ursins), Princess Anna Maria (1643–1722); influence over Maria Louisa of Spain, **10**, 282; cabals and subsequent disgrace, **10**, 292.

Orsini, Felice (1819–1858), Italian patriot; attempt on life of Napoleon III, **13**, 132–133; **9**, 603; **21**, 620.

Orsini, Giacinto, see Celestine III.

Orsini, Giovanni Gætano, see Nicholas III.

Orsini, Niccolò, see Pitigliano.

Orsova, Old, town in Hungary; battle (1788), **17**, 405.

Orthagoras or Andreas, tyrant of Sicyon; founds dynasty (665 B.C.), **3**, 184.

Orthodoxy, Feast of, religious festival in the Eastern Church; established at Constantinople (842 A.D.), **7**, 210.

Ortoadistes, Armenian king; attacked by Mithridates (ca. middle of second century B.C.), **8**, 51.

Orus, Egyptian deity, **1**, 231, 284.

Orxines, satrap of Pasargada; executed by Alexander (325 B.C.), **4**, 372–373.

Osborne, Sir Thomas, see Danby, Earl of.

Oscans or Opici, tribe in Italy; position, **5**, 49; subjugated by Samnites (ca. 423 B.C.), **5**, 179; participate in Latin War (340 B.C.), **5**, 184; decrees issued in Oscan language, **5**, 412.

Oscar I (1799–1859), king of Norway and Sweden 1844–1859; proposes alliance to Frederick VII of Denmark, **16**, 446; introduces reforms, **16**, 478; reign and death, **16**, 479.

Oscar II (1829–), king of Norway and Sweden 1872–; accession, **16**, 482; reign, **16**, 482–493; celebrates jubilee (1897), **16**, 493.

Osceola, chief of Seminoles; leads revolt in Florida (1835), **23**, 361.

Osgood, Samuel (1748–1813) American statesman; appointed postmaster-general (1789), **23**, 300.

Oshima, Japanese soldier; victorious at Sunghwan (1894), **24**, 576.

Osiander, Andreas (1498–1550), German theologian; at Conference of Marburg (1529), **14**, 267.

Osiris, Egyptian god; worship of, **1**, 229, 232, 234, 312; **2**, 206; legends of, **1**, 229, 230, 231, 280–286.

Osius (256–ca. 358 A.D.), bishop of Cordova; combats heresies, **10**, 14.

Osman I or Othman (d. 1326), founder of Ottoman empire; reign, **24**, 312–314; birth, **7**, 311; prophetic dream, **24**, 312–313; conquests, **7**, 319; **24**, 313; death, **24**, 313, 314; character, **24**, 314.

Osman II (d. 1622), sultan of Turkey 1618–1622; reign, **24**, 374, 375.

Osman III, sultan of Turkey 1754–1757; reign, **24**, 412.

Osman Digna (ca. 1836–), general of the Mahdi in Sudan; wars with Egyptians and English, **21**, 646; **24**, 461.

Osman Pacha (d. 1584), Turkish soldier; in Persian war, **24**, 371, 372.

Osman Pacha (Topal Osman) (d. 1733), Turkish soldier; in war with Persians, **24**, 408.

Osman Pacha (ca. 1835–1900), Turkish soldier; defends Plevna, **17**, 603.

Osman Yegen (seventeenth century), Turkish general; retreats from Belgrade (1688), **24**, 395.

Osmanli, a Turk subject of the sultan of Turkey; see Turkey.

Osnabrück, city in Germany; plenipotentiaries assembled at (1643–1648), **14**, 382; peace concluded with Sweden (1648), **14**, 383.

Ospak (eleventh century), Norse viking; allies himself with Brian Boruma, **21**, 353.

Osroes, king of Parthia, see Arsaces (XXV).

Ossory, Earl of, see Butler, Piers.

Osten, Prokesch von, see Prokesch-Osten.

Osten-Sacken, Dmitri, Count of (1790–1881), Russian general; at siege of Sebastopol, **17**, 584.

Ostend, city in Belgium; siege (1601–1604), **13**, 538–539; captured by French (1745), **12**, 42; (1794), **12**, 380.

Ostend Manifesto, a declaration drawn up at Ostend and intended to settle the Cuban question (1854), **23**, 393.

Ostermann, Count Andrei Ivanovitch (1686–1747), Russian diplomat; vice-chancellor to Catharine I, **17**, 328; appointed member of regency for Peter II, **17**, 328; tutor of Peter II, **17**, 328; made head of cabinet (1730), **17**, 333; policy and intrigues under regency of Anna Leopoldovna, **17**, 345–346; imprisoned, **17**, 349; banished, **17**, 351.

Ostermann-Tolstoy, Alexander Ivanovitch (1770–1857), Russian soldier; at battle of Kulm (1813), **14**, 575.

Ostracism, a method of temporary banishment for political reasons, practised in ancient Athens, **3**, 245–251.
Ostrogoths, a division of Goths living in the eastern part of Europe, see **Goths**.
Ostrolenka, see **Austrolenka**.
Ostrovski, Constantine (ca. 1500), Polish general; at battle of Orsha (ca. 1515), **17**, 187.
Ostrovski, Feodor Adam Rawicz (1739–1817), Polish statesman; president of committee for framing Polish constitution, **17**, 492.
Oswald (ca. 604–642 A.D.), king of Northumbria, son of Æthelfrith; defeats Britons at "Heaven's Field" (635 A.D.), **18**, 50–51; unites two Northumbrian kingdoms, **18**, 51; restores Christianity, **18**, 51; death, **18**, 51.
Oswego, city in United States; Governor Burnet establishes post (1725), **23**, 88; Governor Burnet erects fort, **23**, 166; taken by Montcalm (1756), **23**, 213.
Oswin or Oswy, king of Northumbria 642–670 A.D.; accession, **18**, 52; overruns East Anglia and Mercia, **18**, 53; death, **18**, 54.
Oswine (d. 651 A.D.), son of Osric; rival of Oswin for Northumbrian throne, **18**, 52.
Otanes (fifth century B.C.), Persian soldier; captures Clazomenæ and Cyme, **3**, 265.
Ota Nobunaga (sixteenth century), Japanese soldier, **24**, 588.
Otchakov, town in Russia; siege of (1788), **17**, 406.
Othgar or Ottokar (eighth century A.D.), Scandinavian soldier; wars against Charlemagne, **16**, 41.
Othman (ca. 575–656 A.D.), Moslem caliph 644–656; reign, **8**, 167–170; seeks refuge in Abyssinia, **8**, 116; spread of Islam under, **8**, 15, 154–155; conspiracy against, **8**, 168; assassinated, **8**, 16, 169.
Othman ben Abi Neza or Manuza (eighth century), viceroy of Spain; removed from office, **8**, 198; treason of, **8**, 198.
Othman ben Hayyan, governor of Medina (ca. 715 A.D.); compels refugees to return to Irak, **8**, 184.
Othman, sultans of Turkey, see **Osman**.
Othniel, judge of Israel (ca. 1200 B.C.), **2**, 72.
Otho, Marcus Salvius (ca. 32–69 A.D.), emperor of Rome; supports Galba, **6**, 221; becomes emperor of Rome, **6**, 226; war with Vitellius, **6**, 227; **13**, 273; death, **6**, 227.
Otho, see **Otto**.
Otilo, duke of Bavaria (742 A.D.); war with Franks, **7**, 503–506.
Otis, Elwell Stephen (1838–), American soldier; commands United States forces in the Philippines, **23**, 489.
Otis, James (1725–1783), American patriot; opposes Stamp Act, **23**, 231.
Otranto, seaport in Apulia, Italy; seized by Turks (1480), **9**, 239, 377; **24**, 332; recovered from the Turks, **9**, 379.
Otrepiev, Grishka, see **Dmitri, The False.**
Ott, Charles, Baron (d. 1809), Hungarian soldier; defeated by Lannes at Montebello, **12**, 501; at battle of Marengo, **12**, 502.
Ottawas, a tribe of North American Indians; Claude Allouez visits, **23**, 71; in Pontiac's conspiracy, **23**, 224.
Otter, F. W. von, Swedish statesman; becomes prime minister (1901), **16**, 491; resigns, **16**, 492.
Otterburn, village in Northumberland, England; battle of (known also as the battle of Chevy Chase), **18**, 501; **21**, 155–157.
Otto or Otho (I) "the Great" (912–973), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 962–973, son of Henry I; main treatment, **8**, 583–586; claims secular supremacy of Christendom, **16**, 44; marriage, **16**, 538; John XII and, **8**, 583–585; suppresses insurrection against John XIII, **8**, 585–586; relations with Poland, **24**, 8; death, **8**, 586.
Otto II (955–983), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 973–983, son of Otto I; accession, **8**, 586; marriage, **7**, 231; defeats Harold Bluetooth, **16**, 44–45; ally of Louis IV of France, **11**, 17; encounter with Lothair, **11**, 19; relations with Poland, **24**, 9; death, **8**, 587; **11**, 20.
Otto (III) "the Wonder of the World" (980–1002), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 983–1002, son of Otto II; suppresses rebellion in Rome, **8**, 589; ambitious scheme of, **8**, 590; grants of, to Count Dirk II of Holland, **13**, 286; relations with Poland, **24**, 9; death, **8**, 590.
Otto IV (ca. 1174–1218), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 1209–1218, son of Henry the Lion; accession, **14**, 112; struggle with Valdemar II, **16**, 159; Innocent III and, **8**, 611; **14**, 112; **16**, 159; overthrow, **11**, 54, 55; **14**, 113; **18**, 345; death, **14**, 113.
Otto I (1848–), king of Bavaria under regency of his uncle Luitpold 1886–; accession, **15**, 539.
Otto (1815–1867), king of Greece 1832–1862, son of Ludwig I, king of Bavaria; reign, **24**, 235.
Otto de la Roche, "the great duke" of Athens; made duke (1204 A.D.), **7**, 322.
Otto (d. 1060), prince of Savoy, **9**, 502.
Otto, son of Christopher II, king of Denmark; claimant to crown (1340), **16**, 180–181.
Otto of Gelderland (d. 1271), governor of Holland 1258–1271; administration, **13**, 300–301.
Otto, duke of Saxony (d. 912); aids in making Ludwig the Child emperor, **7**, 593; refuses imperial crown, **7**, 596.
Otto, count of Schauenburg; claims duchy of Holstein (1460), **16**, 216–217.
Otto III, bishop of Utrecht, regent of Holland (1235), **13**, 293.
Otto von Nordheim (d. 1083), duke of Bavaria 1061–1070; made duke of Bavaria, **7**, 646; aids in abducting Henry IV, king of Germany, **7**, 647; deposed, **7**, 647.

Otto, "With the Arrow" (d. 1309), knight and minnesinger, **14**, 168.
Ottocar II, king of Bohemia 1253–1278; competes for imperial crown, **14**, 150; makes peace with Rudolf, **14**, 153; renews wars with Rudolf, **14**, 154; slain at battle of Marshfeld, **14**, 155.
Ottocar, see **Odoacer**.
Ottoman Empire, see **Turkey**.
Oubril d', Russian envoy to Paris; concludes treaty with French plenipotentiary (1806), **17**, 451.
Oudenarde, a town in East Flanders, Belgium; besieged by Farnese (1592), **13**, 495; besieged by prince of Orange (1674), **11**, 584; victory of Marlborough and Prince Eugene at (1708), **11**, 623; **14**, 414; **20**, 477; captured by the French (1745), **12**, 42.
Oudh, a province of British India; early history, **2**, 494, 499, 543; ceases to pay tribute to Delhi (1720), **22**, 39; buys Korah and Allahabad from Hastings, **22**, 85; Hastings' exactions in, **22**, 98; annexed to British dominions (1856), **22**, 161; Canning issues proclamation to people, **22**, 198; mutiny in, **22**, 20'.
Oudinot, Nicolas Charles, duke of Reggio (1767–1847), French soldier; at battle of Zürich, **12**, 476; at Friedland, **12**, 560; at passage of Beresina, **12**, 594.
Oudinot, Nicolas Charles Victor (1791–1863), French soldier; captures Rome (1849), **9**, 597; **13**, 113.
Ourique, town in Portugal; battle of (1139), **10**, 430.
Outram, Sir James (1803–1863), British soldier; success in Persian War, **21**, 618; reinforces Havelock at Cawnpore, **22**, 190; aids in the relief of Lucknow, **21**, 619; **22**, 191; remonstrates against Canning's proclamation, **22**, 199.
Ouverture, Toussaint l', see **Toussaint**.
Ovando, Nicolás de (ca. 1460–1518), Spanish governor of Haiti; refuses shelter to Columbus, **22**, 450; administration of, **22**, 535; murders Queen Anacaona, **22**, 538.
Overbury, Sir Thomas (1581–1613), English writer; murdered in Tower, **19**, 496.
Ovid (P. Ovidius Naso) (43 B.C.–17 or 18 A.D.), Roman poet; character of writings, **6**, 104; exiled to banks of Danube, **6**, 462; **24**, 126.
Owen, Sir John (1600–1666), royalist leader; saved by Hutchinson (1649), **20**, 92.
Oxathres (d. 324 B.C.), a Persian; Alexander kills, **4**, 376.
Oxenstierna (Oxenstjerna, Oxenstiern), Count Axel (1583–1654), Swedish statesman; made chancellor (1611), **16**, 311, 322; promotes settlement in America, **23**, 9; made regent, **16**, 329; remonstrates with Christina, **16**, 330; unites Protestant states in Treaty of Heilbronn (1633), **14**, 362; cedes fortress of Philippsburg to France, **11**, 468; makes treaty with imperials (1638), **14**, 374; sends army against Denmark, **16**, 359.
Oxenstierna (fifteenth century), Swedish archbishop; animosity against Charles Knutsson, **16**, 211, 213; rules Sweden, **16**, 214–215; resignation and death, **16**, 215.
Oxford, town in England; siege of (1141), **18**, 252; "Mad Parliament" held at (1258), **18**, 376–378; parliament of (1681), **20**, 299–300.
Oxford, Earls of, see **Harley** and **Vere**.
Oxford, Provisions of, set of articles passed in England by "Mad Parliament" (1258), **18**, 378.
Oxford, University of, in England; burns political works of Buchanan, Milton, and Baxter (1683), **20**, 305; James II attacks (1687), **20**, 388.
Oxus, ancient name for Amu Daria or Zihun, river of Central Asia; becomes boundary between Turkish and Arab territory, **8**, 155.
Oxyartes (d. ca. 311 B.C.), Bactrian chief; father-in-law of Alexander, **4**, 351; becomes satrap of Paropamisus, **4**, 366.
Oxydracæ (Sudracæ), Hindu nation subdued by Alexander (326 B.C.), **4**, 362–366.
Oxylus (tenth century B.C.), mythical king of Elis; made guardian of Olympus, **3**, 172; worshipped as a hero, **3**, 100; ancestor of Ætolians, **3**, 121, 122, 182.
Oyama, Marshal, Japanese soldier; at battle of Liau-yang (1904), **17**, 624; **24**, 659; at Shakhe River, **17**, 624; at Mukden, **24**, 661.
Ozines (d. 325 B.C.), Persian nobleman; executed by Craterus, **4**, 369, 371.
Ozolian Locrians, Greek tribe; lose Naupactus to Athenians (457 B.C.).

P

Paardeberg, town in South Africa; battle of (1900), **22**, 312.

Pacheco, Gregorio, Bolivian politician; president of Bolivia 1884–1888, **23**, 613.

Pacific, War of the (1879–1883); war waged by Chili against Bolivia and Peru, **23**, 607, 611, 612.

Pacification of Ghent, see Ghent.

Pacorus, king of Parthia, see Arsaces XXIV.

Pacorus (d. 38 B.C.), Parthian prince; invades Syria (41 B.C.), **5**, 625; **8**, 52, 67, 68; killed by Ventidius, **5**, 627; **8**, 68.

Pacta Conventa, bond between the king of Poland and his subjects; origin, **24**, 38.

Pactyas, Lydian official; revolts from Cyrus (ca. 546 B.C.), **2**, 592.

Padi, king of Ekron; delivered to Hezekiah (702 B.C.), **1**, 177; restored by Sennacherib, **1**, 405.

Padilla, Juan Lopez de (d. 1521), Spanish revolutionist; execution, **10**, 221.

Padua, city of Italy; maintains its independence (twelfth century), **9**, 38; pillage of (1256), **9**, 105; submits to Can' Grande della Scala (1328), **9**, 156; surrenders to Gian Galeazzo Visconti (1388), **9**, 252; recovered by Carrara (1390), **9**, 253; besieged by Maximilian (1509), **9**, 433.

Padua, University of, rivalry with university of Bologna, **9**, 183.

Paducah, city in Kentucky, United States; occupied by General Grant (1861), **23**, 425.

Pæonius of Mende (fifth century B.C.), Greek sculptor; reputed author of pediment of temple of Olympia, **3**, 481.

Pæti, tribe of Thrace; conquered by Xerxes (480 B.C.), **3**, 316.

Pætus, Autronius (d. ca. 50 B.C.), Roman official; in Catiline's conspiracy, **5**, 481, 484.

Pætus, Cæsennius, Roman consul 61 A.D.; Parthians defeat, **6**, 31, 187; governor of Cilicia, **5**, 243.

Paez, José Antonio (1790–1873), Venezuelan soldier; supports Bolivar in New Granada, **23**, 583; power in Colombia, **23**, 588.

Paget, Henry William, 1st marquis of Anglesey; see Anglesey.

Paget, William, Baron (1506–1563), English statesman; secretary of state, **19**, 201; carries news of nobles' adherence to Mary, **19**, 231; favours Spanish, **19**, 236; favours Elizabeth's execution (1554), **19**, 242.

Pahlavi, dialect of India; legends attest Persian rule, **2**, 492.

Pahlen, Petroff, Count of (1746–1826), Russian statesman; rise to favour, **17**, 441; conspires against Paul I, **17**, 442.

Paine, Thomas (1737–1809), Anglo-American political writer and free-thinker; efforts for Federal constitution in America, **23**, 290; writes incendiary address to French people, **12**, 246; elected member of French Convention (1793), **21**, 453; characterisation of, **23**, 251.

Painet'-em I (d. ca. 1060 B.C.), Egyptian high priest; rule in Thebes, **1**, 171.

Painet'-em II, Tanite king of Egypt; assumes royal dignity (1062 B.C.), **1**, 172; poverty of, **1**, 160.

Painet'-em III, Tanite priest, king of Egypt ca. 930 B.C., **1**, 172.

Painting, see Art.

Paita, town of Peru; captured by Commodore Anson (1742), **20**, 555.

Paix des Dames, name given to Treaty of Cambray; see Cambray.

Paix perpétuelle, see Perpetual Peace, The.

Pakenham, Sir Edward Michael (1778–1815), British general; defeated and killed at battle of New Orleans, **23**, 339.

Pa-Kerer, see Pakruru.

Pakht, Egyptian goddess; identified with Diana, **1**, 235.

Pakruru or Pa-Kerer, Egyptian prince; vassal of Tanut-Amen, **1**, 178; attempts to expel Assyrians (ca. 667 B.C.), **1**, 426–427.

Palacio, Raimundo Andueza (ca. 1840–), Venezuelan politician; elected president (1890), **23**, 599.

Palacky, Frantisek (1798–1876), Bohemian historian; causes separation between Czechs and German Bohemia, **14**, 638; president of Congress of Prague (1848), **14**, 639.

Palæologus, Byzantine family, which furnished rulers of Eastern empire, see Andronicus, Constantine, Joannes, Manuel, and Michael.

Palæologus, Demetrius (fifteenth century), despot of the Morea; rule of, **7**, 356–357.

Palæologus, Joannes, brother of Michael VIII and a Byzantine general; deprived of military command by his brother (1280), **7**, 311; campaign of, in Thessaly, **7**, 313.

Palæologus, Philes, Byzantine general; defeats Turks (1315), **7**, 323–324.

Palæologus, Thomas (d. 1465), despot of the Morea; rule of, **7**, 356–357.

Palafox y Melzi, José de, duke of Saragossa (1780–1847), Spanish general; defeated at battle of Tudela (1808), **10**, 342.

Palais Royal, palace built by Richelieu in Paris; sacked by the populace of Paris (1848), **13**, 89.

Palatinate, a former German state; conquered by Spain (1621), **10**, 262; policy, **14**, 322–323; designs of Louis XIV of France on, **14**, 399; relations with James I of England, **19**, 504; rebellion in (1849), **15**, 456.

Paleography, see Writing and Inscriptions.

Palermo, city in Sicily; Hasdrubal besieges, **5**, 227; Normans besiege, **9**, 73; "Sicilian Vespers" at (1282), **9**, 113; Pedro III of Aragon crowned king of Sicily at, **9**, 113; **10**, 96; culture of, in twelfth century, **9**, 182; insurrection at, led by Guiseppe d'Alessi, **9**, 490; French defeat Dutch and Spanish off (1676), **9**, 491; **11**, 585; Philip V of Spain subdues (1718), **10**, 293; rises against Ferdinand II (1848), **9**, 592; Garibaldi takes (1860), **9**, 608.

Palestine ("Land of the Philistines") or Canaan, country in southern Syria; Assyrian invasion, **1**, 404; geography, **2**, 45–48; traditional Israelite invasion, **2**, 7–8, 66–71; extent of David's kingdom, **2**, 281; the two kingdoms of Judah and Israel, **2**, 106–107; Persian satrapy, **2**, 249; Greek kingdom of Syria, **2**, 135, 138, 146; Roman province of Judea, **2**, 165; Roman province extended, **2**, 172; Scythian invasion, **2**, 286; invaded by Tachus, king of Egypt, **2**, 292; desolated by the Romans (70 A.D.), **2**, 200; crusaders in, **2**, 304–306, 377; **8**, 328 seq., 351, 364, 383, 426, 448; use of silver and gold, **2**, 342; slavery, **2**, 343; total loss of Holy Land to Christians (ca. 1300), **8**, 454 seq.; subjugated by Selim I (1516), **24**, 339; see also Israel, Jews, Crusades.

Pali, ancient language of India; MS. extant, **2**, 542–543.

Palikao, Count of, see Cousin-Montauban, Antoine.

Palikao, town in China; battle of (1860), **13**, 138.

Palladius (ca. 367–ca. 431 A.D.), bishop of Helenopolis; missionary to Ireland, **21**, 338.

Palladius, Petrus, bishop of Zealand; presides at first Synod of Copenhagen (1537), **16**, 264.

Pallas, see Minerva.

Pallas (d. 63 A.D.), Roman freedman; favourite of Claudius, **6**, 168, 172, 176; saves Felix, governor of Judea, **2**, 174; Agrippina conspires with, **6**, 177, 184.

Pallas, mythical Greek prince, **3**, 157, 159.

Pallavicini della Priola, Emilio, Marquis of (1823–), Italian soldier; captures Garibaldi at Aspromonte, **9**, 613.

Palm, Johann Philip (1766–1806), bookseller of Nuremberg; shot by Napoleon's order, **14**, 539.

Palm, Ulrich von, German courtier; in conspiracy against King Albert I (1308), **14**, 163.

Palma, Cornelius, Roman governor of Syria (106 A.D.); conquers Arabia, **6**, 274.

Palmary Synod, Church convention at Rome in pontificate of Symmachus, **8**, 528.

Palmella, town in Portugal; battle of (1165), **10**, 431.

Palmer, Barbara, see Villiers.

Palmer, Roger, earl of Castlemain (1634–1705), English diplomatist; created earl, **20**, 243; minister to court of Rome, **20**, 386.

Palmerston, Henry John Temple, Viscount (1784–1865), British statesman; foreign secretary under Grey, **21**, 549; foreign secretary under Lord Russell, **21**, 606; removed from office, **21**, 607; home secretary in Aberdeen ministry, **21**, 614; prime minister (1855), **21**, 616; urges pursuance of war with Russia, **17**, 584; defeat and reinstatement (1857), **21**, 619–621; prime minister (1859), **21**, 623; relations with Gladstone, **21**, 625; attitude on the Schleswig-Holstein question, **21**, 628–630; death, **21**, 632.

Palmyra (Tadmor), ancient city in Syrian desert; under Odenathus and Zenobia, **6**, 418, 422–426.

Palnatoke, Danish chief; kills Harold Bluetooth (991 A.D.), **16**, 45.

Palo Alto, town in Texas, United States; battle of (1846), **23**, 372.

Palus, mythical ancestor of Palians, **2**, 444.

Pambœotia, ancient Bœotian festival, **3**, 187.

Pammenes, Theban captain; sent to Megalopolis (370 B.C.), **4**, 170.

Pamphilus (ca. 350 B.C.), Greek artist of Amphipolis, **3**, 491.

Pamphylia, ancient country in southern Asia Minor; main treatment, **2**, 386; revolts against Persia, **2**, 292; Crœsus conquers, **2**, 449; Dorians in, **3**, 116, 120.

Pamplona, the capital of Spanish Navarre; siege of (1813), **10**, 369.

Pan, Greek god; worship in Athens, **3**, 271, 277; Egyptian worship, **1**, 224, 279, 282.

Panætius (180–111 B.C.), Greek stoic philosopher; teacher of Posidonius, **4**, 608.

Panama, Central American State, comprising the Isthmus of Panama; crossed by Balboa (1513), **10**, 205; Spanish settlement on, **23**, 507; independent (1859–1861), **23**, 602; re-united to Colombia, **23**, 602–603; declared independent (1903), **23**, 603; canal negotiations with United States, **23**, 491, 604 seq.

Panama Canal, history of, **23**, 604–605.

Pan-American Congress, a representative convention to consult about matters of common American interest, held at Washington (1889–1890), **23**, 483; repudiated by Chili, **23**, 611.

Pan-American Exposition, held at Buffalo, United States (1901), **23**, 491.

Panasagorus, legendary Scythian prince, **2**, 410.

Panathenæa, Athenian religious feast, **4**, 229, 495.

Panciatichi, Ghibelline family of Pistoia; feud with Cancielleri (1300), **9**, 119.

Pandects, The, a book of Roman civil law, made by order of Justinian; account of their compilation, general description, and critiscism, **7**, 131–136; copy found at Amalfi, **9**, 36, 77.

Pandion, legendary king of Attica, **3**, 157.

Pandionis, one of the ten tribes of Attica, **3**, 238.

Pando, José Manuel, leads insurgents and becomes president in Bolivia (1899), **23**, 613.

Pandulf or Pandulph, Cardinal (d. 1226), legate of Pope Innocent III, **18**, 341; forces King John of England to resign his kingdom to the Church, **18**, 341; warns Philip II of France against invasion of England, **18**, 342; at signing of Magna Charta, **18**, 627.

Pandulf, "Ironhead" (tenth century A.D.), prince of Beneventum; aids Otto, emperor of the West (965 A.D.), **7**, 233.

Paneas, ancient name Cæsarea Philippi, now called Banias, town in northern Palestine; battle of (196 B.C.), **4**, 558.

Pangani, seaport on eastern coast of Africa; siege of (1889), **15**, 555.

Pange, battle of, see Borny.

Panhellenia, festival of the Panhellenic Zeus; instituted by Hadrian (129 A.D.), **6**, 283.

Panics and Crises, Financial:
Argentina: panic of 1883–1884, **23**, 617.
England: South Sea Bubble (1720–1722), **20**, 525–530; financial crisis of 1797, **21**, 458; crisis of 1826, **21**, 529–531; panic of 1847, **21**, 609.
France: Mississippi Bubble (1716–1720), **12**, 12–17; crisis following revolution of 1848, **13**, 94.
United States: 1837, **23**, 364; 1857, **23**, 401; 1873, **23**, 473–474; 1893–1894, **23**, 485–486.

Panin or Pamin, Count Nikita Ivanovitch (1718–1783), Russian statesman; conspires against Peter III, **17**, 364 seq.; draws up treaty of commerce with Turkey, **17**, 395.

Panipat, province in the Punjab, India; battles of (1556), **22**, 26; (1761), **22**, 39.

Panis, Étienne Jean (1757–1833), French Jacobin; a leader of revolutionists in the "Commune," **12**, 260; nominated for convention at Paris, **12**, 273; accuses Robespierre, **12**, 341.

Panjab, see Punjab.

Panætolium, diet of Ætolian League at Thermus, Greece, **4**, 517.

Pansa, Caius Vibius (d. 43 B.C.), Roman consul; friend of Cæsar, **5**, 576; appointed senator (43 B.C.), **5**, 578, 615; defeated by Antony at Mutina (43 B.C.), **5**, 616.

Pantaleon, king of Pisa 644 B.C.; deprives the Eleans of administration of Olympic games, **3**, 151.

Pan-Tchav, Chinese general; exploits against Turks (76 A.D.), **24**, 265.

Pantheon, church in Paris and mausoleum of famous Frenchmen; restored to original use (1830), **13**, 56; reconverted into church of Ste. Geneviève (1851), **13**, 121.

Panthialæans, an agricultural tribe of Persia, **2**, 569, 578.

Panyasis (d. ca. 457 B.C.), Greek epic poet; uncle of Herodotus, **4**, 619.

Paoli, Pasquale (1725–1807), Corsican patriot; establishes Corsican Republic (1755), **9**, 542, 549; **12**, 84; constitution, acknowledging George III of England, king of Corsica (1793), **9**, 549; partisans recognise English sovereignty (1794), **12**, 382.

Paoluccio, doge of Venice, see Anafesto.

Papacy, The, history of, in outline, **8**, 503; rise of bishops of Rome (42–590 A.D.), **8**, 519–531; under Gregory the Great (590–604), **8**, 531–539; conflict with Eastern Empire (604–741), **8**, 539–548, 556; Frankish domination (741–891), **8**, 555–577; Pepin founds temporal power of (755), **8**, 557; period of anarchy (891–1046), **8**, 577–591; period of ascendency (1047–1305), **8**, 591–622; election of pope vested in college of cardinals (1059), **8**, 592; sway of Hildebrand (1049–1086), **8**, 592–601; culmination of power under Innocent III (1198–1216), **8**, 607–614; exile in Avignon (1305–1378), **8**, 622–630; the Great Schism (1378–1417), **8**, 630–637; strife of popes and councils (1417–1463), **8**, 637–643; Alexander VI to Julius II (1492–1513), **8**, 642–650; struggle with the empire (963–1271), **7**, 619–659; **9**, 43–112; **14**, 89–131; and the Bohemian reformation (1309–1434), **14**, 195–213; dominant in Germany (1450–1500), **14**, 227–230; corruption of, in fifteenth century, **14**, 237; Reformation and (1519–1546), **14**, 248–318; Napoleon and (1796–1814), **9**, 551–556, 564, 570–577; temporal power restored (1814–1870), **9**, 579, 585, 586, 591–598, 606, 621–623; papal infallibility proclaimed (1869), **9**, 621; Pius IX retires to Vatican (1870), **9**, 623, 624; recent history (1871–), **9**, 626–634; for list of popes see chronology, **8**, 503–518; see also Roman Catholic Church.

Papal States, see States of the Church.

Papak, Pabak, Persian king ca. 228 A.D., **8**, 76.

Paphlagonia, ancient kingdom in Asia Minor; outline of history, **2**, 387, 419, 449, 597, 629; Greek colonies in, **2**, 420; submits to Alexander, **4**, 296.

Papineau, Louis Joseph (1786–1871), French-Canadian politician; Lord Dalhousie refuses to sanction election, **22**, 332; speaker of Assembly, **22**, 333; banished, **22**, 338; character, **22**, 332.

Papinian (Papinianus), Æmilius (d. 212 A.D.), illustrious Roman jurist; Septimius Severus makes prætorian-prefect, **6**, 389, 390, 391; slain by Caracalla, **6**, 392.

Papirian Law, Roman balloting law (131 B.C.), **5**, 320 note.

Papirius, Caius, Roman pontifex maximus, conjectural author of collection of early Roman laws, **5**, 119.

Papirius Cursor, see Cursor, Papirius.

Papius, Caius, Roman tribune of the plebs 65 B.C.; senate attacks Cæsar and Crassus through author of Lex Papia, **5**, 479.

Pappenheim, Gottfried Heinrich, Count of, "Jack o' Scars" (1594–1632), German soldier; ancestry and character, **14**, 335; subdues peasant revolt, **14**, 335; at siege of Magdeburg, **14**, 348–351; intrepidity at Lützen, **14**, 357, 360; death, **14**, 361.

Papus, Lucius Æmilius, Roman consul 225 B.C.; defeats Gauls at Telamon, **5**, 236.

Papyri; Turin papyrus, **1**, 67, 74, 92, 98, 257; tale of *The Two Brothers*, **1**, 73; Harris papyrus, **1**, 74; Ebers papyrus, **1**, 91; papyrus found at Saqqarah (1893), **1**, 101; Prisse papyrus, **1**, 101, 103, 258, 264, 265; Egyptian records, **1**, 209, 251; description of manufacture and use, **1**, 257–259; tale of *The Castaway*, **1**, 259–262; papyrus bibliography, **1**, 300; see also Archæology, Inscriptions.

Paqurakhubuni, country mentioned on Assyrian monuments, **1**, 389.

Parætacene, Persian tribe; subdued by Alexander the Great, **4**, 339.

Parabiago, town near Milan, Italy; battle of (1339), **9**, 242.

Paraguay, South American republic; settlement, **23**, 566–568; becomes independent of Spain and is ruled by Francia, **23**, 596; history since 1840, **23**, 620; relations with Bolivia, **23**, 613; war with Brazil, **23**, 660.

Paraguayan War, see Triple Alliance, War of the.

Paralatæ or Scoloti, Scythian tribe; origin, **2**, 404.

Paralus, Athenian galley, **3**, 640.

Para'se or Bara'se, a country in Babylonia; subdued by Alusharshid, king of Kish (ca. 4200 B.C.), **1**, 357.

Paravæi, Macedonian tribe; furnishes troops to Sparta, **3**, 561.

Pardakowski, a town in Finland; reduced by Gustavus of Sweden, **17**, 403.

Pardo, Manuel (1834–1878), president of Peru; administration, **23**, 606.

Paré, Ambroise (1517–1590), French surgeon; saved from massacre of St. Bartholomew, **11**, 374.

Parikanians, Persian tribe; home of, **2**, 568; in army of Xerxes, **3**, 303.

Parikshit, East Indian king (1200 B.C.); reign, **2**, 476.

Paris, capital and chief city of France; at time of Julian, **6**, 488; pillaged by Northmen, **11**, 3; **18**, 85; bishops hold council at (846), **11**, 10; besieged by Otto II of Germany, **11**, 19; affiliated with Hanseatic League, **11**, 95; insurrections in, **11**, 157–158, 168; free constitution restored by John the Fearless, **11**, 166; massacre of Armagnacs in, **11**, 175; besieged by Joan of Arc, **11**, 203–204; under English domination, **11**, 220; assaulted by Henry of Navarre, **11**, 393; capitulates (1814), **10**, 372; **12**, 611; **15**, 321; **17**, 487; occupied by the allied armies, **13**, 11; scene of Revolution of 1830, **13**, 44; civil war breaks out in (1848), **13**, 99; international congress meets at (1856), **13**, 130; taken by the Germans (1871), **13**, 163, 171, 176; death rate during siege of (1871), **12**, 352; the commune of 1871 in, **13**, 183.

Paris, Treaties of: (1763), **12**, 79; **20**, 600; **23**, 223; (1814), **15**, 322–323; (1815), **12**, 643–644; (1849), **24**, 150; (1856), **15**, 14; **16**, 479; **17**, 636–640; **21**, 617; **24**, 201.

Paris, University of, development of, **11**, 45; intervenes in war between d'Armagnac and John the Fearless, **11**, 168; makes Alexander V pope, **11**, 168; influence of, on French life, **11**, 184; influence of, at Council of Constance, **11**, 185–186; **14**, 201; under foreign control, **11**, 220.

Paris and Helen, story of, **3**, 76, 79–80.

Paris Brothers, The four, French bankers under Louis XV; fraudulent practices of, **12**, 11, 25.

Paris Wedding, see St. Bartholomew.

Parish, Sir Woodbine (1796–1882), British diplomat; signs treaty by which England acknowledged Argentine independence (1825), **23**, 592.

Parkany, town in Hungary; battle of (1683), **14**, 397; **24**, 64, 390.

Parker, Alton Brooks (1852–), American jurist; Democratic nominee for president of United States (1904), **23**, 493.

Parker, George, see Macclesfield.

Parker, Sir Hyde (1738–1807), English naval commander; in battle with Dutch fleet off Doggerbank (1781), **20**, 637; at battle of Copenhagen (1801), **12**, 512; **16**, 421; at Boulogne, **12**, 515; in war with Holland, **14**, 12; commands expedition against Danes, **21**, 461.

Parker, Matthew (1504–1575), archbishop of Canterbury; under Elizabeth, **19**, 279; persecutes Puritans, **19**, 345; death, **19**, 451.

Parker, Sir Peter (1721–1811), English admiral; makes unsuccessful attack on Charleston (1776), **23**, 255; takes Newport, **23**, 259.

Parker, Samuel (1640–1687), English prelate, bishop of Oxford; James II tries to force election as president of Magdalen College, **20**, 388.

Parker, Thomas, see Macclesfield.

Parkes, Sir Henry (1815–1896), Australian statesman, premier of New South Wales, **22**, 241; champions Australian federation, **22**, 255; presides at Sidney convention (1891), **22**, 255.

Parliament, see Government.

Parma, city of Italy; revolt of (1247), **9**, 96; insurrection in (1831), **9**, 586; battle of (1734), **12**, 29.

Parma and Piacenza, Duchies of, become independent of papacy (1544), **9**, 464; at war with the Barberini (1644), **9**, 493; Don Charles takes possession of (1731), **9**, 532; annexed to the Lombard pos-

sessions of Emperor Charles VI, **9**, 533; granted to Don Philip, **9**, 536.
Parma, Dukes of, see **Farnese** and **Ferdinand, Don.**
Parmenides (b. ca. 515 B.C.), Greek philosopher; teacher of monistic philosophy, **4**, 21, 23, 24, 25; old age, **3**, 507.
Parmenion (d. 330 B.C.), Macedonian general; defeats Dardanians, **4**, 218; opens passage to Asia, **4**, 258, 279–280; at Granicus (334 B.C.), **4**, 286–287; in Lydia and Phrygia, **4**, 293; discovers plot against Alexander, **4**, 294; enters Syria, **4**, 296; at Jerusalem (332 B.C.), **2**, 135; advice to Alexander at Arbela, **4**, 322–324; in Media, **4**, 331, 339; death of, **4**, 342–345.
Parnell, Charles Stewart (1846–1891), Irish statesman; succeeds to head of Irish party (1880), **21**, 645; imprisonment of (1881), **21**, 645; relation of, to Phœnix Park murders, **21**, 649; co-respondent in divorce suit, **21**, 649; death of, **21**, 649.
Parnian Dahæ, see **Dai.**
Paroja, Spanish general; defeated by revolutionists in Chili (1813), **23**, 585.
Parr, Catharine (ca. 1512–1548), sixth wife of Henry VIII of England; marries Henry VIII (1543), **19**, 194; marries Lord Seymour (1547), **19**, 211; death, **19**, 211.
Parrhasius (d. ca. 400 B.C.), Greek painter; elegance of, **3**, 490–491.
Parsons or Persons, Robert (1546–1610), English Jesuit; Jesuit agent in England (1580), **19**, 355.
Parsu, identified with Persians, **2**, 589, see also **Persia.**
Parsua, Armenian district, home of ancient Persians; conquered by Shalmaneser II, **1**, 388–389; see also **Persia.**
Partakka, Median kingdom; asks help from Esarhaddon, **2**, 584.
Parthamasiris (d. 114 A.D.), Parthian prince; made king of Armenia, **6**, 275; executed by Trajan, **8**, 72.
Parthamaspates, king of Parthia; accession (117 A.D.), **8**, 73.
Parthenon, Athenian temple; erected (437 B.C.), **3**, 453; description of, **3**, 479, 480; spoliation of, **3**, 479; **9**, 521, 522.
Parthenopean Republic, name of the republic which succeeded the kingdom of Naples; establishment of (1799), **9**, 558; **14**, 529.
Parthians, Asiatic nation, inhabitants of the region or empire of Parthia; origin, **6**, 401; **8**, 47; main treatment, **8**, 47–75; subdued by Alexander, **4**, 381; Arsacid dynasty founded, **8**, 49, 54; cast off yoke of Syria (250 B.C.), **6**, 401; **8**, 49; wars with Syria (323–125 B.C.), **4**, 552, 558, 560; **5**, 625; **6**, 294; wars with Rome, **5**, 152; **6**, 263–270; embassy to Lucullus (68 B.C.), **5**, 470; alliance with Rome (1 B.C.), **6**, 119; divide world with Romans, **8**, 47; acquire Bactria, **8**, 55; kingdoms of, **8**, 59–60; conquests of, **8**, 57–59; defeat Crassus (53 B.C.), **5**, 509–511; defeated by Ventidius, **5**, 627; defeat Antony, **5**, 630; occupy Armenia, **6**, 138; restore eagles to Rome, **6**, 30; attacked by Corbulo (54–60 A.D.), **6**, 186–187; attacked by Trajan (106, 117 A.D.), **6**, 274–276; Caracalla invades (217 A.D.), **6**, 393; subdued by Sapor (228 A.D.), **6**, 619; language and customs, **8**, 48, 55; cavalry, **2**, 654–655; religious influence, **4**, 611.
Partholan (Bartholomew), Greek adventurer; occupies Ireland (ca. 100 B.C.), **21**, 332.
Parthyene, same as **Parthia,** see **Parthians.**
Parties, Political (Factions, Groups, Societies, Associations):
Belgium (Flanders):
Clauwaerts and Leliaerts (thirteenth and fourteenth centuries), **13**, 316.
Byzantine Empire:
Green and Blue (Constantinople, sixth century), **7**, 69–73.
England:
Adullamites (1866), **21**, 632.
Cavaliers, **19**, 613.
Conservatives, **21**, 566; see **Conservatives.**
Country Party, **20**, 281.
Independents, **20**, 42.
Jacobites, **20**, 428, 430–431, 489–490.
Labour Party, **21**, 663, 672.
Lancastrians, **18**, 569–597.
Liberals, see **Liberal Party.**
Liberal Unionist, **21**, 648.
Puritans, **19**, 186, 343, 493.
Roundheads, **19**, 613.
Tory, **20**, 119, 298, 300.
Whigs, **20**, 67, 298, 298 note.
Yorkists, **18**, 569–597.
France:
Armagnacs, **11**, 167–169, 174–175.
Burgundians, **11**, 165–179.
Carbonari, **9**, 581; **13**, 26.
Girondists, **12**, 248; see **Girondists.**
Jacobins, **12**, 151, 391–392.
Mountain, The, **12**, 281, 397–398.
Plain, The, **12**, 281, 285 seq.
Ireland:
Fenians, **21**, 448–449.
Nationalist, **21**, 648.
Oakboys, **21**, 436.
Orangemen, **21**, 437.
Peep o' Day Boys, **21**, 436–437.
Steelboys, **21**, 436.
Whiteboys, **21**, 437.
Italy:
Bergolini (Pisa, fourteenth century), **9**, 245.
Bianchi and Neri (Florence, middle ages), **9**, 118–123.
Ciompi (Florence), **9**, 331–343.
Ghibellines, **9**, 43; **14**, 90; see **Ghibellines.**
Guelfs (Guelphs), **9**, 42 seq.; **14**, 90–91.
Irredentists, **9**, 630; **15**, 54.
Netherlands:
"Cods" (fourteenth century), **13**, 336–339.
"Hooks" (fourteenth century), **13**, 336–339.

Norway:
Venstre (National Party), **16**, 480.
Rome:
Factions of the Circus, **7**, 69.
Scotland:
Covenanters, **21**, 293–295.
Spain:
Carlists, **10**, 395–397.
Christinos, **10**, 396–397.
Sweden:
Hats and Caps (seventeenth century), **16**, 401–402, 404–406.
United States:
American, see "Know-Nothings."
Anti-Federalists, **23**, 291–293.
Anti-Nebraska Men, **23**, 395.
Barnburners, **23**, 377.
Constitutional Union (1860), **23**, 407.
Copperheads (1861–1866), **23**, 449.
Democrats, **23**, 302, 355.
Federalists, **23**, 291–292, 329, 353–354.
Free-Soil, **23**, 378.
Greenback, **23**, 478.
"Half-breeds, **23**, 479.
"Hunkers," **23**, 378.
"Know-Nothing," **23**, 395.
Liberal Republicans (1872), **23**, 469.
Liberty, **23**, 378.
Loyalists, see Tories.
"Mugwumps," **23**, 480.
Prohibition, **23**, 478.
Republican, **23**, 396.
Republicans (old), see Anti-Federalist and Democrats.
Sons of Liberty (1775), **23**, 232.
"Stalwarts," **23**, 479.
Tory, **23**, 236–245.
Whigs, **23**, 367, 385, 389.
Whigs (Revolutionary), **23**, 236.
Partition Treaties: (1.) two treaties concluded between France, England, and the Netherlands for the settlement of the Spanish succession (1698 and 1700), **10**, 276; **13**, 644–645; **20**, 459–460; (2.) treaties dividing Poland among the powers; (1772), concluded between Austria, Prussia, and Russia, **14**, 455; **24**, 86; (1793), concluded between Russia and Prussia, **24**, 91; (1795), between Austria, Prussia, and Russia, **24**, 99.
Partnership Emperors, inaugurated by Diocletian (286 A.D.), **6**, 433.
Partukka, Median kingdom; asks help of Esarhaddon, **2**, 584.
Paru, Elamite prince; seeks aid of Asshurbanapal, **1**, 429; revolts from Assyrians (657 B.C.), **1**, 432.
Parvati, Hindu goddess; identified with Kali, **2**, 546.
Parysatis, queen of Darius II 423–404 B.C.; evil influence of, **2**, 618, 643; controls kingdom, **2**, 630; aids Cyrus the Younger, **4**, 23, 50–51; seeks vengeance on Tissaphernes, **4**, 94.
Pasagardæ, an Iranian tribe; settle in Persia, **2**, 560; revolt against Astyages (ca. 555 B.C.), **2**, 578; ruling tribe at Persian court, **2**, 569, 640, 642, 655; slain by Alexander (ca. 350 B.C.), **2**, 598.
Pascal, Blaise (1623–1662), French philosopher and geometrician; joins the Jansenists, **11**, 548; invents city omnibus, **11**, 549; characterisation of, **11**, 639.
Paschal I, pope 817–824; as primicerius of Holy See conspires against Leo III (799 A.D.), **8**, 563.
Paschal (II) Rainerius, pope 1099–1118; supports rebellion against Henry IV, **7**, 655, 657, 659.
Paschal III (Guido of Crema), pope 1164–1168; recognised as pope by Frederick Barbarossa, **14**, 101; rivalry with Alexander III, **8**, 606.
Pashwan Oglu, see **Pasvan.**
Paskevitch, Ivan Fedorovitch (1782–1856), count of Erivan, prince of Warsaw, Russian general; victorious at Ielisavetpol and Etchmiadzine, **17**, 543; made commander-in-chief of Russian army, **17**, 548; expedition in the Caucasus, **17**, 553.
Pasquier, Étienne Denis, Duke of (1767–1862), chancellor of France; French deputy at capitulation of Paris (1814), **17**, 487; retires from Talleyrand ministry (1815), **13**, 14; member of Chambre Introuvable (1815), **13**, 19.
Passarge, Doctor, German explorer: leads expedition in Africa (1893), **15**, 560.
Passarowitz, town in Servia; **24**, 206; Peace of, **14**, 421; **24**, 196, 406.
Passau, city in Bavaria; Treaty of, **11**, 342; **14**, 311.
Passerino de' Bonacossi (d. 1328), tyrant of Mantua; death, **9**, 156.
Passero, Cape, modern name of Pachynum; battle of, **20**, 521.
Passover, Jewish festival, **2**, 6–7, 118, 207.
Passy, Frederick (b. 1822), French political economist; receives Nobel prize (1901), **16**, 493.
Pasvan Oglu, pasha of Widdin; heads rebellion of janissaries against Ebnet Bekri (1787), **24**, 198; revolts against sultan (1805), **17**, 459.
Patagonia, a region in South America; Amerigo Vespucci discovers (1503), **10**, 486.
Patay, a village in France; battle of (1429), **11**, 201; **18**, 554.
Paterculus, Caius Vellius (19 B.C.–31 A.D.), Roman soldier and historian; lauds Tiberius, **6**, 62.
Paterini or Patarins, heretical sect related to the Manichæans; Florentine Ghibellines stigmatised as, **9**, 89; persecuted in Milan (ca. 1230), **9**, 91.
Paterson, William (1658–1719), Scotch promoter and financier; connection with Darien colony, **21**, 316.
Patiala, state in Punjab, India; rajah quells revolt of Ambala (1857), **22**, 189.
Patiskoria, see **Patusharra.**
Patissier, Charles Joseph, marquis of Bussy-Castelnau; see **Bussy.**
Patkul, Johann Reinhardt (1660–1707), Livonian patriot, emissary of Peter the Great

to Augustus of Poland (1704), **17**, 274; execution, **17**, 275, 379–381.
Patna, a division of Bengal, British India; siege of, **22**, 62; massacre of, **22**, 68; English reduce, **22**, 69.
Patoris, name applied to Upper Egypt, **1**, 178.
Patow, Erasmus Robert, Baron von (1804–1890), Russian statesman; becomes minister of finance, **15**, 474.
Patricians, persons of noble birth in Rome; struggles with Plebeians, **5**, 123–129, 140–141, 169–172, 638–639.
Patricius, son of Aspar; made cæsar (471 A.D.), **6**, 614.
Patrick, Saint (396–469 A.D.), Scotch priest, the patron saint of Ireland; early life, **21**, 338; founds early Irish Church, **21**, 339.
Patrikeev, Prince (fifteenth century); administrator under Vasili Vasilievitch, **17**, 159.
Patroclus, legendary Greek hero; as the friend of Achilles, **3**, 90, 105, 171, 643; stunned by Apollo, **3**, 643–644; Hephæstion honours sepulchre at Ilium, **4**, 283.
Patrona Khalil (eighteenth century), rebel janissary; career of, **24**, 407.
Patterson, Robert (1792–1881), American soldier; at battle of Bull Run, **23**, 423.
Patterson, William (1745–1806), American statesman; in Constitutional Convention (1787), **23**, 291.
Patusharra or Patiskoria, part of ancient Media; invaded by Assyrians, **1**, 423.
Patzinaks, Turkish tribe, on lower Dnieper; arrest activity of Varangians, **7**, 235, 237; invade the Eastern Empire, **7**, 262.
Paul I, pope 756–767; succeeds his brother Stephen II, **8**, 558.
Paul II (Pietro Barbo) (1418–1471), pope 1464–1471; pontificate of, **8**, 643.
Paul III (Alessandro Farnese) (1468–1549), pope 1534–1549; creates his son duke of Parma and Piacenza, **9**, 464; becomes pope, **11**, 332; inquisition in Netherlands, **13**, 392; alliance with emperor Charles V, **14**, 292; watches over Gerald, earl of Kildare, **21**, 399.
Paul IV (Giovanni Pietro Caraffa) (1476–1559), pope 1555–1559; allies himself with Henry II, **11**, 346; favours France against Spain, **10**, 238; **14**, 314; attacks Philip II, **13**, 382; hostile to Emperor Ferdinand I, **14**, 316; legalises property legislation in Ireland, **21**, 403.
Paul V (Camillo Borghese) (1552–1621), pope 1605–1621, **9**, 492; attempts to enforce ecclesiastical authority in Venice (1606), **9**, 512 seq.
Paul, Duke, a Greek; rebels against and is defeated by Wamba (673 A.D.), **10**, 26.
Paul, patriarch of Constantinople 648 A.D.; prepares edict of Constans II, **7**, 183, 184.
Paul (Catena), sent by Constantius to Britain (353 A.D.), **6**, 472.
Paul, Saint (d. ca. 67 A.D.), the apostle to the Gentiles; traditional visit to Spain, **10**, 11.
Paula, Francis of (1416–1507), Italian monk; brought from Calabria by Louis IX, **11**, 273.
Paulet, Sir Amyas (sixteenth century), Puritan in service of Elizabeth; in charge of Mary Queen of Scots, **19**, 362; conduct of, after Mary's conviction, **19**, 368; refusal of, to assassinate Mary, **19**, 370.
Paulette Tax, remitted by Mazarin, **11**, 498.
Paulicians, a heretical sect holding Manichæan doctrines; persecution of (1032), **11**, 51.
Paulinus, C. Suetonius, Roman consul (66 A.D.); conquers Moors, **6**, 170; takes command in Britain, **6**, 189; **18**, 14; defeats Boadicea (62 A.D.), **6**, 192; **18**, 15; severity of rule in Britain, **6**, 193; **18**, 15.
Paulus, Julius (second and third centuries A.D.), Roman jurist; appointed assessor by Papinian, **6**, 389.
Paulus, L. Æmilius, Roman consul 219 B.C.; war in Greece, **5**, 237; war with Hannibal, **5**, 254–256; death at Cannæ, **5**, 256.
Paulus, L. Æmilius (Macedonicus), Roman consul 168 B.C.; invades Macedonia, **5**, 303–304; defeats Perseus, **4**, 537–538; brings books from Greece, **6**, 347.
Paulus, M. Æmilius, Roman consul 255 B.C.; expedition to Africa, **5**, 224.
Paulus (fourth century A.D.), Spanish notary and Roman governor of Britain; cruelty and rapacity of, **18**, 25.
Pauperism, see Social Conditions and Poor Laws.
Pausanias (d. ca. 470 B.C.), king of Sparta; compared with Miltiades, **3**, 283; campaigns against Persians, **3**, 357; wins battle of Platæa, **3**, 366–374; negotiates treaty with allies, **4**, 68; expedition to Asia, **3**, 386; treason of, **3**, 387, 391–393, 398; **4**, 69; death, **3**, 393.
Pausanias (d. 395 B.C.), king of Sparta; leads expedition into Attica (403 B.C.), **4**, 14; treats with Athens, **4**, 16; prepares to invade Thebes, **4**, 96; makes truce with Thebes, **4**, 98; impeached and condemned to death, **4**, 98–99.
Pausanias (fourth century B.C.), Macedonian noble; revolts against Ptolemæus (368 B.C.), **4**, 214–215.
Pausanias (d. 336 B.C.), Macedonian noble, kills Philip of Macedon, **4**, 252; Demosthenes proposes honours to, **4**, 266, 267.
Pauw, Adrian (1584–1653), Dutch statesman; ambassador to England, **13**, 610, 617; death, **13**, 622.
Pavia, city in Italy; in struggle of Guelfs and Ghibellines (early twelfth century), **9**, 38; Frederick Barbarossa assumes iron crown at, **9**, 47; siege of (1524), **9**, 448; **11**, 317; French pillage (1527), **9**, 455; rising against Napoleon at (1796), **9**, 551; battle of (1525), **13**, 368; **19**, 90.
Pavlov, Russian general; in battle of Inkerman (1854), **17**, 574.
Pavonia, Dutch settlement in New Jersey, **23**, 7.
Paxton Boys, settlers of Paxton township, Pennsylvania; massacre Indians at Conestoga (1763), **23**, 225.

Payridon, president of Argentine Republic (1816), **23**, 591.
Pazzi, family of Florence; conspire against the Medici, **9**, 365–366.
Peace Conferences and Congresses, see Congresses.
Peace of Monsieur, see Monsieur, Peace of.
Peachtree Creek, a tributary of the Chattahoochee River, Georgia; Confederates defeated at, by Sherman (1864), **23**, 444.
Peachum, Edmund (d. 1615), English clergyman; trial of, for treason, **19**, 500; death of, **19**, 500.
Pea Ridge, a place in Arkansas; Confederates defeated at battle of, by General Curtis (1862), **23**, 427.
Pearson, William, English naval officer; commands the *Serapis* in the fight with John Paul Jones (1778), **23**, 273.
Peasants' War or Peasant's Revolt, The, insurrection of peasants in southern Germany (1524–1525), **14**, 259–265; **16**, 655.
Pecquigny, John de (d. 1359), French noble; partisan of Charles of Navarre, **11**, 132.
Pedanius Secundus, prefect of Rome under Nero (54–68 A.D.); murdered by slaves, **6**, 361.
Pedius, Quintus, lieutenant of Cæsar; granted a triumph (45 B.C.), **5**, 569; Roman consul (43 B.C.), **5**, 617–618.
Pedrarias, see Avila, Pedro Arias de'.
Pedraza, Manuel Gomez (1788–1851), Mexican soldier and politician; elected president of Mexico (1828), **23**, 624; deposed, **23**, 624; recalled and restored to office (1832), **23**, 624.
Pedro II, king of Aragon 1196–1213; succeeds Alfonso II, **10**, 93; supports the count of Toulouse, **8**, 462; the Albigenses and, **10**, 94; **11**, 53; death, **8**, 462; **10**, 94; **11**, 53.
Pedro III, king of Aragon 1276–1285; tranquilises realm, **10**, 95; proclaimed king of Sicily, **9**, 113; **10**, 96; deprived of kingdoms by Martin IV, **8**, 617; war with French, **10**, 96–98; death, **10**, 98.
Pedro IV, king of Aragon 1336–1387; disregards Salic Law, **10**, 100; pacifies Aragon and Valencia, **10**, 101; subdues Balearic Islands, **10**, 103; character of, **10**, 104; internal reforms of, **10**, 105.
Pedro I (1798–1834), emperor of Brazil 1822–1831; proclaimed, **10**, 543; **23**, 657; renounces crown of Portugal, **10**, 546; appoints Dom Miguel regent of Portugal, **10**, 547.
Pedro II (1825–1891), emperor of Brazil 1831–1888; reign, **23**, 657, 658, 659; **10**, 548, 550; deposed, **23**, 662, 663.
Pedro (I) "the Cruel" (1334–1369), king of Castile and Leon 1350–1369; character at accession, **10**, 73–74; puts to death mistress of his father, **10**, 74; enamoured of Maria de Padilla, **10**, 75; marries Blanche de Bourbon, **10**, 76; imprisons Blanche de Bourbon, **10**, 77; mock marriage with Juana de Castro, **10**, 78; copes with rebellion, **10**, 78–79; wars against Aragon, **10**, 80; murders Fadrique of Santiago, **10**, 80–82; puts to death Leonora, dowager queen of Aragon, **10**, 83; murders Blanche de Bourbon, **10**, 84; war with Henry of Trastamara, **10**, 84; relations with Edward the Black Prince, **10**, 86; **18**, 480–481; regains throne, **10**, 87; quarrels with Edward the Black Prince, **10**, 88; ally of Muhammed V of Granada, **10**, 89; defeated at Cordova, **10**, 89; defeated at Montiel, **10**, 90; Bertrand du Guesclin captures, **10**, 91; **11**, 147–149; Henry of Trastamara kills, **10**, 91; **11**, 149; estimate of, **10**, 91–92.
Pedro I (1320–1367), king of Portugal 1357–1367; reign of, **10**, 446–448; revenges death of Iñes de Castro, **10**, 446; enforces laws, **10**, 447; character of, **10**, 447.
Pedro II (1648–1706), king of Portugal 1683–1706; plots against Alfonso VI, **10**, 517–518; regent, **10**, 518; ends war with Spain, **10**, 518; decline of Portuguese power in India, **10**, 519; succeeds Alfonso VI, **10**, 519.
Pedro III, king of Portugal 1777–1786; consort of Maria I; joint rule with Maria, **10**, 534; death, **10**, 536.
Pedro IV, king of Portugal, see Pedro II, emperor of Brazil.
Pedro V (1837–1861), king of Portugal 1853–1861; succeeds Maria II, **10**, 556; reign of, **10**, 557; relations with Napoleon III, **10**, 557; death, **10**, 557.
Pedro II, king of Sicily 1337–1342; **9**, 232.
Pedro (d. 1449), duke of Coimbra; regent for Alfonso V of Portugal, **10**, 465; wisdom of his administration, **10**, 466; victim of conspiracy, **10**, 467; defeated and slain, **10**, 467.
Peel, Arthur Wellesley (1829–), son of Robert Peel, speaker of the house of commons since 1884; decides Bradlaugh question, **21**, 644.
Peel, Jonathan (1799–1879), English soldier and politician, brother of Robert Peel; opposes English Reform Act, **21**, 633.
Peel, Sir Robert (1788–1850), reforms in the criminal law (1823), **21**, 528; anti-Catholic leader, **21**, 532; police reforms, **21**, 539; opposes repeal of Test Acts, **21**, 539; opinion on Catholic question, **21**, 541; opposes reform bill, **21**, 554; opposes reform bill of 1832, **21**, 560; first ministry, **21**, 571; moderator in dispute between houses of parliament, **21**, 576; eulogy on William IV, **21**, 581; requested to form ministry, **21**, 592, 599; opposes penny post, **21**, 597; second ministry (1841–1846), **21**, 600; Irish policy, **21**, 601; temporary resignation (1845), **21**, 603; free trade, **21**, 604; closing speech of ministry, **21**, 605; advocates Lord John Russell's ministry, **21**, 611; death, **21**, 611.
Pegu, town in British Burma; battle of (1856), **22**, 161.
Peiho Fortifications, at mouth of River Peiho, China; battle (1859), **21**, 626.

Peithagoras, Greek soothsayer, and general of Alexander the Great; warns Alexander (323 B.C.), **4**, 386.
Peiwar Kotal, a pass in Afghanistan near Kabul; battle of (1879), **24**, 503.
Peixoto, Floriano (1842–1895), Brazilian statesman; assumes presidency (1891), **23**, 664; administration of, **23**, 664.
Pekah, king of Israel 736–734; defeated by Assyria, **1**, 393; **2**, 39, 114.
Peking or Pekin, capital of Chinese Empire; siege of (1860), **13**, 138; **24**, 552; siege of legations at (1900), **24**, 568 seq.; flight of Chinese court from, **24**, 571; negotiations of allies in, **24**, 572; peace protocol signed at (1901), **24**, 575.
Peking, Peace of (1860); China and England with France, **13**, 138; **24**, 552.
Pekod or Pekud, Aramaic-Chaldean tribe; subdued by Hoshea, king of Assyria, **1**, 394.
Pelagianism, religious doctrines of Pelagius; dissensions concerning, **8**, 527.
Pelagius (d. ca. 420 A.D.), British monk named Morgan; founder of Pelagianism, **21**, 337.
Pelagius (thirteenth century), legate of Pope Innocent III; interdicts Greek worship in Constantinople, **7**, 297; refuses sultan's offers of peace, **8**, 427, 428.
Pelagonians, tribe of Macedonia, **3**, 112.
Pelasgi, widespread prehistoric race; chronology, **3**, 108; origin and habitat, **3**, 35–38, 110, 111, 114, 154, 210, 211; art, **3**, 51; wanderings, **3**, 106; buildings of, **3**, 154; Bœotians and, **3**, 100; Homer on, **2**, 274, 401; **3**, 100, 105; found Troy, **3**, 112; in Crete, **2**, 64; **3**, 194; in Scyros and Lemnos, **3**, 407; in Italy, **5**, 49; for relics of, see Cyclopean.
Pelasgus, king of Argos, eponymous ruler of Pelasgi, **3**, 102, 106, 122, 210.
Pelavicini or Pallavicini, Oberto, Marquis (d. 1269), Italian general; leader of the Ghibellines, **9**, 108.
Pelayo (d. 737 A.D.), king of Visigoths, founder of Spanish monarchy; elected king of Asturias (718), **10**, 38; defeats Arabs at Covadonga, **10**, 39, 40; defeats Manuza, **10**, 40; death, **10**, 40.
Pelethites, Hebrew tribe; join David, **2**, 11–12.
Peleus, legendary king of the Myrmidons, father of Achilles; Æginetans send effigy of, to Thebes, **3**, 255.
Pelham, Henry (1696–1754), English statesman, brother of duke of Newcastle; a supporter of Walpole, **20**, 541; prime minister, **20**, 561; aids in forcing Pitt into office, **20**, 567; death, capacity, and character, **20**, 573, 599.
Pelham, Thomas (1693–1768), duke of Newcastle, English statesman; early parliamentary career, **20**, 574; forces advancement of Pitt, **20**, 567; ignorance and corruption of, **20**, 576; as a speaker, **20**, 574; relations with Fox and Pitt, **20**, 574–576; on the disgrace of Byng, **20**, 580; resigns, **20**, 582; returns to office, **20**, 587; remains in treasury on accession of George III, **20**, 594; cabals of, against Bute, **20**, 595; resigns premiership, **20**, 599; character and ability, **20**, 599 and note; enters Rockingham ministry, **20**, 605.
Pelias, son of Neptune, father of Pelopia, **3**, 107.
Pelignians, Sabellian tribe; habitat, **5**, 49, 179; Latins war with, **5**, 181, 193; numbers of, seek Roman citizenship, **5**, 408; join Sabelline confederation against Rome (91 B.C.), **5**, 412; in Social War, **5**, 413, 417; submit to Romans, **5**, 417.
Pélissier, Aimable Jean Jacques, duke of Malakov (1794–1864), French marshal and diplomat; conquests in Algeria, **24**, 484; commander-in-chief of French forces in Crimea, **17**, 579–584; plants French flag among ruins of Sebastopol, **17**, 584; governor-general of Algeria, **24**, 484.
Pellegrini, Carlos, president of Argentine Republic 1890–1892, **23**, 617.
Pelletan, Eugene (1813–1884), French journalist and politician; member of provisional government of Third Republic (1870), **13**, 162.
Pelletier, Claude de, French court favourite; minister of finance 1683–1689, **11**, 538.
Pellew, Edward, see Exmouth, Viscount.
Pellisson (Pellison-Fontanier), Paul (1624–1693), French author; friend of Fouquet, **11**, 529; involved in Fouquet's fall, **11**, 531; director of funds for converting Protestants, **11**, 545; character and career of, **11**, 531; writings of, **11**, 530, 531, 532, 575.
Pelloux, Luigi, Italian statesman; ministry of (1898–1900), **9**, 633.
Pelopia, daughter of Pelias, **3**, 107.
Pelopidæ, descendants of Pelops; rule of Greece passes to family of the, **3**, 64; Argos the sovereign town of the, **3**, 119, 121, 414.
Pelopidas (d. 364 B.C.), Theban statesman and general; characterisation of, **4**, 136; exiled from Thebes (382 B.C.), **4**, 136; friend and associate of Epaminondas, **4**, 139; in war with Sparta (378 B.C.), **4**, 142; invades Bœotia (373 B.C.), **4**, 156; at battle of Leuctra (371 B.C.), **4**, 157; in expedition into Thessaly (368 B.C.), **4**, 181; sent as ambassador to Persia (367 B.C.), **4**, 183; death of, **4**, 190.
Peloponnesian War, war waged from 431 to 404 B.C., between the Peloponnesian confederacy on one side and Athens with its allies on the other; main treatment, **3**, 508–644; cause, **3**, 510–517; battle of Delium, **3**, 580; battle of Amphipolis, **3**, 582; battle of Mantinea, **3**, 588–589; Athenians defeated before Syracuse, **3**, 606–610; naval battle of Cyzicus, **3**, 619; naval battle of Arginusæ, **3**, 634; naval battle of Ægospotami, **3**, 638–640; fall of Athens, **3**, 640–642.
Peloponnesus, ancient name of the peninsula forming the southern part of ancient Greece (modern Morea); invasion of the

Dorians (1104 B.C.), **3**, 115–117; supremacy of Sparta in (ca. 885), **3**, 128–151; rise of Thebes (ca. 371), **4**, 126–153; conquest of, by Rome (146 B.C.), **4**, 542–546.
Pelops, Greek legendary character, **3**, 107, 157.
Pe-lu, see Sungaria.
Pelusium, see Farmah.
Pemaquid, town in Maine; first permanent settlement in Maine (1625), **22**, 636; captured by French (1690), **23**, 185; (1696), **23**, 189.
Pemaquid, Peace of, treaty between colonists of Massachusetts and eastern Indian tribes (1625), **22**, 636; **23**, 188.
Pemberton, John Clifford (1814–1881), American soldier in Confederate service; at battle of Champion Hill, **23**, 441; besieged by Grant in Vicksburg, **23**, 441.
Pembroke, Aymer de Valence, Earl of (d. 1324); sent by Edward to put down rebellion in Scotland, **18**, 423; **21**, 89; repulses Bruce at Perth, **18**, 423; left by Edward II in command in Scotland (1307), **18**, 431; defeated at Loudoun Hill, **21**, 93; defeats and captures Piers Gaveston (1312), **18**, 432.
Pembroke, Richard de Clare, Earl of, "Strongbow" (d. 1177), English warrior; agrees to aid Dermot MacMurrough, **18**, 280; **21**, 368; lands in Ireland, **18**, 280; **21**, 371; captures Waterford and Dublin, **18**, 281; **21**, 371, 372; marries daughter of Dermot, **18**, 281; **21**, 372; assumes kingship of Leinster, **18**, 281; **21**, 373; Henry I humiliates, **18**, 281; **21**, 374, 377; yields sovereignty to Henry I, **18**, 281; **21**, 374; governor of English conquests in Ireland, **18**, 282; revolts against, **18**, 282; **21**, 375, 376; death of, **18**, 283; person and character, **21**, 371 note.
Pembroke, Richard Marshal, Earl of (d. 1234), English baron; leader of barons against Henry's foreign favourites, **18**, 372 note; murder, **18**, 372.
Pembroke, Thomas Herbert, Earl of (d. 1733), English naval officer; made lord high admiral (1702), **20**, 482.
Pembroke, William Herbert, Earl of (d. 1570), English baron; swears support to Lady Jane Grey (1553), **19**, 229; espouses cause of Mary, **19**, 231; opposes Wyatt (1554), **19**, 238.
Pembroke, William Marshal, 1st Earl of (1146–1219), English baron; attempts to relieve Château Gaillard, **18**, 334; becomes King John's surety, **18**, 345; at Runnymede, **18**, 346, 347; named in Magna Charta, **18**, 627; regent and guardian of Henry III, **18**, 363; policy during regency, **18**, 365; defeats count of Perche at Lincoln (1217), **18**, 365–366; death, **18**, 368.
Pembroke, Earl of, see Tudor, Jasper.
Pemmo, duke of Friuli ca. 701–ca. 744; reign, **7**, 449–450.
Peña, Luis Saenz (ca. 1830–), Spanish-American statesman; president of Argentina 1891–1895, **23**, 617.
Penal Transportation: the American colonies and the convict transportation system, **22**, 582–584; political convicts in Virginia under James II, **23**, 134; Maryland forbids importation of felons, **23**, 136; British criminals sent to New South Wales (1787), **22**, 235; penal colony established in New South Wales (1824), **22**, 238; convict colonists in Van Diemen's Land, **22**, 242–244; convict settlement in Queensland, **22**, 249; convicts sent to Western Australia, **22**, 249; convict agitation in Cape Colony, **22**, 268.
Penates, Roman household gods, **5**, 68.
Penda (ca. 575–654 A.D.), king of Mercia 627–654 A.D.; reign, **18**, 49–53.
Pendleton, George Hunt (1825–1889), American lawyer and reformer; Democratic nominee for vice-president (1864), **23**, 450; introduces civil service reform bill, **23**, 479.
Pendleton Civil Service Act (1864), a bill to reform the civil service, passed by the congress of the United States, **23**, 479.
Penelope, in Greek legend wife of Odysseus, **3**, 91, 96, 97.
Penestæ or Penests, Thessalian serfs; general conditions of, **3**, 190; **4**, 162.
Peninsular Campaign, in American history, name given to McClellan's campaign against Richmond, Va. (March–July, 1862), **23**, 430–432.
Peninsular War, campaigns of the allied forces of Spain, Portugal and England against the French in the Spanish peninsula (1808–1814); main treatment, **10**, 336–374, 537–541; **12**, 582; **21**, 474–478.
Penjdeh, oasis in Russian Turkestan; battle (1885), **17**, 617.
Penn, William (1644–1718), founder of Pennsylvania; early life, **23**, 34–37; obtains West New Jersey, **23**, 30; one of proprietors of East New Jersey, **23**, 32; obtains grant of Pennsylvania, **23**, 32; proclamation to colonists, **23**, 33; makes treaty with Indians, **23**, 38–40; founds Philadelphia, **23**, 41; boundary dispute with lord Baltimore, **23**, 136; advice to duke of York gains charter of liberties for New York, **23**, 154; later years, **23**, 45–46.
Pennsylvania, state of the United States; Hudson anchors in Delaware Bay (1609), **22**, 499; Swedes settle Tinicum (1643), **23**, 10; Dutch of New Netherlands conquer (1655), **23**, 17–18; West India Company transfers to Amsterdam (1663), **23**, 22; surrendered to duke of York (1664), **23**, 26; Charles II grants to William Penn, **23**, 32; Philadelphia settled (1683), **23**, 41; royal province (1693–1694), **23**, 45; adopts new form of government (1696), **23**, 45; Penn grants "Charter of Privileges" (1701), **23**, 45; concludes treaty with the Six Nations (1743), **23**, 168; trading posts established on the Ohio (1750), **23**, 200; Mason and Dixon's line (1761), **23**, 43;

sufferings in Pontiac's conspiracy (1763), **23**, 225; opposes Stamp Act (1765), **23**, 233; British headquarters at Philadelphia (1777–1778), **23**, 266–268; abolishes proprietary government (1779), **23**, 46; ratifies Federal Constitution (1787), **23**, 293; Whiskey Insurrection in (1794), **23**, 302–303; financial crisis (1842), **23**, 365; invaded by General Lee (1863), **23**, 437; strike of railroad employees in (1877), **23**, 477; Johnstown flood (1889), **23**, 483; coal strike of 1902, **23**, 491.

Pennus, Marcus Junius, Roman tribune 126 B.C.; introduces Alien Act, **5**, 372.

Penobscots, a tribe of North American Indians; have a French mission, **23**, 81.

Penrose, Sir Charles Vinicombe (1759–1830), English admiral; blockades Bayonne (1814), **10**, 371.

Pensacola, town in United States; fort erected there by Spanish, **23**, 80; taken by Bienville (1719) and restored to Spain (1723), **23**, 83; British land at (1814), **23**, 338; resigned by Jackson to the Spanish (1814), **23**, 339; taken by Jackson (1818), **23**, 346.

Pentadius, master of offices under Emperor Julian and ambassador to Constantius (360 A.D.), **6**, 492.

Pentapolis, a group of five cities; (1.) in Africa, comprising Cyrene, Apollonia, Barca, Arsinoe, and Berenice, **7**, 126; (2.) Pentapolis Maritima in Italy, contained Rimini, Ancona, Fano, Pesaro, and Sinigaglia, with part of exarchate of Ravenna, **9**, 18; conquered by Lombards (720–730), **9**, 24; (3.) Turkish name for Sungaria, **24**, 259.

Pentateuch or Torah, first five books of Old Testament; on wanderings of Israel, **2**, 60; miracles, **2**, 67; Roman soldier executed for tearing copy of, **2**, 173; expiation for violating laws of, **2**, 205; codes in, **2**, 207.

Pentathlus, Greek adventurer; leads colony of Rhodians and Cnidians to Sicily (ca. 580 B.C.), **3**, 202; threatens Phœnician settlements, **3**, 591.

Pen-ta-ur, pseudonym of Egyptian prince, brother of Ramses III; conspiracy discovered (thirteenth century B.C.), **1**, 170.

Pentaur or Pentauirit, Egyptian priest and poet, **1**, 148; **2**, 394.

Pentecost, a Jewish feast, **2**, 207.

Penthesilea, queen of Amazons, **2**, 441, 446.

Penthièvre, Joan de, niece of John III of Brittany; pretends to crown of Brittany (1341), **11**, 107.

Penthilids, ruling house of Mytilene; outrages of, **3**, 176.

Pentland Hills, insurgents defeated at (1666), **21**, 300.

Pepi I, or Philos, or Meri-Ra, king of Egypt of the sixth dynasty; his monuments and records, **1**, 101–102; subdues land of Herusha, **1**, 102; **2**, 271.

Pepin "the Short" (714–768 A.D.), king of Franks 751–768 A.D., son of Charles Martel; main treatment, **7**, 502–519; becomes sole ruler of Frankish Empire, **7**, 505; elected and anointed, **7**, 508; founds Carlovingian dynasty, **16**, 536; defeats Saxons, **7**, 509; visited by Pope Stephen II, **7**, 511–512; receives title of *Patricius Romanorum*, **7**, 512; summons council of state (755 A.D.), **7**, 512; invades Italy (755 A.D.), **7**, 513; second expedition against Lombards, **7**, 514–515; wars with Aquitaine, **7**, 516–518; relations with pope, **7**, 507–517; **8**, 556, 557; death, **7**, 518; estimate, **7**, 518–519.

Pepin (d. 838 A.D.), second son of Louis le Débonnaire and king of Aquitaine 817–838 A.D.; made king of Aquitaine, **7**, 557, 558; rebels against father, **7**, 559; deprived of Aquitaine, **7**, 559; opposes Lothair, **7**, 561; share in empire, **7**, 563; death, **7**, 564.

Pepin II (d. 864 A.D.), king of Aquitaine and grandson of Louis le Débonnaire; favours Lothair, **7**, 567; in the battle at Fontenailles (841 A.D.), **7**, 567; escapes to Aquitaine, **7**, 567; Charles the Bald tries to ruin, **7**, 570; leader of Aquitainians, **7**, 577.

Pepin or Carloman (777–810 A.D.), second son of Charlemagne; becomes king of Italy (781 A.D.), **7**, 524; campaigns in Italy, **7**, 552; changed name to Pepin and crowned king of the Lombards, **8**, 561.

Pepin of Heristal (d. 714 A.D.), duke of Austrasia; main treatment, **7**, 482–488; defeats Neustrians in battle of Textry, **7**, 484; endeavours to restore Frankish empire, **7**, 485; promotes spread of Christianity among Germans, **7**, 486; defeats Swabians, **7**, 486; nominates child of Grimwald to joint mayoralty of Burgundy and Neustria (714 A.D.), **7**, 487.

Pepin of Landen (d. 639 A.D.), mayor of the palace under Clothaire II, Dagobert I, and Sigebert II; his rise and influence, **7**, 480–481.

Pepin, a son of Charlemagne by a concubine; his conspiracy, **7**, 532.

Pepoli, Taddeo de, citizen of Bologna; becomes ruler of Bologna (1337), **9**, 159.

Pepperell, Sir William (1696–1759), American colonial soldier; in command of expedition against Louisburg (1745), **23**, 196; created a baronet, **23**, 197.

Pepys, Charles Christopher, see **Cottenham, Earl of.**

Pepys, Samuel (1633–1703), English politician and diarist; describes fall of Rump Parliament (1660), **20**, 206; describes plague, **20**, 248, 249, 250, 251; describes London fire, **20**, 253–254.

Pequots, a tribe of North American Indians; war with settlers (1636–1638), **23**, 106–107.

Peræa, a district in Palestine, **2**, 70, 198.

Percy, Algernon, 10th earl of Northumberland (1602–1668), English noble; in debate on Amnesty Bill (1660), **20**, 212.

Perceval, Spencer (1762–1812), English statesman, premier 1809–1812, **21**, 477.

Perctarit, king of Lombards 671–686 A.D., **7**, 445–446.

Percy, Sir Henry (1272?–1315), nephew of earl of Warrenne and Surrey; in war against Wallace (1297), **18**, 410; **21**, 71, 73; opposes Bruce in Scotland, **21**, 89, 91; retreats to England, **21**, 92.

Percy, Henry (1299?–1352), lands restored by Treaty of Northampton, **21**, 116; at battle of Neville's Cross (1346), **21**, 139.

Percy, Henry, 1st earl of Northumberland (d. 1408), English nobleman; instrumental in dethroning Richard II, **18**, 506, 507; defeats Scots at Homildon Hill, **18**, 522; **21**, 163; in revolt against Henry IV, **18**, 523 seq.; death, **18**, 525.

Percy, Henry (Harry Hotspur) (1364–1403), son of 1st earl of Northumberland; recovers Berwick from the Scots (1378), **18**, 487; at battle of Otterburn, **18**, 501; **21**, 156, 159; operations against Welsh insurgents, **18**, 518; at battle of Homildon Hill, **18**, 522; **21**, 163; in rebellion against Henry IV, **18**, 522 seq.; second rebellion against Henry and flees to Scotland (1405), **18**, 524; death, **18**, 524; **21**, 164.

Percy, Henry (1446–1489), 4th earl of Northumberland; joins his forces to army of Richard III, **18**, 623; refuses to take part in battle of Bosworth Field (1485), **18**, 624; enforces taxation for Henry VII, **19**, 26.

Percy, Hugh (1742–1817), 2nd duke of Northumberland; at battle of Concord, **23**, 242.

Percy, Sir Ralph, son of 1st earl of Northumberland; taken prisoner at battle of Otterburn, **21**, 158.

Percy, Thomas (d. 1572), 7th earl of Northumberland, English politician; conspires against Elizabeth, **19**, 339; execution, **19**, 349.

Percy, Thomas (d. 1606), steward of earl of Northumberland; in Gunpowder Plot, **19**, 478.

Percy, Thomas, earl of Worcester (d. 1403), joins Henry IV (1399), **18**, 506; in revolt against Henry IV (1403), **18**, 523; taken prisoner and executed, **18**, 524.

Perdicaris, Ion, American, seized by Raisuli, **24**, 475.

Perdiccas I, alleged founder of Macedonian monarchy, **3**, 96; **4**, 211, 212.

Perdiccas II (d. ca. 413 B.C.), king of Macedonia; extends territory, **3**, 444; incites Chalcidians and Bottiæans to revolt from Athens, **3**, 445; makes peace with Athens, **3**, 534; forced to alliance with Athens, **3**, 581; persuaded by Nicias to ally with Athens, **3**, 582.

Perdiccas III (d. 359 B.C.), king of Macedonia, brother of Philip; causes assassination of Ptolemæus (364 B.C.), **4**, 214; joins Athens and resists Illyrians, **4**, 214, 215; advised by Plato, **4**, 215.

Perdiccas (d. 321 B.C.), general of Alexander the Great; kills Pausanias (336 B.C.), **4**, 252; at assault on Thebes, **4**, 270–271; commands division of phalanx, **4**, 278–279; marriage, **4**, 377; addresses council at Babylon, **4**, 423; receives Alexander's signet, **4**, 423, 424; guards body of Alexander, **4**, 425; career after death of Alexander, **2**, 386; **4**, 425–436, 475–476, 553; invades Egypt, **4**, 435, 563–564; death, **4**, 435, 476; estimate, **4**, 433.

Peredeo, Lombard warrior; induced by Rosamund to murder Alboin (573 A.D.), **7**, 438.

Père Duchesne, Parisian revolutionary journal, edited by Hébert; attacks Moderates, **12**, 335.

Péréfixe, Hardouin de Beaumont de (1605–1671), tutor of Louis XIV, **11**, 494.

Perego, Leo da, Dominican monk; introduces inquisition at Milan, **9**, 91.

Pereiaslavl, city of Russia; stormed by Greeks (972 A.D.), **17**, 101; besieged (1521), **17**, 189.

Perennis, prætorian prefect 183–186 A.D.; conspires against Commodus and is murdered, **6**, 379.

Pereyra, French revolutionist; execution (1794), **12**, 336.

Perez, Antonio (1539–1611), Spanish politician; secretary of Philip II of Spain, **10**, 253; persecutions of, **10**, 253–254; De Castro's estimate of, **10**, 255–256.

Perez, José Joaquin (b. 1800), president of Chili 1861–1871; administration, **23**, 610.

Perez, Juan de Marchena (fifteenth century), Spanish monk; befriends Columbus, **22**, 425.

Perez, Santiago (1830–), Colombian politician, president of New Granada 1874–1876; begins civil war, **23**, 602.

Pergamus, kingdom of Asia Minor; rivalled by Pontus, **2**, 375; wars with Philip V, **5**, 297; becomes Roman province, **2**, 385, 419; **5**, 382.

Periander, tyrant of Corinth 625–585 B.C.; conquers Epidaurus, **3**, 183; administration at Corinth, **3**, 191; terminates feud between Athens and Mytilene, **3**, 225; as one of the "Seven Sages," **3**, 210; character, **3**, 191.

Pericanii, nomad tribe in Asia; follow army of Cyrus, **2**, 655.

Pericles (495–429 B.C.), Athenian orator and statesman; rules imperial Athens, **3**, 448–464; judicial and constitutional reforms, **3**, 454–459, 550–551; attacks the Areopagus, **3**, 245, 420–423; foreign policy, **3**, 426, 458, 527, 566; encourages colonisation, **3**, 450; ostracises Thucydides, **3**, 452; opposes Sparta, **3**, 517, 519–521, 524, 543; leads army to Megara, **3**, 531–532; charges against, **3**, 463, 464, 518, 529, 543–546, 549, 550; policy reversed by The Thirty, **4**, 3; revival of science under, **4**, 33; main principle of, **4**, 71; compared with Epaminondas, **4**,

197; compared with Demosthenes, **4**, 473; patron of art and architecture, **3**, 477–491; social conditions under, **3**, 465–476; estimates of, **3**, 548–553.
Pericles (d. 406 B.C.), Athenian commander, son of the great Pericles; brief career of, **3**, 634.
Périer, Casimir (1777–1832), French statesman; elected to chamber of deputies, **13**, 22; leaves chamber, **13**, 30 note; in chamber of deputies under Charles X, **13**, 37; policy of, as premier, **13**, 59; Loménie's estimate of, **13**, 61–62; death, **13**, 61.
Périer, Jean Paul Casimir, see Casimir-Périer.
Pérignon, Dominique Catherine, Marquis de (1754–1818), French soldier and statesman; victories in Catalonia, **10**, 315.
Périgord, see Talleyrand.
Periodonicus, Roman name for victor in all games; Nero's efforts to gain title of, **6**, 215.
Periplus of Hanno, account of voyage of exploration (fifth century B.C.); text, **2**, 356–357; opinions as to authenticity, **2**, 358.
Peristrello, Bartolomeo Munnis (fifteenth century), Italian navigator; Columbus marries daughter of, **22**, 415.
Perizzites, Canaanitish tribe; Israelites dwell among, **2**, 71.
Péronne, Treaty of (1468), between Louis XI and Charles the Bold, **11**, 254 seq.
Peroz, Sassanian king of Persia 459–484 A.D.; reign of, **8**, 85.
Perperna, M. (d. 129 B.C.), Roman consul; quells insurrection of slaves, **5**, 325.
Perperna, M. Vento (d. 72 B.C.), Roman general in Social War (90 B.C.), **5**, 413; joins Sertorius in Spain (77 B.C.), **5**, 458; betrays Sertorius (72 B.C.), **5**, 459.
Perpetual Parliament, Act for the (1641), **19**, 598.
Perpetual Peace (Paix perpétuelle), between France and the Swiss Confederation (1515), **9**, 445.
Perra, Aquileo, president of Colombia; accession (1876), **23**, 602.
Perrers, Alice (1400), mistress of Edward III; influence, **11**, 149; at death of Edward III, **18**, 483; punishment of, **18**, 486 note.
Perrhæbi, Thessalian tribe; own Dodona, **3**, 105; join Amphictyonic League, **3**, 168; submit to Persia (480 B.C.), **3**, 313, 314, 318; revolt against Alexander (333 B.C.), **3**, 410, 412.
Perron, French officer serving in India 1802–1803; directs military affairs of Sindhia, **22**, 118; seeks British protection, **22**, 119.
Perrott, Sir John (ca. 1527–1592), English statesman; becomes lord-deputy of Ireland, **21**, 411; assists Irish against incursions of the Scots, **19**, 422.
Perry, Matthew Galbraith (1794–1858), American naval commander; in Mexican War, **23**, 374; commands expedition to Japan, **24**, 609–620.
Perry, Oliver Hazard (1785–1819), American naval officer; at battle of Lake Erie, **23**, 331.
Perryville, Kentucky, United States; battle of (1862), **23**, 434.
Persano, Count Carlo Pellione di (1806–1883), Italian admiral; defeated at Lissa (1866), **15**, 27–28.
Persephone (Proserpine), Greek goddess, also called Core; origin of, **3**, 105, 114; statue of, **3**, 479, 486.
Persepolis, ancient capital of Persia; palaces of, **2**, 657; compared with Egyptian capitals, **2**, 659, 660.
Perseus or Perses, Greek mythical hero; worshipped in Egypt, **1**, 214; legends of, **4**, 317; founds Mycenæ, **3**, 64; exploits, **3**, 68–70; relation to Danaans, **3**, 103.
Perseus (d. ca. 160 B.C.), king of Macedon; wars with Rome, **4**, 536–538; **5**, 302–303; surrenders to Octavius, **5**, 304.
Persia, a country of western Asia; Ancient: main treatment, **2**, 559–661; land and people, **2**, 565–572; the Median or Scythian Empire, **2**, 573–586; the early Achæmenians and the Elamites, Cyrus and Cambyses, **2**, 587–604; the Persian dynasty: Darius I to Darius III, **2**, 605–633; civilisation, **2**, 634–661; chronology, **2**, 559–564; war with Macedon (334–331 B.C.), **4**, 284–289, 301–305, 319–328; fall, **4**, 329–354; empire of the Sassanids in, **8**, 76–99; Mediæval and Modern, **24**, 488–495; Sufic dynasty in, **24**, 492–493; chronology, **24**, 496–499.
Persian Gulf, question of, **24**, 495.
Persian Wars, in ancient Greek history, wars between Persia and Greeks (500–449 B.C.) (sometimes considered as having ended 479 B.C.); main treatment, **3**, 264–430; Ionic revolt, **3**, 264–267; battle of Marathon (490 B.C.), **3**, 272–279; battle of Thermopylæ (480 B.C.), **3**, 320–329; battles of Artemisium and Salamis, **3**, 330–352; battle of Platæa (479 B.C.), **3**, 362–373; battle of Mycale (479 B.C.), **3**, 376–377; battle of Eurymedon (466 B.C.), **3**, 408–409; battle of Salamis in Cyprus (449 B.C.), **3**, 430.
Persius Flaccus, Aulus (34–62 A.D.), Roman satirist, **6**, 105.
Personal Liberty Laws, name given to legislation in the northern United States; directed against the fugitive slave law (1860), **23**, 408.
Persidæan Dynasty, a line of rulers in Mycenæ, descendants of Perseus, **3**, 64, 114.
Persigny, Jean Gilbert Victor Fialin, Duke of (1808–1872), French politician; in *coup d'état* of December 2nd, 1851, **13**, 116.
Pertev Pasha, Turkish commander; at Lepanto (1571), **9**, 473.
Perth, town in Scotland; battles of (1306), **18**, 423; (1310), **21**, 96; siege of (1738), **21**, 136.
Perth, Treaty of (1573), **21**, 274.
Pertinax, P. Helvius (126–193 A.D.), Roman emperor 192–193; governor of Mœsia, **6**, 303; watchword of, **6**, 327; reign, **6**, 377, 382–383; deified by Severus, **6**, 386.

Pertinax, Helvius (d. 212 A.D.), son of Emperor Pertinax; killed by Caracalla, **6**, 392.
Peru, a country on coast of South America; conquered for Spain (1533–1534) by Pizarro, **23**, 536–561; empire of the Incas, **23**, 537; revolt against Spain (1780, 1814), **23**, 577, 585 seq.; Spaniards defeated at Ayacucho (1824), **23**, 587; republican government organised by Castilla (1845), **23**, 606; at war with Chili (1879), **23**, 607; political history (1880–1899), **23**, 607–609; relations with Bolivia, **23**, 613.
Perugia, ancient city of Etruria, capital of modern Italian province, Perugia; stormed by the Swiss guard of Pius IX (1859), **9**, 605.
Peruzzi, Florentine trading firm; lends money to Edward III of England, **9**, 159.
Pescadores, islands in Strait of Formosa; ceded to Japan (1895), **24**, 578.
Pescara, Ferdinand Francesco d' Avalos, Marquis of (ca. 1490–1525), Italian soldier, general of Charles V; conspires for crown of Two Sicilies, **9**, 449–450; captures Francis I at Pavia, **9**, 448; **11**, 317.
Pescennius Niger, see Niger.
Peschiera, town in northern Italy; siege of (1848), **14**, 642.
Pesmes, ballads of Servia, **17**, 89.
Pestel, Paul (1794–1826), Russian agitator; leads Southern Alliance, **17**, 512; author of *Russian Truth*, **17**, 512; condemned to death, **17**, 539.
Pestilence, see Plague.
Pestrucci, Achille, assassin in pay of Guise; murders Coligny (1572), **11**, 374.
Petalism, Syracusan system of banishment, **3**, 251; see also Ostracism.
Petasebast (820 B.C.), king of Egypt, **1**, 174.
Petasius, Tiberius, Roman soldier; usurps imperial title (729 A.D.), **7**, 206.
Petchenegs, nomadic Turkish people; encroach on Danube lands (ca. 800 A.D.), **24**, 130; invade Russia (ca. 900 A.D.), **17**, 97–98; in Bulgaria, **24**, 163, 167, 168.
Peter (969 A.D.), king of Bulgaria 927–969; reign, **24**, 164–167; refuses aid to Nicephorus, **7**, 233.
Peter I, of Lusignan (d. 1369), king of Cyprus; at war with Genoese, **9**, 267.
Peter I, prince of Montenegro 1782–1830; reign of, **24**, 208.
Peter II, prince of Montenegro 1830–1851; reign of, **24**, 209.
Peter (I) Alexeievitch, "the Great" (1672–1725), czar of Russia 1682–1725; main treatment, **17**, 249–327; childhood of, **17**, 251–253; asserts control, **17**, 253 seq., 254; military reforms of, **17**, 255; negotiations with Rumania, **24**, 144; takes Azov from Turks, **17**, 256–257; **24**, 402; repudiates Eudoxia, **17**, 257; schemes of conquest, **17**, 258; Strelitz conspiracy, **17**, 258–259; travels, **17**, 259, 265; studies machinery and industry, **17**, 260 seq.; supports Augustus of Saxony as heir to Polish throne, **17**, 260, 261; engages foreigners in his service, **17**, 264; executes rebels, **17**, 265; enters upon Northern War against Sweden, **16**, 371–372; **17**, 265; **24**, 68; intrigues in Poland, **24**, 73–74; reverse at Narva, **16**, 373–376; **17**, 266–267; victory near Dorpat, **17**, 268; military success and foundation of St. Petersburg, **17**, 269–272; renewed hostilities, **17**, 272–273; gains possession of all Ingria, **17**, 273; summons international assembly for intervention in affairs of Poland, **17**, 275; revolt of the Cossacks, **17**, 278; defeats Charles XII at Pultowa, **17**, 280; **24**, 383–387; concludes defensive alliance with Prussia, **17**, 281; acknowledges marriage with Catherine, **17**, 281; war with Turkey, **17**, 281–283; **24**, 405–406; forced to restore Azov in Treaty of Pruth, **17**, 284; forms league with Brandenburg, Hanover, and Denmark against Sweden, **17**, 285; gains possession of Pomerania, **17**, 286; naval victory over Swedes at Åland, **17**, 286; at zenith of power, **17**, 287–289; second European trip of, **17**, 289–294; disinherits Czarevitch Alexis, **17**, 294 seq.; lays foundation of Academy of Sciences, **17**, 294; treatment of Rasolniks, **17**, 301; deprives clergy of power of death penalty, **17**, 302; exposes imposture of the weeping image, **17**, 302; renews hostilities with Sweden, **17**, 302, 304; dictates terms at Treaty of Nystad, **16**, 397–398; **17**, 304; as an administrator, **17**, 304–309; church and aristocracy, **17**, 309–311; abolishes old order of nobility, **17**, 311; commerce with the East, **17**, 311; war with Persia, **17**, 312–314; last years, **17**, 317; infidelity of Catherine, **17**, 315–316; death, **17**, 317; estimates of, **17**, 318–326.
Peter (II) Alexeievitch (1715–1730), czar of Russia 1727–1730; reign of, **17**, 328–331; involved in War of Quadruple Alliance, **17**, 329; death, **17**, 329.
Peter (III) Feodorovitch (Charles Peter Ulrich) (1728–1762), czar of Russia 1762; education of, **17**, 353–354; accession of, **16**, 402; **17**, 360; invests Catherine with domains, **17**, 360–361; seeks possession of Schleswig, **17**, 361; allies himself with Frederick the Great, **15**, 222; **17**, 361; abolishes secret chancery, **17**, 361–362; emancipates nobility, **17**, 362; military reforms, **17**, 362; claims theocratic authority, **17**, 362, 363; acts of imprudence, **17**, 363; plots against, **17**, 364–367; ousted by Catharine, **17**, 367–368; signs abdication, **17**, 368; death, **15**, 223; **17**, 369.
Peter Feodorovitch (The False Peter) (d. 1607), Russian impostor; becomes regent of Russia (1606), **17**, 231; execution of (1607), **17**, 232.

Peter III, czar of Russia, pretender to title of, see Stephen the Little.
Peter (I) Karageorgevitch (1846–), king of Servia; receives dowry from czar, **24**, 204; made king, **24**, 205.
Peter, Saint (originally Simon), the chief of the twelve apostles of Christ; escapes from prison in Rome, **2**, 172; pontificate, **8**, 519.
Peter (d. 1250), count of Brittany, grandson of Louis VI of France; joins crusade, **8**, 432; at battle of Mansura, **8**, 440.
Peter, duke of Oldenburg; marriage to Catherine Palovna (1808), **17**, 465.
Peter (d. 1268), duke of Savoy 1263–1268; reign, **9**, 503.
Peter, Archdeacon, testimony concerning St. Gregory (604 A.D.), **8**, 533.
Peter of Amiens or Peter the Hermit (ca. 1050–1115), hermit and monk; preaches crusade, **7**, 653; **8**, 314, 330–331; at Constantinople, **8**, 339; attempts to escape from Antioch, **8**, 348; death, **8**, 357.
Peter, of Capua, Cardinal, mediates between John of England and Philip II (1200), **18**, 331.
Peter of Castelnau, papal legate in France; reproaches count of Toulouse for countenancing Albigenses (1208), **11**, 52; murder, **11**, 52.
Peter de Montaigu, cardinal of Laon; counsels Charles V to control the ministry of war (1388), **11**, 159.
Peter of Pisa (eighth century); Charlemagne attends lectures of, **7**, 534.
Peter de Pratelles, at siege of Joppa (1192), **8**, 398.
Peter, bishop of Roeskilde; commands expedition of the Danish king (1194), **16**, 157; in conquest of Esthonia (1219), **16**, 160.
Peterborough, Earl of, see Mordaunt, Charles.
Peter Martyr or Pietro Vermigli (1500–1562), Florentine theologian, professor at Oxford; forced to leave England on accession of Mary, **19**, 235; as a founder of the Reformation in England, **19**, 448.
Peter Martyr or Saint Pietro of Verona, carries the inquisition into Lombardy (ca. 1230), **9**, 91.
Peters or Peter, Hugh (1599–1660), English Puritan clergyman; settles in New England (1638), **23**, 99; execution of, **20**, 236.
Peters, Wilhelm Karl Hartwig (1815–1884); founds German protectorate in central East Africa, **15**, 538.
Petersburg, city in Virginia; siege of (1864), **23**, 450 seq.
Petersfield, town in Hampshire, England; massacre of (1819), **21**, 509.
Peter's Pence, a money tribute to the pope; beginnings of, in England, **18**, 70 note.
Peterwardein, town in Slavonia, Hungary; battle of (1716), **24**, 406.
Petillius, Quintus, name of two Roman tribunes (185 B.C.); cite Scipio Africanus to answer charges, **5**, 301.
Petillius Spurinus, Quintus (second century B.C.), Roman prætor urbanus; orders religious books of Numa burned, **5**, 107.
Petines (d. 334 B.C.), Persian general; in battle of the Granicus, **4**, 285, 288.
Pétion de Villeneuve, Jérome (1753–1794), French revolutionist; accompanies Louis XVI to Paris, **12**, 242; chosen mayor of Paris, **12**, 249; favours Girondists, **12**, 253, 258; temporarily suspended from office, **12**, 256; distributes arms to insurgents, **12**, 260 note; compelled to sign order repelling forces of insurgents, **12**, 261; accompanies royal family to temple, **12**, 265; released from office, **12**, 265; again recognised as mayor, **12**, 267; tries to stop September massacres, **12**, 271, 272; elected president of national convention, **12**, 281; arrest and escape, **12**, 300; death, **12**, 391.
Petit, Jean (d. ca. 1413), French theologian; doctrine of, **8**, 636 seq.
Petition of Right (1628), bill asserting fundamental principles of English liberty; framed by commons, **19**, 50; amended by lords, **19**, 550, 551; Charles I attempts to prevent passage of, **19**, 551; becomes law, **19**, 552; violated by Charles, **19**, 568, 572; substance of, **20**, 551; text, **22**, 355.
Petrarch, Francesco (1304–1374), Italian poet; career of, **9**, 191 seq.; influence on the revival of learning, **9**, 179, 184, 201; presses Clement VI to return to Rome, **9**, 213; Rienzi and, **9**, 211, 219, 222.
Petre, Edward (1631–1699), English Jesuit, confessor to court of James II of England; influences king in dismissal of Rochester, **20**, 387; made privy councillor, **20**, 388; advises king to issue declaration of indulgence (1688), **20**, 394; reconciles Lord Sunderland and the earl of Mulgrave to Catholicism, **20**, 405; escapes to France, **20**, 408.
Petreius, Marcus (d. 46 B.C.), Roman general; early career, **5**, 493; command against Catiline devolves upon, **5**, 491–493; legate of Pompey in Spain, **5**, 534; surrenders to Cæsar, **5**, 535; flees with Juba, **5**, 556, 560; death, **5**, 556, 560.
Petri, Olaus or Olaf (1493–1552), Swedish religious reformer; translates Bible into Swedish, **16**, 274; vanquishes Catholic theologian in presence of Gustavus Vasa, **16**, 275; in diet of Vesterås, **16**, 280–281; publishes religious "Handbook," **16**, 284; character, **16**, 274.
Petrie, William Matthew Flinders (1853–), English Egyptologist; archæological discoveries, **2**, 30; **3**, 44, 50, 53, 54.
Petrik, Turkish chief; invades Ukraine, **17**, 278.
Petronella, sister of Emperor Lothair II and mother of Dirk VI of Holland; takes up arms against Emperor Henry V (1121), **13**, 289.
Petronilla, queen of Aragon, daughter of Ramiro II; unites Aragon and Catalonia

by marriage with Raymond Berengar IV (1150), **10**, 59, and note.
Petronius, Caius, "Elegantiæ Arbiter" (d. 66 A.D.), Roman courtier, author and consul; favourite of Nero, **6**, 205; opens his veins, **6**, 205; "Satires" (reputed) of, **6**, 105, 106.
Petronius, Publius, Roman governor; legate of Syria, **6**, 162; ordered to erect statue of Caligula (41 A.D.), **2**, 171; **6**, 162.
Petronius Maximus, Roman emperor (455 A.D.); birth and position, **6**, 596, 599; Valentinian and, **6**, 596, 597, 599, 600; becomes emperor and marries Eudoxia, **6**, 600; flight and death, **6**, 600.
Petropavlovsk, Russian warship; sinking of (1904), **24**, 658.
Petrov, Anton, Russian peasant (d. 1861); heads revolt in Kazan, **17**, 594; shot, **17**, 595.
Petrus de Vinea, see Vinea, Petrus de.
Pettigrew, James Johnston (1828–1863), American soldier in Confederate service; at battle of Gettysburg, **23**, 439.
Petty, Sir William (1623–1687), English scientist; creates science of political arithmetic, **20**, 352; investigations into agricultural wages, **20**, 354; founds Royal Society of Dublin (1683), **21**, 437.
Petty, William, marquis of Lansdowne and earl of Shelburne, see Shelburne, Earl of.
Petty-Fitzmaurice, marquis of Lansdowne, see Lansdowne, Marquis of.
Peucestas, officer of Alexander the Great; commands army in Egypt (331 B.C.), **4**, 319.
Peucestas, somatophylax of Alexander the Great; Alexander's shield-bearer, **4**, 363, 364; satrap of Persia (ca. 331 B.C.), **4**, 436.
Peucetii, Italian tribe, **3**, 111.
Pevensey, town in Sussex, England; William II of England besieges Odo in, **18**, 213, 214.
Pexodarus, last native prince of Caria, **2**, 386.
Peyronnet, Charles Ignace, Count of (1778–1854), French politician; in Louis XVIII's cabinet, **13**, 28; proposes bill to destroy liberty of press, **13**, 37; arrested, **13**, 57, 58.
Pezet, Juan Antonio (1810–1879), Peruvian statesman; succeeds to presidency on death of Ramon (1863), **23**, 606; retires to England (1865), **23**, 606.
Pfaffenbrief, The, Swiss confederation adopts, **16**, 579.
Pfaffenhofen, town in Bavaria; armistice of (1796), **14**, 514.
Pflug, Julius (1499–1564), German ecclesiastic; in conference for union of Catholics and Protestants, **14**, 305.
Phæax, Athenian naval commander; sent to aid of Leontini (422 B.C.), **3**, 595.
Phædra, legendary daughter of Minos and wife of Theseus, **3**, 108.
Phædrias, one of the "Thirty Tyrants," **4**, 2.
Phædrus (ca. 1–60 A.D.), Roman writer, **6**, 106, 160.
Phæneas (second century B.C.), Ætolian envoy to Romans, **4**, 532.
Phagita, Cornelius, Cæsar kidnapped by (82 B.C.), **5**, 596–597.
Phagspa Lodoi Gyaltshan, Buddhist lama in Tibet (1270), **24**, 509.
Phalæcus (d. ca. 338 B.C.), son of Onomarchus and leader of Phocians; continues war on Thebes, **4**, 231; treason of, **4**, 231, 232.
Phalain, Madame de (eighteenth century), mistress of Dubois, **12**, 23.
Phalanx, Macedonian, formation of infantry devised by Philip of Macedon; formation, **4**, 220; suggested by Epaminondas, **4**, 154, 220, 254; superiority over Theban phalanx at Chæronea, **4**, 245, 246; Alexander's use of, **4**, 278, 321; compared with Roman legion, **4**, 398.
Phalanx, Roman, **5**, 111.
Phalanx, Theban, at Leuctra, **4**, 220; at Chæronea, **4**, 245, 246.
Phalaris (ca. 549 B.C.), tyrant of Agrigentum; cruelty, **3**, 177; **4**, 580.
Phalces (d. ca. 1000 B.C.), Dorian leader; invades Sicyon, **3**, 119.
Phaleus, a Corinthian; founds Epidamnus (627 B.C.), **3**, 440.
Phanariots, see Fanariots.
Phanes of Halicarnassus, Greek captain; submits to Cyrus, **2**, 599; his children slain (524 B.C.), **2**, 601.
Phanomachus, Athenian general; takes Potidæa (430 B.C.), **3**, 544.
Phaon, freedman of Nero; protects emperor (68 B.C.), **6**, 223.
Pharamond, legendary king of Franks 420–428 A.D.; legend of, **7**, 463–464.
Pharaoh of the Oppression, Egyptian king; identified with Ramses II, **1**, 73.
Pharaoh of the Exodus, Egyptian king; identified with Meneptah, **1**, 31, 73; pursues the Israelites (1270 B.C.), **2**, 61.
Pharax, proxenus for Thebes in Sparta, **4**, 113.
Pharax, Lacedæmonian naval commander; coöperates with Dercyllidas against Persians (398 B.C.), **4**, 85.
Pharisees, Jewish sect; origin and beliefs, **2**, 160–162; schools of, **2**, 179, 201; oppose Asmoneans (ca. 108 B.C.), **2**, 26, 162; control kingdom (ca. 78 B.C.), **2**, 26; adaptability of, **2**, 28.
Pharnabazus (d. ca. 370 B.C.), Persian satrap of Bithynia; policy with Dorians and Athenians, **2**, 618; relations with Greeks, **4**, 82–108, 115–117; treatment of Athenian envoys (408 B.C.), **4**, 23; orders assassination of Alcibiades (404 B.C.), **4**, 24; attacks Spartan fleet, **2**, 291; aids rebuilding of Long Walls, **3**, 426; **4**, 117; favour of, courted by Spartans, **3**, 618, 619, 630; defeated by Egyptians (394 B.C.), **2**, 623, 628, 649.
Pharnabazus (d. 331 B.C.), Persian admiral; commands fleet against Alexander, **2**, 295; **4**, 305, 316–317.
Pharnaces I, king of Pontus 190–156 B.C.; captures Sinope (183 B.C.), **2**, 388.

Pharnaces II (ca. 100–47 B.C.), king of Pontus 63–47 B.C.; becomes ally of Rome, **5**, 473–474; conquered by Cæsar, **5**, 551-552.
Pharnaces (d. 334 B.C.), Persian general; at battle of Granicus, **4**, 285, 288.
Pharnuches (d. ca. 480 B.C.), general of Xerxes; left at Sardis, **3**, 303–304.
Pharsalia, epic of Roman decadence; censured, **6**, 103.
Pharsalus, city of ancient Greece; battles of (364 B.C.), **4**, 190; (48 B.C.), **5**, 541–543.
Phasael (d. 40 B.C.), governor of Jerusalem; taken prisoner, **2**, 163–164.
Phaya Takh (d. 1782), king of Siam; reign of, **24**, 515.
Phaya-Uthong (d. 1782), king of Siam; founds city of Ayuthia, **24**, 515.
Phayllus (d. 351 B.C.), Phocian leader; succeeds Onomarchus, plunders Delphi, **4**, 231; invades Bœotia, **4**, 231; defeated by Philip, **4**, 227, 231.
Phayllus, Greek naval commander; brings ship from Italy to Salamis (480 B.C.), **3**, 337.
Phelles (d. 887 B.C.), king of Tyre; slays his brother, **2**, 283.
Phenicia, see Phœnicia.
Pheretima, Greek wife of Battus III of Cyrene; mission of, to Egypt (ca. 520 B.C.), **2**, 612.
Pherendates, Persian prince; defeated by Greeks (468 B.C.), **3**, 409.
Pherendates, Persian official; becomes satrap of Egypt (340 B.C.), **2**, 629.
Phidias (ca. 500–ca. 430 B.C.), Greek sculptor; statues of, **3**, 453, 475, 481, 484, 487; superintendent of public buildings, **3**, 454, 477; accusation of, **3**, 461–462, 463; death of, **3**, 462.
Phidippides, Athenian courier; sent to Sparta to address the Spartans (490 B.C.), **3**, 270–271.
Phido, one of the "Thirty Tyrants" of Athens (404 B.C.), **4**, 2.
Phidon (eighth century B.C.); king of Argos; reign of, **3**, 183.
Phila, regent of Macedonia and daughter of Antipater; becomes wife of Craterus (322 B.C.), **4**, 475.
Phila-Aphrodite, Athenian temple; erected in honour of wife of Demetrius (307 B.C.), **4**, 495.
Philadelphia, city in Pennsylvania, United States; Swedes settle on site of, **23**, 10; founded by William Penn (1682), **23**, 41; attempt of Paxton Boys to murder Indians at (1764), **23**, 226; opposes Stamp Act (1765), **23**, 233; refuses to receive teaships from London (1774), **23**, 338; first Continental Congress meets at (1774), **23**, 240; second Continental Congress meets at (1775), **23**, 247; evacuated by the British (1778), **23**, 268; centennial exhibition of 1876 held at, **23**, 474.
Philadelphus, see Ptolemy II.
Philarete, patriarch of Russia (1613); establishes splendour of the patriarchate, **17**, 239.
Philetærus (d. 263 B.C.), prince of Pergamum; death of, **4**, 556.
Philibert of Châlons (1502–1530), prince of Orange, French soldier; at siege of Naples (1528), **11**, 324.
Philip (Marcus Julius Philippus), "the Arabian," Roman emperor 244–249 A.D.; celebrates thousandth anniversary of Rome, **6**, 407; made prætorian prefect, **6**, 412; becomes emperor, **6**, 412–413; death, **6**, 413.
Philip I (ca. 1053–1108), king of France 1060–1108; shares reign with Henry I (1060), **11**, 25; minority, **11**, 27; wars with Robert the Frisian and William the Conqueror (1071-1083), **11**, 29; excommunication by Pope Urban II, **11**, 30; aids Robert of Normandy (1094), **18**, 218; death, **11**, 30.
Philip (II) Augustus (1165–1223), king of France 1180–1223; main treatment, **11**, 47–56; banishes Jews from France, **18**, 308; crusade of, **8**, 387–390; **11**, 48; **18**, 309, 311–312; operations in Normandy, **11**, 49; **18**, 317, 320–321, 331; marriages, **16**, 157; **18**, 331; struggle with pope, **18**, 331–332; **8**, 611; supports Hugh, count of La Marche, and burns Tours, **18**, 333; attacks John and recovers Normandy, **11**, 50; **18**, 334–335; asked by Pope Innocent III to attack John, **18**, 340–341; his exalted position, **11**, 47; relations with barons, **11**, 50; acquires influence over Languedoc, **11**, 51; plunders Flanders and plans conquest of England, **11**, 54; in battle of Bouvines, **11**, 54–55; sixth crusade, **8**, 424, 425; death, **11**, 56.
Philip (III) "the Bold" (1245–1285), king of France 1270–1285; reign, **11**, 74.
Philip (IV) "the Fair" (1268–1314), king of France 1285–1314; reign, **11**, 75–89; unites Navarre to France by marriage with Joanna, **11**, 75; war with England, **11**, 75; **18**, 414 seq; conquest of Flanders, **11**, 76; **13**, 315–319; excommunicated by Boniface VIII, **11**, 81; **8**, 618–619; first convokes third estate, **8**, 499; **11**, 88; persecutes Templars, **8**, 457, 459; aids Holland, **13**, 302, 333.
Philip (V) "the Tall" (ca. 1293–1322), king of France 1316–1322; reign, **11**, 91–92; relations with Flanders, **13**, 320.
Philip VI (1293–1350), king of France 1328–1350; reign, **11**, 98–123; attempts to crush the Visconti, **9**, 134, 135; aids count of Flanders, **11**, 99; **13**, 321, 322; ally of Scotland against England, **11**, 102; throne claimed by Edward III of England, **11**, 103; challenged by Edward III to single combat, **11**, 106; financial policy, **11**, 110; defeat at Crécy, **11**, 114–118; **18**, 461–464; loses Calais, **11**, 120; **18**, 466; truce with Edward III, **11**, 121; **18**, 467; annexes Dauphiné and Montpellier, **11**, 122; alliance with brigand Croquart, **11**, 134; death, **11**, 123; **18**, 473; characterisation of, **11**, 123.

Philip II (382–336 B.C.), king of Macedon 359–336 B.C., father of Alexander the Great; main treatment, **4**, 208–255; as hostage at Thebes, **4**, 154, 181; rise of Macedonia under, **4**, 208 seq., 215 seq.; military organisations of, **4**, 216–217, 220, 245–246, 254; court of, **4**, 217–218; accession to throne, **4**, 227; conquers Illyrians and Thracians, **24**, 156; destroys Olynthus, **4**, 230; in Sacred War against Phocians, **4**, 227, 230–232; elected to Amphictyonic Council, **4**, 232; makes peace with Athenians, **4**, 232; besieges Perinthus and Byzantium, **4**, 238; war against Locrians, **4**, 239; defeats Athenian and Theban army at battle of Chæronea, **4**, 245; subdues Peloponnesians, **4**, 249; nominated leader of Greeks in expedition against Persia, **4**, 250; death, **4**, 251–253; character, **4**, 218, 253–255; wives and mistresses of, **4**, 255, 259, 434; compared with Alexander the Great, **4**, 257.
Philip (III) Arrhidæus (d. 317), king of Macedon, an imbecile, natural son of Philip II; birth, **4**, 424; tool of Meleager, **4**, 424, 426; proclaimed king (323 B.C.), **4**, 424, 425, 431; Perdiccas takes possession of, **4**, 427; marries Eurydice, **4**, 475; put to death by Olympias, **4**, 439, 440, 490.
Philip IV (d. 296 B.C.), king of Macedon (ca. 297 B.C.), son of Cassander; death, **4**, 452.
Philip V (229–179 B.C.), king of Macedon, 220–179 B.C.; early life and character, **4**, 462, 526; wars in Greece, **4**, 527, 530; poisons Aratus, **4**, 528; negotiations with Hannibal, **4**, 528; **5**, 260, 263, 296; wars with Rome, **4**, 529–536; **5**, 296–302; death, **4**, 537; **5**, 302.
Philip I, of Portugal, see Philip II, of Spain.
Philip II, of Portugal, see Philip III, of Spain.
Philip III, of Portugal, see Philip IV, of Spain.
Philip (I) "the Handsome" (1478–1506), king of Castile 1504–1506; marriage, **14**, 237; reign, **10**, 178–185; concludes alliance with Louis XII of France, **10**, 180; enters Spain, **10**, 181; rule in Netherlands, **13**, 366; death, **10**, 185; **13**, 366; characterisation, **10**, 185.
Philip II (1527–1598), king of Spain (I, of Portugal), 1556–1598; main treatment, **10**, 233–260; marries Mary Tudor (1554), **10**, 234; **11**, 346; at battle of St. Quentin (1557), **10**, 238; **11**, 347; at war with France, **10**, 239–240; **19**, 259–260; concludes with France Treaty of Câteau-Cambrésis (1559), **11**, 348; **13**, 382; supports Guise party in France (1562), **11**, 357; harasses Venetian commerce, **9**, 324; Italian wars of, **9**, 468–472; marries Elizabeth, daughter of Henry II, of France, **10**, 240; **13**, 381; proclaimed monarch of North America (1565), **22**, 550; marries Anne of Austria (1572), **13**, 427; rule in, and struggles of, with the Low Countries, **10**, 240–244; **11**, 361; **13**, 381–384, 385–386, 390–394, 402, 425, 485–486; **14**, 308; prepares armada against England (1588), **10**, 244–246; **11**, 385; **13**, 524–525; acquires crown of Portugal (1580), **10**, 246, 500–501; leaves instructions to Philip III, **10**, 507; signs Peace of Vervins (1598), **11**, 405; death, **10**, 257; **13**, 532; **19**, 420; condition of Spain under, **10**, 257–258; characterisation of, **10**, 235–237, 259–260.
Philip III (1578–1621), king of Spain (II, of Portugal) 1598–1621; accession, **10**, 262; Italian policy, **9**, 482; reign in Portugal, **10**, 508; rule in Low Countries, **13**, 533, 540, 541, 546; death, **10**, 262.
Philip IV (1605–1665), king of Spain (III, of Portugal) 1621–1665; accession, **10**, 263; **13**, 570; decline of Spain under, **10**, 263–266; Catalan insurrection under, **10**, 267; rule in Portugal, **10**, 508–512; death, **10**, 271; **13**, 631; characterisation, **10**, 266, 271.
Philip V (1683–1746), king of Spain 1700–1746; accession of, **10**, 277, 280; **11**, 601–612; **13**, 644; **14**, 405; main treatment of reign, **10**, 280–301; marries Maria Louisa of Savoy (1701), **10**, 282; at war with England (1703), **10**, 285 seq.; invests Barcelona, **10**, 286; at war with Portugal (1707), **10**, 288, 520; flees his capital, **11**, 621; recalled to Madrid (1710), **10**, 289; victorious at Brihuega, **10**, 289; re-established as king (1713), **14**, 416; marries Princess Elizabeth Farnese, **9**, 530; **10**, 292; attacks Sicily (1718), **10**, 293; accedes to Quadruple Alliance, **9**, 530, 532; abdicates (1724), **10**, 294; claims Austrian inheritance (1740), **14**, 426; death, **10**, 300.
Philip, king of Sweden (1080), **16**, 188.
Philip, son of Amyntas; commands under Alexander the Great (334 B.C.), **4**, 278.
Philip (second century B.C.), a Phrygian; appointed governor of Judea, **2**, 143; regent for Antiochus Eupator, **2**, 151.
Philip, tyrant of Thebes; assassinated (379 B.C.), **4**, 136–138.
Philip (first century A.D.), a Jew; at siege of Jerusalem, **2**, 185.
Philip, son of Menelaus; commands Thessalian cavalry under Alexander the Great (334 B.C.), **4**, 279, 324.
Philip of Alsace (d. 1195), count of Flanders 1168–1195; legislation, **13**, 314, 315; captures Floris III of Holland, **13**, 290; vice-regent of Jerusalem, **8**, 371.
Philip of Anjou, see Philip V, king of Spain.
Philip of Croton (fifth century B.C.), son of Butacides; venerated for his beauty, **3**, 484.
Philip (ca. 1177–1208), duke of Swabia and son of Frederick Barbarossa; strife for Holy Roman Empire, **14**, 112; murdered by Otto of Wittelsbach, **8**, 611.
Philip Augustus, see Philip II, of France.
Philip van Marnix, of Sainte Aldegonde, see Sainte Aldegonde.
Philip Herod, see Herod, Philip.

Philip "the Bold" (1342–1404), duke of Burgundy 1361–1404; power of, **11**, 155, 157, 159; **13**, 351; at war with England, **13**, 353, 356.
Philip "the Good" (1396–1467), duke of Burgundy 1419–1467; accedes to Treaty of Troyes, **11**, 179, 180; revenges his father's murder, **11**, 180–182; abandons English alliance, **18**, 557; war with Gloucester and Jacqueline of Hainault, **11**, 188; reconciled with England, **11**, 188; annexes Holland to Netherlands, **11**, 188; **13**, 284, 346, 468; at siege of Paris, **11**, 203; delivers Joan of Arc to English, **11**, 205; rupture with England, **11**, 220–221; signs truce with Charles VII, **11**, 222; **13**, 354; concludes Treaty of Arras, **11**, 223–224; assembles nobles at Nevers, **11**, 233; seizes Luxemburg, **13**, 310; suggested as emperor of Holy Roman Empire, **14**, 221; at war with Charles VII, **11**, 242–243; crusade against Turks, **11**, 243–244; death, **11**, 253 note; **13**, 356; splendour of administration, **13**, 357; abolishes right of "sanctuary," **13**, 377.
Philip the Magnanimous (1504–1567), landgrave of Hesse 1509–1567; introduces Reformation into Hesse, **14**, 266; in League of Torgau, **14**, 266; assembles conference of Marburg, **14**, 267; restores Würtemberg to Duke Ulrich, **14**, 272; war with Duke Ernest of Brunswick and Goslar, **14**, 282; imprisoned by Emperor Charles V, **14**, 303; liberated, **14**, 311; character, **14**, 290.
Philip, King (d. 1676), American Indian chief of Pokanokets (Wampanoags), son of Massasoit; ill-treatment of, by colonists, **23**, 146; plans attack upon New England settlements (1676), **23**, 146; progress of war waged by, **23**, 146–148; death, **23**, 148.
Philip Andriscus, see Andriscus.
Philip, Don (d. 1765), son of Philip V, of Spain, and Elizabeth Farnese; overruns Savoy, **9**, 534, 535; receives sovereignty of Parma and Piacenza, **9**, 536, 537; **10**, 296 and note; reign of, 1748–1765, **9**, 536, 537.
Philip Égalité, duke of Orleans, see Orleans.
Philip William (d. 1618), prince of Orange, count of Buren, eldest son of William the Silent; birth, **13**, 501; student at Louvain, **13**, 411, 420; reverence of, for his father, **13**, 509; captivity in Spain, **13**, 420, 530; returns to Holland (1596), **13**, 530.
Philip, see Philippe.
Philiphaugh, place near Selkirk, Scotland; battle of (1645), **21**, 294.
Philippa (1312–1369), queen of Edward III; marriage, **13**, 334; intercedes with Edward for men of Calais, **18**, 466–467; death, **18**, 483.
Philippa (d. ca. 1303), daughter of Guy, count of Flanders; marriage negotiations with Edward and Philip the Fair, **18**, 414–415, 418; death, **18**, 419.
Philippa, daughter of Henry IV of England, queen of Eric VII, king of Denmark 1412–1438; defends Copenhagen, **16**, 206.
Philippa (fourteenth century), daughter of Lionel, duke of Clarence; marries Roger Mortimer, earl of March, **18**, 509.
Philippa of Lancaster (fourteenth century), queen of John I of Portugal; marriage, **10**, 454.
Philippe (thirteenth century), son of the emperor Baldwin II; pawned by father to secure debt, **7**, 300.
Philippe Égalité, duke of Orleans, see Orleans.
Philippeau, Pierre (1759–1794), French revolutionist; proposes investigation of deputies, **12**, 334; arrests corrupt generals, **12**, 335; arrest and execution, **12**, 336–338.
Philippi, city in Macedonia; battle of (42 B.C.), **5**, 622–624.
Philippics, The, a series of orations of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedon, **4**, 227–229, 235, 236, 473.
Philippicus or Bardanes, Byzantine emperor 711–713 A.D.; reign, **7**, 193–194.
Philippine Islands or Philippines, an archipelago lying between the China Sea and the Pacific Ocean; Magellan reaches, **10**, 487; João V, of Portugal, gives up to Spain, **10**, 521; ceded by Spain to the United States, **23**, 489; in rebellion against the United States, **23**, 489.
Philippists, religious sect, see Crypto-Calvinists.
Philippovitch, Joseph (1818–1889), Austrian soldier; invades Bosnia, **15**, 51.
Philippsburg, town in Germany; besieged by the imperialists (1676), **11**, 585; taken by Louis XIV (1688), **11**, 600; **20**, 407; captured by French (1734), **12**, 29, (1799), **17**, 436.
Philippus (fourth century B.C.), a Greek physician; cures Alexander the Great, **4**, 296.
Philippus (d. 325 B.C.), son of Machatas, satrap of India; serves under Alexander, **4**, 362; builds city in India, **4**, 366; death, **4**, 372.
Philippus, tetrarch of Ituræa and Trachonitis 4 B.C.–34 A.D., son of Herod the Great; territories allotted to, **6**, 139.
Philippus, L. Marcius, Roman consul 91 B.C.; agrarian law of, **5**, 402; strife with Drusus, **5**, 411, 412.
Philippus, L. Marcius, Roman consul 56 B.C.; opposes triumvirate, **5**, 508.
Philippus, Q. Marcius, Roman consul 169 B.C.; invades Macedonia, **5**, 303.
Philiscus (fourth century B.C.), Persian envoy to Greece, **4**, 180.
Philistines (Pelesheth, Zarephathites, Askalonians), an ancient people of Semitic origin, dwelling in Philistia; wars with Israel, **1**, 10–11, 72–83, 91–92, 107, 343–344; invade Syria, **1**, 169; **2**, 50, 64, 273; absorb Canaanites, **2**, 64; wars with Judah, **2**, 70, 75, 87, 110, 114; devastate Phœnicia, **2**, 273.

Phillip, Captain Arthur, governor of New South Wales 1788–1792; administration, **22**, 236.
Phillips, Lionel (1849–), South African financier and mine owner; chairman of Johannesburg reform committee (1895), **22**, 298; trial and condemnation of, **22**, 298.
Phillips, Wendell (1811–1884), American orator and abolitionist, **23**, 394.
Phillips, William (1731–1781), British soldier; sent against Maryland and Pennsylvania, **23**, 278.
Philo, Q. Publilius, Roman consul and dictator 339 B.C.; laws of, **5**, 185; war with Samnites (321 B.C.), **5**, 189, 190.
Philocharis, Tarentine orator; causes attack on Roman ships (282 B.C.), **4**, 584; **5**, 199.
Philocles, Athenian general; death of, after Ægospotami (405 B.C.), **3**, 639.
Philocles, Athenian general; in command at Munychia (324 B.C.), **4**, 418; exiled, **4**, 482.
Philocrates (fourth century B.C.), Athenian orator; envoy from Athens to Philip, **4**, 231–234.
Philocrates, Peace of, **4**, 237.
Philœtius, legendary slave of Ulysses; character, **3**, 96.
Philolaus (fifth century B.C.), Greek philosopher; law code of, **3**, 187; library of, **3**, 473.
Philometor, see Ptolemy VI.
Philopator, see Seleucus IV and Ptolemy IV.
Philopœmen (ca. 252–183 B.C.), Greek general; efforts in Achæan League against Romans, **4**, 529, 533; political theories, **4**, 534; killed by Romans, **4**, 535.
Philos, see Pepi I.
Philosophy: Chaldæan, **1**, 563–564; *The Evolution of Greek Philosophy* (an essay by Dr. Hermann Diels, **4**, xiii; Athens the centre of Greek philosophy, **3**, 506; Greek philosophy in Egypt and Phœnicia, **2**, 302–303; Greek philosophy borrowed by Romans, **5**, 24; Roman stoicism, **6**, 308–313; influence of stoicism on Christianity, **6**, 641; opposition of early Christians to the pagan philosophy, **6**, 630–631; union of Christianity and Greek philosophy, **6**, 633–634; early Christian speculation, **6**, 639; Arabian philosophy derived from the Greek, **8**, 20–21; its growth under the Abbassids in Persia, **24**, 490; its influence on mediæval scholasticism, **8**, 277–278; the times of Abelard, **11**, 45; influence of the crusades on scholasticism, **14**, 92; scholastic philosophy in Italy, **9**, 181, 185; the rise of mysticism, **14**, 92; Huss and the mediæval scholasticism, **8**, 635; rise of the rationalist philosophy in France, **11**, 404; Descartes, **11**, 637–639; Francis Bacon, **19**, 525–526; Spinoza, **13**, 591–592; Locke, **20**, 499–500; the materialistic philosophy of France in the eighteenth century, **12**, 117; German philosophy in the eighteenth century, **15**, 349 seq.; Kant, **15**, 351; Jacobi, **15**, 352; Fichte, **15**, 352; Hegel, **15**, 353; Schelling, **15**, 353; Schopenhauer, **15**, 353 seq.; for Hindu philosophy, see Religion (A), Brahmanism, Buddhism; for Chinese, see Confucius, Mencius, Lao-Tse.
Philotas (d. 330 B.C.), Macedonian soldier; commands cavalry under Alexander the Great, **4**, 279, 297; commands royal guard, **4**, 324, 342; accused of conspiracy, death, **4**, 342–344; ability of, **4**, 404.
Philoxenus (fourth century B.C.), Macedonian tax-collector in Asia Minor; efforts against Greece, **4**, 418–419.
Philpot, John, London alderman; captures sea-rovers (1378), **18**, 486.
Phinehas, son of Eli, the high priest; slain, **2**, 75.
Phintias, Greek tyrant of Agrigentum 278 B.C., **4**, 510.
Phintys, woman disciple of Pythagoras, **3**, 476.
Phips, William (1651–1695), colonial governor of Massachusetts, **23**, 171; expedition against Quebec, **23**, 163; expedition against Port Royal, **23**, 187; summoned to England, **22**, 177.
Phlegyæ, mythical Greek people, **3**, 105, 113.
Phliasians, Greek tribe, **3**, 371.
Phocæans, Ionian people of Phocæa, Asia Minor; rivals of Phœnicians, **2**, 309, 311; colonise Spain, **10**, 5.
Phocas, emperor of the East 602–610 A.D.; in rebellion against Maurice, **7**, 151; reign, **7**, 155.
Phocion (ca. 402–317 B.C.), Athenian soldier and statesman; at siege of Salamis in Cyprus, **2**, 292–293; at Naxos, **4**, 143; in Eubœa, **4**, 229; at siege of Byzantium, **4**, 238; commands fleet in Hellespont, **4**, 245; urges peace with Macedonia, **4**, 230, 266, 273, 410–412, 414, 463, 474; aids Harpalus, **4**, 418; defeats Macedonians near Marathon, **4**, 468; execution, **4**, 483–485.
Phocis, ancient state of central Greece; land and people, **3**, 28, 188; relations with Athens, **3**, 428–434, 580, 642; in Persian wars, **3**, 320–323, 328, 337–338, 359, 363; sacred wars (ca. 450 B.C.), **3**, 432; (357 B.C.), **4**, 227, 232; relations with Sparta, **3**, 426, 432, 524; **4**, 96, 108, 109, 141, 144, 155; in Amphictyonic League, **3**, 168; relations with Thebes, **4**, 96, 144, 158, 166, 172, 232; conquered by Macedonia, **4**, 227, 233, 240, 243, 271, 379; in Ætolian League, **4**, 518.
Phœbidas, Spartan general; in Olynthian War (383 B.C.), **4**, 130–131, 247.
Phœnicia, ancient maritime country of Syria; main treatment, **2**, 241–368; relations with Egypt, **1**, 129, 136, 138, 312–313; Semitic origin, **2**, 259; Sidon, the first city, **2**, 255; early maritime activity, **1**, 184, 379; **2**, 274; supremacy of Tyre, **2**, 279; as Persian satrapy, **2**, 289 seq., 593, 597, 608, 616, 626, 657;

4, 282; under Greeks, Romans, and Saracens, **2**, 300–307, 632; **4**, 305–311, 435, 443, 450, 564–565, 569; Carthage, colony of, **2**, 308–328; commerce and civilisation, **2**, 329–355; and invention of the alphabet, **2**, 347–348; in alliance with Israel, **2**, 53, 64, 91; commerce with India, **2**, 482, 521, 526; interests in Cyprus, **2**, 621; **4**, 106, 135; wars with Assyria, **1**, 390, 395, 407; **2**, 284 seq., 395; weights and measures, **2**, 433–434; art compared with Mycenean, **3**, 49–51; commerce and rivalry with Greece, **3**, 37, 83, 89, 198, 202–203, 262, 591; in Persian service against Greece, **3**, 270, 293–296, 304, 331, 346–348, 429, 620, 621; conquered by Alexander, **4**, 305–311; astronomy in navigation, **4**, 369; settlements in Spain, **10**, 3–4; settlements in Portugal, **10**, 427.

Phœnix, legendary ancestor of Phœnicians, **3**, 107.

Phœnix Park Murders, see Cavendish, Lord Frederic Charles.

Phormion (fifth century B.C.), Athenian general; besieges Potidæa (432 B.C.), **3**, 447; victory at Naupactus (430 B.C.), **3**, 561–564; escapes plague, **3**, 543; blockades Corinth, **3**, 544; death, **3**, 565.

Phormisius (fifth century B.C.), Athenian citizen; favours restricted franchise, **4**, 17–18.

Photius (d. 891 A.D.), patriarch of Constantinople 857–867 A.D., 877–886 A.D.; strife with Ignatius, **8**, 568; strife with Nicholas, **8**, 569; deposed by Basil, **8**, 570.

Phraates, Parthian kings, see Arsaces.

Phra Budhyot, king of Siam 1782–1809; reign, **24**, 516.

Phra Nangklau, king of Siam 1824–1851; reign, **24**, 516.

Phraortes I (Frawarti, Frawartish), king of Media 656–634 B.C.; subjugates Persia, **2**, 575, 581.

Phraortes II, king of Media; revolts against Darius (ca. 519 B.C.), **2**, 606; death, **2**, 607.

Phrixus, in Greek myth; secures Golden Fleece, **3**, 73.

Phrygia, country of Asia Minor, in ancient geography; main treatment, **2**, 413–414; subdued by Alexander (334 B.C.), **4**, 294, 380; Alexander visits capital of (Gordium), **4**, 295; Alexander cuts the Gordian knot, **4**, 296; ethnology, **2**, 414; **3**, 36, 64, 111, 112; language, **3**, 112; original home of Armenians, **2**, 632.

Phryne (fourth century B.C.), Athenian hetæra; portrait statue of, **3**, 485; liaison with Hyperides (ca. 345 B.C.), **4**, 234.

Phrynicus (d. 411 B.C.), Athenian general; attacks Miletus (412 B.C.), **3**, 619–620; perfidy toward Alcibiades, **3**, 622, 623; death, **3**, 628.

Phrynicus (fifth century B.C.), Athenian tragic poet; plays, **3**, 266, 500.

Phrynon (d. 606 B.C.), Athenian general; slain by Pittacus, **3**, 225.

Phthia (Ptia), daughter of Alexander of Epirus, wife of Demetrius II; cause of Ætolian War (ca. 230 B.C.), **4**, 462.

Phthia (fourth century B.C.), daughter of Menon, wife of Æacides, king of Epirus; mother of Pyrrhus, **4**, 503.

Phya, Greek woman; by personating Minerva reconciles people to return of Pisistratus (ca. 550 B.C.), **3**, 223.

Phyle, Attic citadel; battle (403 B.C.), **4**, 10–12.

Phyllidas, Theban patriot; conspires against Athenian magistrates (382 B.C.), **4**, 136–138.

Phyllis, Roman woman, nurse of Domitian and Julia; buries Domitian's body (96 A.D.), **6**, 261.

Phyong-yang, town in Korea; battle (Sept. 16th, 1894), **24**, 654; occupied by Japanese (Feb., 1904), **24**, 658.

Physcon, see Ptolemy VII.

Pia, Princess Maria, of Italy, daughter of Victor Emmanuel; marries Luiz I, of Portugal (June, 1862), **10**, 557.

Piacenza, Duchy of, see Parma and Piacenza.

Piacenza, town in Italy; captured by allies (1746), **14**, 288; see also Placentia.

Piagnoni, party of Savonarola in Florence, **9**, 422–424.

Piali Pacha, Turkish admiral; captures Christian fleet (May 14th, 1560), **24**, 355; at siege of Malta, **24**, 357, 358.

Piankhi (ca. 1000 B.C.), Theban high priest; deprived of royal power, **1**, 171.

Piankhi, king of Ethiopia, conquers Nile Valley (ca. 775 B.C.), **1**, 175.

Piankhi, regent over Egypt (728 B.C.), **1**, 176.

Piast, king of Poland; founds Polish dynasty (842 A.D.), **24**, 6–7.

Picard, Louis Joseph Ernest (1821–1877), French statesman; heads opposition, **13**, 135; in provisional government of Third Republic (1870), **13**, 162.

Picaroons, Flemish brigands; ravage Brabant and Flanders (ca. 1592), **13**, 528.

Piccinino, Jacopo, Italian soldier, son of Niccolo Piccinino; murdered by Ferdinand I, king of Naples (June 24th, 1465), **9**, 238.

Piccinino, Niccolo (1375–1444), Italian general in service of Filippo Maria Visconti; at battle of Casa al Secco (1427), **9**, 281; aids Lucca (1430), **9**, 285; defeats Carmagnola at Soncino, **9**, 257, 286; defeated by Sforza, **9**, 258.

Piccolomini, Æneas Sylvius, see Pius II.

Piccolomini, Alfonso (ca. 1550–1591), duke of Monte Marciano; commits acts of brigandage in papal states, **9**, 478.

Piccolomini, Ottavio (1599–1656), Austrian general; intrigues against Wallenstein, **14**, 363; plans to invade France, **14**, 369; battle of Breitenfeld (1642), **14**, 380.

Picenians or Picentines, tribe of ancient Italy; conquered by Romans (268 B.C.),

5, 210; in Social War against Rome, **5**, 412, 435.

Pichegru, Charles (1761–1804), French soldier; part in French Revolution, **12**, 358–359; assumes command of army of the Rhine, **12**, 366; defeats Clerfayt, **12**, 377; takes Ypres, Bruges, and Ostend, **12**, 380; drives duke of York back to the sea, **12**, 383; conquers Holland, **12**, 383–386; **14**, 19, 509; returns to Paris, **12**, 393; turns traitor, **12**, 408; at head of royalists, **12**, 445–446; in conspiracy against Napoleon, **12**, 533–535; strangled in prison, **12**, 535.

Pickering, Timothy (1745–1829), American soldier and statesman; opposes President Adams' French policy (1799), **23**, 315.

Pickering, Sir William (1516–1575), suitor of Queen Elizabeth (1560), **19**, 296.

Pickett, George Edward (1825–1875), American soldier; leads charge of Confederate troops at battle of Gettysburg, **23**, 439; surrender of, **23**, 450.

Pickett's charge, see Gettysburg, battle of.

Picquart, Colonel J. C. A., French soldier; defends Dreyfus (1895), **13**, 196.

Picquigny, town in France; Treaty of, between France and England (1475), **18**, 601.

Picton, Sir Thomas (1758–1815), British soldier; at Badajoz (1812), **10**, 364; at battle of Waterloo (1815), **12**, 627, 628; death, **12**, 629.

Pictor, Fabius, see Fabius Pictor.

Picts or Cruithne, a race of people who formerly inhabited a part of Scotland; origin, **18**, 25; **21**, 6; invade Roman provinces in Britain, **18**, 26; overrun Britain, **18**, 28, 32; defeated by Egfrith, **18**, 55; defeat Northumbrians, **18**, 56.

Picus Cærianus (d. 218 A.D.), Roman governor of Arabia; killed by Elagabalus, **6**, 396.

Piedmont, a government in the northwestern part of Italy; made a duchy, **9**, 503; under Louis XIV, **9**, 506–508; conquest by Napoleon Bonaparte, **9**, 550; **12**, 425; allies expel French, **9**, 559; second conquest by Napoleon, **9**, 564; insurrection of constitutionalists in, **9**, 584; constitution granted to, **9**, 592; in War of Italian Independence, **9**, 604–606; **13**, 135; **14**, 643; **15**, 15.

Pieng-an or Ping Yang, city in Korea; battle of (1894), **24**, 558; Japanese at (1904), **17**, 623.

Pierce, Franklin (1804–1869), 14th president of the United States; elected president, **23**, 389; administration, **23**, 390–401, repeal of Missouri Compromise, **23**, 391; attitude towards Kansas-Nebraska Bill, **23**, 392; the Gadsden Purchase, **23**, 392.

Pierce, John (seventeenth century), English colonial proprietor; attempts to plant rival colony at Plymouth, **22**, 633.

Pierola, Nicholas de (1839–), Peruvian politician; assumes dictatorial powers (1879), **23**, 607; in war with Chili, **23**, 607; presidency of (1895–1899), **23**, 609.

Pierpont, Francis H. (1814–1899), American political leader; elected provisional governor of West Virginia (1861), **23**, 420; government recognised in Virginia, **23**, 461.

Pierre, Isambert de la, Augustine monk; devotion to Joan of Arc (1431), **11**, 218.

Pietrasanta, town in Italy; siege of (1484), **9**, 383.

Pietro Bey, see Mauromichales.

Pietro Nicco d'Andorno, see Andorno.

Pigot, Lord (d. 1777), administration at Madras, **22**, 90; confinement and death, **22**, 91.

Pigott, Richard (ca. 1828–1889), Irish forger and adventurer; exposed by *London Times*, **21**, 649; flight and suicide, **21**, 649.

Pilate, Pontius (Latin Pontius Pilatus), Roman procurator of Judea 26–36 A.D.; offends the Jews (33 A.D.), **2**, 168; **6**, 140; condemns Jesus of Nazareth to death (33 A.D.), **2**, 169.

Pilgrimage of Grace, insurrection (1536) in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, **19**, 178–179.

Pilgrimages, see Crusades.

Pilgrim Fathers, the founders of Plymouth colony (1620), **19**, 490; see also Pilgrims.

Pilgrims, religious organisation in England; formation of church of (1592), **22**, 616; persecuted in England, **22**, 618; emigrate to Holland (1608), **22**, 619; life in Holland, **22**, 621; plan to settle in America, **22**, 622; make compact with merchants and receive overtures from Dutch, **22**, 624; voyage to America, **22**, 625; landing at Plymouth (1620), **22**, 626; make compact and explore country about Plymouth, **22**, 628; conclude treaty with Massasoit, **22**, 631; privations, **22**, 633; growth and government of colony, **22**, 634 seq.; dealings with New Netherlands, **23**, 6.

Pillersdorf, Austrian statesman; minister of interior (1848), **14**, 630.

Pillnitz, Declaration of, a convention between Emperor Leopold II and Frederick William of Prussia against French Revolution (1791), **12**, 245; **14**, 503; **15**, 269.

Pillow, Gideon Johnson (1806–1878), American soldier; commands Confederate army at battle of Belmont (1861), **23**, 425; escapes from Fort Donelson, **23**, 426.

Pilsen, city in Bohemia; Wallenstein makes compact with army leaders at (1634), **14**, 363.

Piltown, town in Ireland; battle of (1462), **21**, 392.

Pilumnus, Roman rustic deity; invoked at weddings, **6**, 350.

Pinches, Theophilus Goldridge (1856–), English orientalist; translator of Babylonian version of the creation, **2**, 219.

Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth (1746–1825), American statesman; in Constitutional Convention (1787), **23**, 291; envoy of United States to France, **23**, 306, 313.
Pinckney, Thomas (1750–1828), American statesman; Federal candidate for vice-president (1800), **23**, 316; envoy of United States to Spain, **23**, 303.
Pindar (522–443 B.C.), Greek poet; dithyrambic victories of, **3**, 496; honoured by Hiero, **3**, 592; Thebes punishes, Athens rewards, **3**, 495; Alexander's tribute to memory of, **4**, 272.
Pindarus, Roman freedman; connection with death of Cassius (42 B.C.), **5**, 623.
Pindharis or Pindaries, bands of freebooters in Malwa, India; destruction of (1814–1818), **22**, 126, 127.
Pineda, Alonzo Alvarez de, Spanish explorer, **22**, 452, 453; connection with discovery of Mississippi (1519), **22**, 452, 474 note.
Pineres, Regente, Spanish viceroy of New Granada (1781), **23**, 577.
Pinerolo or Pignerol, town in Italy; siege of (1630), **11**, 461.
Ping Yang, see Pieng-an.
Pinjamakha, Hindu king, **2**, 479.
Pinkie or Pinkey, town near Edinburgh; Scotch defeated at battle of (1547), **19**, 220; **21**, 244; see also Prestonpans.
Pinkney, William (1764–1842), American statesman and diplomat; mission to England (1806), **23**, 321–322, 326.
Pinotenus, Athenian naval commander; in expedition to Peloponnesus (375 B.C.), **4**, 143.
Pinta, La, ship of Columbus, **22**, 428 seq.
Pinto, Anibal (1824–1884), president of Chili (1876), **23**, 611.
Pinto, Francisco Antonio (1785–1858); president of Chili (1826 and 1829), **23**, 610.
Pinzon, Ariez (Arias), nephew of Alonzo and Vicente Pinzon; expedition to South America (1498), **22**, 467; **23**, 652.
Pinzon, Francisco Martin, Spanish sailor, brother of Martin Alonzo and Vicente Yañez Pinzon; pilot of the *Pinta*, **22**, 428.
Pinzon, Martin Alonzo (1441–1493), Spanish navigator; supports projects of Columbus, **22**, 426, 442; aids Columbus, **22**, 427, 442; in command of *Pinta*, **22**, 428, 429; deserts Columbus, **22**, 439; Columbus rejoins, **22**, 440; arrives at Palos, **22**, 441; humiliation and death, **22**, 442; characterisation, **22**, 442; descendants ennobled by Charles V, **22**, 442.
Pinzon, Vicente Yañez (1460–1524), Spanish navigator, brother of Martin Alonzo Pinzon; in command of the *Niña*, **22**, 428; discoveries in South and Central America, **22**, 467, 468; **23**, 652; descendants ennobled, **22**, 442.
Piombo, Fra Sebastiano del (1485–1547), Venetian painter, **9**, 400.
Pipa (third century), wife of Emperor Gallienus, **6**, 416.
Piper, Carl, Count (d. 1716), minister of Charles XII of Sweden; at battle of Narva, **16**, 375; at battle of Pultowa, **16**, 387.
Piracy and Buccaneering; Pompey subdues the Cilician pirates (67 B.C.), **5**, 464–467; buccaneers in the West Indies (seventeenth century), **23**, 56; action against buccaneers in the Carolinas, **23**, 57; the exploits of Captain Kidd, **23**, 165, 165 note; extinction of piracy in North American waters (eighteenth century), **23**, 195; Barbary pirates, **19**, 507; **24**, 482.
Piri Reis, Turkish admiral; in Asiatic seas (1551), **24**, 346; literary works, **24**, 354.
Pirkheimer, Willibald (1470–1530), German general; in war of Switzerland with Maximilian I, **14**, 241 seq.
Pir Muhammed, grandson of Timur; appointed Timur's successor (1405), **24**, 302.
Pirna, town in Saxony; siege of (1756), **15**, 190.
Pisa, province, and capital of province, in Tuscany, Italy; early history of, **9**, 23, 35, 115; in wars of the crusades, **8**, 394, 396; **9**, 36; Genoese destroy harbour of (1096), **8**, 471; leaning tower of, built (1118), **8**, 476; wars of, with Florence, **9**, 118, 159, 288, 421, 426, 430; wars of, with Lucca, **9**, 41, 118, 159, 263; aids Naples against Sicily (1118), **8**, 77; strife of nobles and people in (thirteenth century), **9**, 261; defeated by Genoa near Meloria (1284), **9**, 116, 262; loses Sardinia (1327), **9**, 150, 263; in Ghibelline and Guelf strife, **9**, 94, 136, 149, 152, 244; subject to the Visconti, **9**, 246, 254, 256; Charles VIII of France liberates (1494), **9**, 414.
Pisa, Council of (1409), summoned to settle schism in church, **8**, 631, 634.
Pisander, Athenian politician; appointed commissioner (415 B.C.), **3**, 598; conspires against democracy (412–411 B.C.), **3**, 621–629.
Pisander (d. 394 B.C.), Spartan; appointed admiral, **4**, 95; loses battle of Cnidus, **4**, 107.
Pisani, Nicholas, Venetian admiral; naval exploits (1352–1354), **9**, 266–267.
Pisani, Vittore (d. 1380), Venetian admiral; naval exploits, **9**, 267–268.
Pisatæ, Greek tribe; allied with Messenians (648 B.C.), **3**, 150, 151.
Pisidians, people of Asia Minor; account of, **2**, 386; dealings with Persia, **2**, 292, 620, 622; submit to Alexander, **4**, 293–294; **2**, 416; accept Roman dominion, **2**, 386; characteristics, **2**, 416–417.
Pisiris, Hittite prince; revolts from Assyria (717 B.C.), **1**, 398.
Pisistratidæ, Athenian family; expelled (510 B.C.), **3**, 235; relations with Sparta, **3**, 235; urge Persian invasion, **3**, 268, 286; accompany Xerxes' army (480 B.C.), **3**, 339.
Pisistratus (ca. 605–527 B.C.), tyrant of Athens; stirs revolt of people, **3**, 207,

219, 220; achieves sovereignty (570 B.C.), **3**, 222–224; foreign policy, **3**, 225; benevolent rule, **3**, 226; character, **3**, 202, 219.
Piso, Athenian; becomes one of "The Thirty Tyrants" (404 B.C.); oppresses citizens, **4**, 2 seq.
Piso Cæsonius, Lucius Calpurnius, consul 58 B.C.; becomes father-in-law of Cæsar, **5**, 503, 577.
Piso, Caius Calpurnius (d. 65 A.D.), leader in conspiracy against Nero, **6**, 202–203.
Piso, Cneius Calpurnius (d. ca. 66 B.C.); joins Catiline's conspiracy, **5**, 481.
Piso, Cneius Calpurnius (d. 19 A.D.), governor of Syria; accused of poisoning Germanicus, **6**, 136, 137.
Piso, Lucius, consul 58 B.C.; plunders Greece, **4**, 547.
Piso, Lucius Calpurnius, Roman consul 148 B.C.; commands against Carthaginians, **5**, 308.
Piso Frugi, Caius Calpurnius (d. ca. 57 B.C.), son-in-law of Cicero; accused by Vettius, **5**, 503.
Piso Frugi, Lucius Calpurnius, consul 133 B.C.; conquers slaves in Sicily, **5**, 324, 365.
Piso Licinianus, Lucius Calpurnius (d. 69 A.D.); becomes co-regent of Galba, **6**, 226.
Piso, Lucius Calpurnius (d. ca. 260 A.D.); proclaimed emperor in Thessaly, **6**, 419.
Pisselen, Anna de, see Étampes.
Pissuthnes, Persian satrap of Lydia; revolt (418 B.C.), **2**, 562, 618, 619.
Pistes, Edict of, provides for census of men bound to military duty (863 A.D.), **11**, 6.
Pistoia or Pistoria, town in Italy; Catiline defeated at (62 B.C.), **5**, 491; stronghold of nobles, **9**, 119; feud of the Neri and Bianchi in (1300), **9**, 120; taken by Castruccio (1325), **9**, 137; captured by Florentines (1328), **9**, 151–152; invested by Castruccio, **9**, 152.
Pitcairn, John (ca. 1740–1775), British officer; in battle of Lexington, **23**, 241.
Pithon (d. 316 B.C.), son of Crateas; attends council of Alexander's generals (323 B.C.), **4**, 392, 423, 424; guardian of Alexander's sons, **4**, 564; suppresses revolt in Khorasan, **4**, 431, 432; deserts Perdiccas in Egypt, **4**, 563.
Pitigliano, Niccolo Orsini, Count of (1442–1510), Italian general; commands Venetian army, **9**, 432.
Pitris, in Hindu belief, the spirits of the departed; discussion of, **2**, 530, 533.
Pitt, John (1756–1835), 2nd earl of Chatham, English soldier; in expedition against Walcheren, **12**, 576; in Canada, **23**, 244.
Pitt, William (1708–1778), 1st earl of Chatham; English Whig statesman and orator; main treatment of, **20**, 567–632; rise of, **20**, 567–568; marriage of, **20**, 575; in the Newcastle ministry, **20**, 575; eloquence of, **20**, 578; as minister of war (1756), **20**, 583–585; relation of, to French and Indian Wars in America (1758), **23**, 214; aids Frederick of Prussia, **15**, 204; **20**, 584; administration of, as prime minister, **20**, 587; resignation of (1761), **20**, 597; opposes peace with France (1763), **20**, 600; asked to form ministry (1765), **20**, 604, 605; declines to take office, **20**, 605; opposes Stamp Act (1766), **20**, 606–608; in Grafton ministry (1766), **20**, 609; created earl of Chatham (1766), **20**, 608; forms new ministry (1766), **20**, 609; favours cause of the American colonies, **20**, 621, 623, 630; **23**, 240; relations of, with South America, **23**, 598; last speech and death of, **20**, 630–632; characterisation of, **20**, 632.
Pitt, William (1759–1806), English Whig statesman, son of William Pitt, first earl of Chatham; assists in attack on North ministry (1782), **20**, 638; becomes chancellor of the exchequer (1782), **20**, 638; conflict with Fox, **20**, 640; resigns office (1783), **20**, 641; proposes parliamentary reform, **20**, 641, 645; opposes Fox's India Bill, **20**, 442; appointed prime minister (1783), **20**, 643; great struggle in parliament against coalition, **20**, 643–644; financial measures of, **20**, 644–647; India Bill of, passed (1784), **20**, 645; establishes the sinking fund, **20**, 646; consolidates system of taxation, **20**, 647; position in regard to the regency, **20**, 647–648; at height of power, **20**, 649; opposes Fox's motion for abolition of religious tests (1790), **20**, 651; policy of, **21**, 452; calls out militia (1792), **21**, 453; dismisses the French ambassador (1793), **21**, 454; the directing spirit of the coalition against France (1793), **12**, 363; resignation of (1801), **21**, 460; recalled to office (1804), **21**, 465; death of, **21**, 470; speech on Canada, **22**, 330.
Pittacus (652–569 B.C.), one of Seven Wise Men of Greece; replies to Crœsus, **2**, 449; made dictator of Mytilene (ca. 612 B.C.), **3**, 177; slays Phrynon, **3**, 225.
Pittheus, son of Pelops and king of Trœzen; appealed to by Ægeus, **3**, 157.
Pitti, Lucas, wealthy Florentine; made gonfalonier (1458), **9**, 358; ambition and rule, **9**, 361–362.
Pittsburg, city of United States; formerly Fort Pitt, **23**, 216.
Pittsburg Landing, see Shiloh.
Pius II (Æneas Sylvius Piccolomini) (1405–1464), pope 1458–1464; on state of Europe in 1453; policy as pope, **7**, 358; preaches against Turks, **8**, 641; his inconsistency, **8**, 643; his account of coronation of Emperor Frederick III, **14**, 218–220.
Pius IV (Giovanni Angelo de' Medici) (1499–1565), pope 1559–1565; his peaceful policy, **9**, 471–472.
Pius V (Michele Ghisleri) (1504–1572), pope 1566–1572; strengthens church, **9**, 472–473; creates Cosmo de' Medici, grand duke of Tuscany, **9**, 477; entrusts to the

Plantas management of church lands in the Valtellina, **16**, 643.
Pius VI (Giovanni Angelo, Count Braschi) (1717–1799), pope 1775–1799; character and policy, **9**, 539–540; remonstrates against reforms of Joseph II, **9**, 544; requests armistice, **12**, 431; relations with Napoleon, **9**, 551, 552; **12**, 440; promises to help emperor, **12**, 438; imprisonment and death, **9**, 556; **12**, 458–459.
Pius VII (Cardinal Chiaramonti) (1742–1823), pope 1800–1823; conciliatory policy, **12**, 510; elected, assumes government of Tiberine Republic, **9**, 564; consecrates Napoleon emperor, **12**, 538; refuses to recognise Joseph as king of Naples, **12**, 575; rupture with Napoleon and imprisonment at Savona, **12**, 575; **9**, 571; conclusion of concordat, **9**, 576; **12**, 601.
Pius VIII (Francesco Saverio) (1761–1830), pope 1829–1830; administration, **9**, 585.
Pius IX (Count of Mastai-Feretti) (1792–1878), pope 1846–1878; election, **9**, 591; agrees to constitution, **9**, 594; relations with Austria, **14**, 602–603; revolt against, **9**, 595–597; returns to Rome, **9**, 598; resists unification, **9**, 607; publishes reactionary *Encyclical* and *Syllabus*, **9**, 613–614; infallibility proclaimed, **9**, 621; surrenders Rome, **9**, 622; retires to Vatican, **9**, 623; contest with Prince Auersperg, **15**, 47; death and estimate, **9**, 627, 629.
Pius X (Cardinal Sarto), election to papacy (1903), **9**, 634; **8**, 518.
Piyadasi, see Asoka.
Pizarro, Ferdinand (ca. 1479–1578), Spanish soldier, brother of Francis Pizarro; sent to Atahualpa, **23**, 544–545; defeats Almagro and sends officers on new expedition, **23**, 550; goes to Spain and is imprisoned there, **23**, 551.
Pizarro, Francisco (ca. 1471–1541), Spanish soldier; adventures with Balboa, **22**, 471; plans conquest of Peru, **23**, 540; discoveries and accounts of discovered country, **23**, 540–541; invades and plunders country and plants first colony, **23**, 542; march into interior, **23** 543–545; capture of Inca by treachery, **23**, 545–547; gets immense quantity of gold and executes Atahualpa, **23**, 547–548; founds Lima, **23**, 548; relieves Lima and sends help to besieged Cuzco, **23**, 549; conflict with Almagro, **23**, 549–550; divides territories of Almagro among conquerors, **23**, 551–552; accused at court by Almagro's officers, **23**, 550–551; takes away command in Quito from Benalcazer and gives it to Gonzalo, **23**, 552; conspired against by Almagrians and assassinated, **23**, 554–558; buried, **23**, 558; estimate by Prescott, **23**, 558–559.
Pizarro, Gonzalo (ca. 1505–1548), Spanish soldier and half-brother of Francisco Pizarro; his expedition to Peru, **23**, 552–553; deserted by Orellana, **23**, 554; leads uprising against Nuñez Vela, **23**, 559; defeats Vela and becomes captain-general of Peru, **23**, 560; marches against Gasca, **23**, 560; deserted by troops and beheaded by Gasca, **23**, 560–561.
Placentia or Piacenza, city in Italy; battle of (1746), **12**, 42; council of (1095 A.D.), **8**, 332.
Placidia (ca. 388–451 A.D.), Roman princess, daughter of Theodosius; weds Atawulf, **6**, 565; **10**, 15; ill-treated by Sigeric, **6**, 570; marriage to Constantius and flight to Constantinople, **6**, 572, 573; regency, **6**, 575–580; dismisses Honoria, **6**, 584.
Plagues and Pestilences:
Athens (430 B.C.), described by Thucydides, **3**, 539–543, 575.
British India: bubonic plague (1896–1897), **22**, 218.
Denmark: black death (fourteenth century), **16**, 186.
Egypt: during Ata's reign (first dynasty), **1**, 91.
England: black death (1333), **18**, 467; (ca. 1348), **18**, 467–469; great plague of 1665–1666, **20**, 248–253; cholera epidemic (1832), **21**, 565.
France: black death (ca. 1348), **11**, 121.
Germany: black death (1348), **14**, 180.
Greenland: black death (fourteenth century), **16**, 48.
Italy: black death (ca. 1348), **9**, 223; black death in Florence, **9**, 171–177.
North America: among Indians (1619), **22**, 613.
Palestine: time of King David, **2**, 92; time of Sennacherib (seventh century B.C.), **1**, 405, 410; **2**, 116.
Rome: (ca. 365 B.C.), **5**, 173; (275 B.C.), **5**, 208; (169 A.D.), **6**, 296; (189 A.D.), **6**, 380.
Russia: (1771), **17**, 382; cholera epidemic of 1830, **17**, 548–550.
Sicily: (407 B.C.), **4**, 202, 203, 204.
Turkey: (1771), **17**, 382.
Plain, The, the moderate party, which occupied the floor or pit, in the legislature of the French Revolution, **12**, 281, 285 seq.
Plains of Abraham, battle of the (1759), **23**, 217–222.
Plancius, Cneius, Roman quæstor of Macedonia (58 B.C.); kindness to Cicero, **5**, 505.
Plancus, Lucius Munatius, Roman consul 42 B.C.; designated for consulship by Cæsar, **5**, 578; commands in Gaul, **5**, 616; joins senatorial party, **5**, 617.
Plancus Bursa, Titus Munatius, Roman tribune of the plebs (52 B.C.); supports Pompey, **5**, 512; accused and condemned for burning senate house, **5**, 514.
Plan of Iguala, name applied to proclamation of Iturbide (1821), intended to conciliate the Spanish and National parties in Mexico, **23**, 623.
Plantagenet, House of, or House of Anjou, line of kings of England 1154–1399; for list of kings, see under England.

Plantagenet, Edward, earl of Warwick, see Warwick.
Plantagenet, George, duke of Clarence, see Clarence.
Plantagenet, John, duke of Bedford, see Bedford.
Plantagenet, Lionel, duke of Clarence, see Clarence.
Plantagenet, Margaret, see Salisbury, Countess of.
Plantagenet, Richard (1209–1272), earl of Cornwall, younger brother of Henry III of England; leads military expedition into France, **18**, 370; leads seventh crusade, **8**, 432–433; obtains money for eighth crusade, **8**, 435; elected emperor of Germany (1257), **14**, 127–128; **18**, 375–376; return to England, **18**, 378–379; at battle of Lewes, **18**, 381.
Plassey or Plassi, place in India; battle (1757), **22**, 59–61.
Plata, Rio de la, see Rio de la Plata.
Plata, Salvador, Spanish-American revolutionist; leads insurrection in New Granada (1781), **23**, 577.
Platæa or Platææ, in ancient geography city in Bœotia, Greece; battle (479 B.C.), **3**, 362–373; attacked by Thebans (431 B.C.), **3**, 522–523; siege (429–427 B.C.), **3**, 554–560; destroyed by Thebes (ca. 372 B.C.), **4**, 150.
Platen, Peter John Bernard, Count (1766–1830), governor-general of Norway, **16**, 475 seq.
Plato, originally Aristocles (429 or 427–347 B.C.), Greek philosopher; main treatment, **4**, 598–602, 609–612; in Egypt, **1**, 622; leaves Athens, **4**, 48; condemns Peace of Antalcidas, **4**, 127; sold as slave by Dionysius, **4**, 205; instructs Dionysius the Younger of Sicily, **4**, 205; advises Perdiccas III, **4**, 215; establishes school in the Academy, **4**, 223; *Apologia* of, **3**, 460; *De Republica* and *De Legibus* of, **4**, 47.
Platof, Platov or Platow, Matvei Ivanovitch, Count (1751–1818), Russian general; harasses French army, **12**, 593, 596.
Platt, Thomas Collier (1833–), American politician; United States senator (1881), resigns, **23**, 479.
Platte country, in American history name given to territory now comprising approximately states of Kansas and Nebraska; bill for organisation of (1854), **23**, 391.
Plattsburg, city in New York, U. S. A.; battle (1814), **23**, 334.
Plautianus, Lucius (or Caius) Fulvius (d. 203 A.D.), Roman prætorian prefect; influence, **6**, 388–389; death, **6**, 389.
Plautilla, Fulvia (d. 211 A.D.), daughter of Plautianus; marriage, **6**, 388–389; banishment and death, **6**, 389.
Plautius Proculus, Caius, see Proculus.
Plautus or Plautus Asinius, Titus Maccius (254–184 B.C.), Roman comic poet, **5**, 358.
Plaza, Leonidas, Spanish-American soldier and statesman; elected president of Ecuador (1901), **23**, 615.
Plebeians, the common people of Rome; Ancus Marcius increases number by Latin captives, **5**, 79; Servius Tullius divides conquered lands among commons, **5**, 82; divided into tribes and classes, **5**, 82; Lucius Tarquinius the Tyrant takes away privileges of, **5**, 84; condition at beginning of republic, **5**, 123–129; Canuleian law legalises marriage with patricians (445 B.C.), **5**, 140–141; condition at beginning of fourth century B.C., **5**, 169–170; Licinian Rogations provide for a plebeian consul, **5**, 170–172; summary of struggle with patricians, **5**, 638–640.
Plectrudis, wife of Pepin of Heristal; supports claims of Theudwald against Charles Martel (714 A.D.), **7**, 487–489.
Plehve, Viatscheshav Constantinovitch von (d. 1904), Russian minister of interior; assassinated, **17**, 625.
Pleisse, river in Saxony; battle of the (1813), **15**, 317.
Pleisswitz, Treaty of, armistice concluded with Napoleon by the Russians and Prussians (1813), **17**, 484.
Pleminius, Quintius (d. 204 B.C.), Roman proprætor in Bruttium (205 B.C.); cruelty in Locri, **5**, 283.
Pleskov, see Pskov.
Plessis, Armand de, see Richelieu.
Plessis-les-Tours, ruined castle near Tours, France; treaty concluded at (1581), **13**, 490.
Plesthiev, Michel, Russian envoy to Turkey (1512), **24**, 337.
Plettenberg, Walter or Gautier of (ca. 1500), grand master of Livonia; ally of Alexander of Lithuania against Ivan the Great, **17**, 180.
Pleurias, king of Illyria (fourth century B.C.); in battle with Philip of Macedon (337 B.C.), **4**, 250.
Plevna, town in Bulgaria; siege (1877), **17**, 603; **21**, 640; **24**, 152.
Pliny the Elder (Caius Plinius Secundus) (23–79 A.D.), Roman naturalist; death, **6**, 251, 253.
Pliny the Younger (Caius Plinius Cæcilius Secundus) (62–113 A.D.), Roman author; chosen friend of Trajan, **6**, 269; correspondence with Trajan, **6**, 276–277; treatment of dependents, **6**, 364.
Plistoanax, king of Sparta 458–408 B.C.; invades Attica, **3**, 434; banished from Sparta, **3**, 434; recalled, **3**, 582.
Ploërmel, town in France; battle (1352), **11**, 126.
Plotina, Pompeia, wife of Emperor Trajan; virtues of, **6**, 268; conceals death of Trajan, **6**, 280.
Plots and Conspiracies:
Amboise conspiracy of 1560, **11**, 353–354.
Babington conspiracy (1586), **19**, 361–363.
Barclay-Fenwick plot (1696), **20**, 453–504.
Bedmar's conspiracy (1618), **9**, 516–517.

Burr's conspiracy (1806), **23**, 319–320.
Catiline's conspiracy (64 B.C.), **5**, 481–493.
Cato-Street conspiracy (1820), **21**, 512–514.
Cinq-Mars' conspiracy (1641–1642), **11**, 478–480.
Conway cabal (1777), **23**, 266–267.
Fieschi's plot (1835), **13**, 63.
Fiesco conspiracy (1547), **9**, 464.
Gowrie conspiracy (1600), **21**, 286–288.
Gunpowder plot: Guy Fawkes (1605), **19**, 477–481.
Hentzi conspiracy (1743–1749), **17**, 1–3.
Hermolaus conspiracy (327 B.C.), **4**, 353–354.
Orsini conspiracy (1858), **13**, 132–133; **21**, 620.
Pausanias conspiracy (ca. 470 B.C.), **3**, 391–393.
Pazzi conspiracy (1478), **9**, 365–370.
Pichegru's plot (1803), **12**, 533–534.
Pontiac's conspiracy (1763), **23**, 223–225.
Popish plot (1678), **20**, 287–291.
Rudolfi plot (1571), **19**, 346.
Rye House plot (1683), **20**, 303–304.
Scrope conspiracy (1415), **18**, 530.
Syndercomb's plot (1657), **20**, 166.
Throcmorton plot (1584), **19**, 359.

Plowden, Sir Edmund, nominal governor of New Albion (1634); visits New Amsterdam (1643), **23**, 12.

Plunkett, William Conyngham, Lord (1764–1854), Irish orator; upholds Catholic emancipation, **21**, 521.

Plymouth Colony, first settlement in Massachusetts, United States; settlement begun (1620), **22**, 630; relations with Indians, **22**, 630–632; destitution, **22**, 633; receives second patent (1630), **22**, 634; assumes prerogatives of government, **22**, 634–635; becomes member of United Colonies of New England (1643), **23**, 114; united with colony of Massachusett's Bay (1691), **23**, 170; see also Pilgrims and Puritans.

Plymouth Company, a company formed of Plymouth and Bristol merchants (1606), also called North Virginia Company; charter, **22**, 568, 610; history, **22**, 609–611; resigns charter, **23**, 111.

Plymouth Rock or Forefather's Rock, a rock at Plymouth, Massachusetts, United States; history, **22**, 629.

Pnytagoras (d. 374 B.C.), king of Salamis in Cyprus; wars with the Persians, **2**, 294; **4**, 133–134.

Po, river in Italy; Venetian fleet of, defeats Milanese, **9**, 281; Sforza defeats Carmagnola in naval battle, **9**, 286; scene of Venetian defeat, **9**, 382.

Pobiedonostrev, Constantine Petrowitch (b. 1827), Russian jurist and statesman; encourages autocracy in Alexander III, **17**, 613.

Pocahontas (d. 1617), American Indian woman; saves life of John Smith, **22**, 573; story of, examined, **22**, 574, 580; marriage, **22**, 579; in England, **22**, 581; death, **22**, 580 note, 581.

Pocock, Sir George (1706–1792) English admiral (eighteenth century); takes Havana, **20**, 600.

Podbusk, Henning, regent of Denmark (1370); treats with Hanseatic League, **16**, 185.

Podesta, name given to the chief magistrate in certain Italian cities; office, instituted in Florence, **9**, 43; Frederick Barbarossa establishes office of, in Milan, **9**, 49; replace consuls in Pisa and Genoa, **9**, 261.

Podewils, Count Henry von (1695–1760), Prussian statesman; as minister of Frederick the Great, **15**, 175, 176.

Podiebrad, George Boczko von (1420–1471), king of Bohemia; war with Matthias I of Hungary, **14**, 221.

Podolia, a government of southwestern Russia; Casimir III of Poland subdues, **24**, 36; victories of John Sobieski in, **24**, 59; Muhammed IV of Turkey invades, **24**, 59; Russia occupies (1793), **24**, 89.

Poelgeest, Aleida van (fourteenth century), mistress of Albert of Austria, governor of the Netherlands; murdered, **13**, 340.

Pœnians, tribe of Macedonia, **3**, 81.

Pœtelius, see **Libo.**

Poetry:
Arabian, **8**, 8–9.
Babylonian and Assyrian, **1**, 520–533.
Chinese, **24**, 540.
Dutch, **13**, 593–598.
Egyptian, **1**, 147–150.
English (Anglo-Saxon), **18**, 164–167; (Chaucer), **18**, 496–497; (Elizabethan age), **19**, 462–468, 523–524; (at outbreak of Civil War), **20**, 4; (period of Restoration), **20**, 349–351.
French: (age of Louis XIV), **11**, 635, 640, 643–647; **12**, 112; **20**, 349.
German: (early), encouraged by Charlemagne, **7**, 549–550; (eighteenth century), **15**, 333–358.
Greek (Homeric), **3**, 84, 91, 98, 171, 229; **4**, 593; (Solon), **3**, 209–210, 220; **4**, 588–590; (time of Pisistratus), **3**, 229; (dramatic), **2**, 225; **3**, 497–507; (lyric), **3**, 492–497; (Spartan), **3**, 137, 141.
Hebrew, **2**, 213–226.
Icelandic, **16**, 129–132.
Irish (bards), **21**, 344.
Italian (Dante, Petrarch, Boccaccio), **9**, 178–181, 186–203; (Lorenzo de' Medici), **9**, 392; (Ariosto), **9**, 405; (Tasso), **9**, 483.
Latin (early), **5**, 358; (Virgil, Horace, etc.), **5**, 645–651; **6**, 101–106.
Persian, **24**, 491–493.
Portuguese, **10**, 560.
Russian, **17**, 89, 516–517.
Scandinavian, **16**, 77–79, 484.
Scottish ("Sir Tristrem," etc.), **21**, 59, 126; ("The Bruce"), **21**, 127; (James I, Dunbar, Henry the Minstrel, etc.), **21**, 170–171, 222–223; (Sir William Drummond), **21**, 289; (Burns, Scott), **21**, 327.
Spanish, **10**, 128.
Turkish, **24**, 305–306, 354, 363–364, see also Drama and Literature.

Poggibonzi, town in Italy; Florentines routed at, by papal forces (1479), **9**, 373.

Pogonatus, see **Constantine IV.**

Point St. Ignace, former Jesuit outpost in the northern part of the United States; Marquette builds chapel at, **23**, 73.

Pointis, Jean Bernhard Louis Desjean, Baron of (1645–1707), French naval officer; takes Cartagena, New Granada, **11**, 608.

Poischwitz, village in Prussian Silesia; armistice of (1813), **12**, 603.

Poisson, see **Pompadour.**

Poitiers, city in France; Clovis defeats Alaric near (507 A.D.), **10**, 18; Charles Martel defeats Saracens near (also known as the battle of Tours) (732 A.D.), **7**, 496; **8**, 199; **10**, 37; university founded at, **11**, 220; victory of the English near (1356), **11**, 130–132; **13**, 351; **18**, 473–475.

Poitiers, Diana of, see **Diana of Poitiers.**

Poitou, early province of France; location, **11**, 13; Louis VII acquires (1137), **11**, 33; united to France, **11**, 51, 74; ceded to England by Treaty of Brétigny (1360), **11**, 141; re-conquered by France, **11**, 152.

Poix, Walter de, see **Tyrrel, Walter.**

Pokanokets or Wampanoags, tribe of American Indians under King Philip; in war against colonists (1675), **23**, 146.

Poland, formerly a kingdom of Europe, now a province of Russian empire; main treatment, **24**, 1–123; earliest years, **24**, 1–40; legendary kings, **24**, 2; Mieczyslaw I founds monarchy (ca. 800 A.D.), **24**, 2; foundation of House of Piasts (842 A.D.), **24**, 6; prosperity under Boleslaw (999–1025), **24**, 9; extinction of dynasty of Piasts, **24**, 30–37; under Casimir the Great (1330–1370), **24**, 33–37; union with Hungary, **24**, 37–39; zenith and decline (1382–1696), **24**, 40–66; Lithuania united to (1386), **24**, 41; attacked by Turks (1498), **24**, 337; Livonia acquired by (1561), **24**, 46; crown becomes elective, **24**, 48; cedes Livonia to Sweden (1660), **24**, 55; cedes territory to Russia (1667), **24**, 55; Turkish campaign against (1672), **24**, 59, 388; extinction of kingdom (1696–1796), **24**, 67–101; conquest of, by Sweden (1701–1706), **16**, 376–377; **24**, 69–72; political decadence in, during eighteenth century, **24**, 76; first partition of (1772), **15**, 239 seq.; **24**, 86; second partition of (1793), **15**, 272; **24**, 88 seq.; insurrection in, under Kosciusko (1794), **24**, 91–98; third partition of (1795), **15**, 273 seq.; **24**, 99; partial restoration and final dissolution (1796–1863), **24**, 102–123; attitude of Napoleon towards, **24**, 104; Napoleon forms grand duchy of Warsaw (1807), **24**, 105; placed under Russian rule by Treaty of Vienna (1815), **24**, 108; constitution granted by Russia to (1815), **17**, 518 seq.; **24**, 108; national association against Russia (1830), **24**, 114; revolution in, against Russia (1831), **15**, 403; **24**, 116; French petition in favour of (1848), **13**, 97; extinction of republic of Cracow in, **24**, 121; insurrection against Russia (1863–1866), **15**, 20; **24**, 125 seq.

Rulers:
Mieczyslaw I 962–992, **24**, 8–9.
Boleslaw the Great 992–1025, **24**, 9–11.
Mieczyslaw II 1025–1034, **24**, 11–13.
Casimir I 1041–1058, **24**, 13–16.
Boleslaw II 1058–1082, **24**, 16–20.
Wladislaw I 1082–1102, **24**, 20–23.
Boleslaw IV 1102–1139, **24**, 23–27.
Wladislaw II 1139–1146, **24**, 27–28.
Boleslaw IV 1146–1173, **24**, 29–30.
Mieczyslaw III 1173–1177, **24**, 30.
Casimir II 1177–1194, **24**, 30–31.
Lesko (The White) V 1194–1201.
Mieczyslaw III (rest.) 1201–1202.
Lesko V (rest.) 1202–1227.
Boleslaw V 1227–1279.
Lesko (The Black) VI 1279–1289.
(Period of anarchy 1289–1295.)
Premislaw II 1295–1296.
Wladislaw (Loketiek) III 1296–1300 (dep.), **24**, 31.
Wenceslaw I 1300–1305.
Wladislaw III (rest.) 1305–1333, **24**, 31–32.
Casimir III, the Great 1333–1370, **24**, 32–37.
Louis 1370–1382, **24**, 37–39.
Hedwig 1382–1386, **24**, 40–41.
Hedwig and Wladislaw V 1386–1389, **24**, 41.
Wladislaw V, 1399–1433, **24**, 41–42.
Wladislaw VI 1433–1444, **24**, 42.
Casimir IV 1445–1492, **24**, 42–44.
John Albert 1492–1501, **24**, 44–45.
Alexander 1501–1506, **24**, 45.
Sigismund I 1507–1548, **24**, 45–46.
Sigismund II 1548–1572, **24**, 46–47.
Henry of Valois 1573–1575, **24**, 49.
Stephen Bathori 1575–1586, **24**, 49–51.
Sigismund III 1587–1632, **24**, 51–53.
Wladislaw VII 1632–1648, **24**, 53–54.
John Casimir V 1648–1669, **24**, 54–57.
Michael Wieznowiescki 1668–1673, **24**, 57–60.
John (III) Sobieski 1674–1696, **24**, 60–66.
Frederick Augustus I, elector of Saxony (1697–1704 dep.), **24**, 67–70.
Stanislaus I, Leszcynski 1704–1709, **24**, 70–73.
Frederick Augustus I (rest.) 1709–1733, **24**, 73–75.
Frederick Augustus II 1734–1763, **24**, 75–77.
Augustus III (Stanislaus II, Augustus, comte de Poniatowski) 1764–1795 (abdicates), **24**, 77–100.

Pole, John de la (d. 1487), earl of Lincoln, nephew of Richard III of England; declared heir to throne, **18**, 620; Henry VII ignores pretensions of, **19**, 14; assists Lambert Simnel, **19**, 23; death, **19**, 23.

Pole, Reginald (1500–1558), English Roman-Catholic prelate; enmity of Henry VIII towards, **19**, 186; consecrated archbishop of Canterbury, **19**, 259; death and character, **19**, 261.
Pole, William de la (d. 1450), earl of Suffolk; at siege of Orleans, **11**, 191; influence over Henry VI, **18**, 561; unpopularity and fall, **18**, 564; trial and banishment, **18**, 565; execution, **18**, 566.
Pole-Carew, Sir Reginald (1849–), English soldier; in advance on Pretoria (1900), **22**, 313.
Polemon I (d. ca. 2 B.C.), Greek rhetorician; appointed ruler of Pontus, **2**, 388; **5**, 634; ally of Rome, **6**, 27, 28.
Polemon, general of Alexander; commands fleet in Egypt (331 B.C.), **4**, 319.
Polians, tribe of eastern Slavs; ruled by Askold and Dir (ca. 865 A.D.), **17**, 96.
Polichnitæ, Cretan tribe; attack Cydonians (429 B.C.), **3**, 562.
Polignac, Duchess of (ca. 1749–1793), favourite of Marie Antoinette; pensioned by Louis XV, **12**, 182.
Polignac, Jules Auguste Armand Marie, Prince of (1780–1847), French diplomat; advises Charles X, **13**, 35; ministry, **13**, 41–42; ordinances, **13**, 44–45; imprisonment, **13**, 57.
Polignac, Melchior de (1661–1741), French cardinal; supports prince of Conti for Polish throne, **11**, 609.
Poliorcetes, see Demetrius I.
Polish Succession, War of the (1733–1735; final peace 1738); war due to a disputed election to the throne of Poland, **9**, 532–533; **15**, 149; **24**, 75–76.
Politiano, Angelo (1454–1494), Italian poet; sketch of life, **9**, 392.
Polites, legendary son of Priam; founds Politorium, **5**, 67.
Politiano, Angelo (1454–1494), Italian poet and humanist; friendship with Lorenzo de' Medici, **9**, 392.
Politiques, political party in France; formed (1754), **11**, 381.
Polk, James Knox (1795–1849), eleventh president of the United States 1845–1849; election, **23**, 369; in Oregon dispute (1845), **23**, 370; announces to congress outbreak of hostilities with Mexico (1846), **23**, 371; authorised to call for volunteers, **23**, 371; and termination of Mexican War (1848), **23**, 376; candidacy for renomination receives little support, **23**, 377.
Pollastron, Madame de, mistress of Charles X of France; influence over king, **13**, 35.
Polk, Leonidas (1806–1864), Confederate general; at battle of Belmont, **23**, 425; death, **23**, 444.
Pollio, Caius Asinius (76 B.C.–4 A.D.), Roman orator, poet, historian; friend of Cæsar, **5**, 576; commands in Spain, **5**, 616; exemplary consulship 40 B.C., **6**, 100–101; befriends Virgil, **5**, 625, 649; Rome honours, **6**, 149; declares against Cæsar's murderers, **5**, 617; founds lectureship and public library, **6**, 347.
Pollis, Spartan admiral; defeated by Athenians (376 B.C.), **4**, 142; wounded, **4**, 119.
Pollock, Sir George (1786–1872), English general; in reconquest of Jalalabad and Kabul (1842), **22**, 144–145; **24**, 502.
Pollux, mythical twin brother of Castor; fights for Romans (ca. 510 B.C.), **5**, 94–95.
Polo, Marco (1254–1324), Venetian traveller; encourages Venetian trade, **9**, 316; influence on Columbus, **22**, 416; visits China (1275), **24**, 544; gives first description of Japan, **24**, 590.
Polotsk, town in Russia; battle of (1812), **17**, 472.
Polotsk, Principality of, old principality of Russia, **17**, 119.
Polovtsi, Turkish tribe; menace Russia (1055, 1093), **17**, 122–124.
Poltava, see Pultowa.
Polus, Greek actor; commands high fees (540 B.C.), **3**, 471; versatility, **3**, 507.
Polybiades, Spartan general; captures Olynthus (379 B.C.), **4**, 132.
Polybius (204–122 B.C.), Greek historian; transported to Rome (176 B.C.), **4**, 539; instructor of Scipio, **5**, 308; released from captivity, **5**, 314; dealings with Greeks (146 B.C.), **4**, 546; **5**, 315, 317; his histories, **4**, 600, 618; **5**, 304.
Polybius, Roman freedman of Augustus; writes will of Augustus (ca. 14 A.D.), **6**, 128.
Polybius (d. ca. 54 A.D.), freedman of Claudius; influence, **6**, 168, 180, 188.
Polycarp, Saint, (80?–166? A.D.), Christian bishop; martyred, **6**, 294, 296, 302.
Polychares, a Messenian; disputes with Sparta (ca. 743 B.C.), **3**, 144.
Polycletus, Roman freedman; commands in Britain (61 A.D.), **6**, 193.
Polyclitus or Polycletus "the Elder" (d. ca. 413 B.C.), Greek sculptor and architect; works of, **3**, 490, 507; **4**, 593.
Polyclitus, Greek sculptor; engraves medallions of Alexander (ca. 336 B.C.), **4**, 261.
Polycrates (d. 522 B.C.), tyrant of Samos; defeats Mytilenians, **3**, 233; maintains salaried physicians, **3**, 471; alliance with Egypt, **1**, 189; **2**, 601; embellishes Samos, **3**, 471.
Polycritus, an Æginetan; receives prize at Salamis (480 B.C.), **3**, 351.
Polydamus (d. 370 B.C.), Thessalian noble; opposes Jason, **4**, 162–163.
Polydamus, Macedonian officer; kills Parmenion (330 B.C.), **4**, 344–345.
Polydorus (d. ca. 370 B.C.), brother of Jason; appointed ruler of Thessaly, **4**, 164.
Polydorus (d. ca. 720 B.C.), king of Sparta; fights against Messenians, **3**, 145.
Polyeuctus, Athenian orator; death demanded by Alexander (335 B.C.), **4**, 273; envoy to Peloponnesus, **4**, 465.
Polygnotus (ca. 490–426 B.C.), Greek painter; embellishes Athens, **3**, 454, 490.

Polymnastus (d. 644 B.C.), Greek poet; a guest in Sparta, **3**, 150.
Polyphron (d. 369 B.C.), brother of Jason; becomes ruler of Thessaly, **4**, 164.
Polysperchon (d. ca. 300 B.C.), Macedonian general; commands phalanx, **4**, 279, 324; sent to Macedonia, **4**, 383; succeeds Antipater as regent (319 B.C.), **4**, 436–439, 477; wars of, **4**, 440–445, 478–490, 493, 497.
Polysperchon, Macedonian noble family; at court of Pella, **4**, 217.
Pombal, Sebastião José de Carvalho e Mello, Marquis of (1699–1782), Portuguese statesman; power of, **10**, 523–531; relations with Jesuits, **10**, 524–525, 527–528, 529–530; **12**, 81; prosecution, **10**, 535; economic reforms under, **10**, 531, 532, 533; characterisation, **10**, 531–533; death, **10**, 535.
Pomerania, province of Prussia; revolt, **24**, 12, Casimir I of Poland tranquillises, **24**, 15; submits to Duke Vladislaw I of Poland, **24**, 21; at war with Boleslaw III of Poland, **24**, 25; passes to Duke Vladislaw II of Poland, **24**, 27; overrun by Knights of St. Mary, **24**, 31.
Pomeroy, Seth (1706–1777), American soldier; appointed general of Minute Men, **23**, 241; at Bunker Hill, **23**, 246.
Pompadour, Antoinette Poisson, Marquise de (1721–1764), mistress of Louis XV of France; antecedents, **12**, 40, 51; character and talents, **12**, 50; attitude toward royal family, **12**, 81, 82; first meeting with Louis XV, **12**, 40; influence in art, **12**, 52, 53; ascendency over Louis, **12**, 53; real ruler of France, **12**, 50, 51; ministers to Louis' debaucheries, **12**, 54, 55; persecutes writers of lampoons, **12**, 56; conflict with Jesuits, **12**, 60, 61, 72, 81; enmity toward Frederick the Great, **12**, 54, 71; **14**, 437; Maria Theresa cajoles, **12**, 70; plots against, **12**, 71; death, **12**, 82; estimate of expenditures of, and for, **12**, 81.
Pompeia, granddaughter of Q. Pompeius Rufus, and wife of Julius Cæsar; divorced (61 B.C.), **5**, 497.
Pompeia Paulina (first century A.D.), wife of Seneca, **6**, 203, 204.
Pompeianus, Claudius Quintianus, Roman senator; paramour of Lucilla, daughter of Marcus Aurelius, **6**, 379; attempts life of Commodus (183 A.D.), **6**, 379.
Pompeianus, Tiberius Claudius, Roman legate and consul; marries daughter of Marcus Aurelius (169 A.D.), **6**, 296, 379.
Pompeianus, prefect of Rome 408 A.D., proposes to deliver Rome from Goths by magic, **6**, 553.
Pompeii, ancient city in Italy; destruction of (79 A.D.), **6**, 250–254.
Pompeius Magnus, Cneius (ca. 80–45 B.C.), eldest son of Pompey the Great by his third wife Mucia; character and abilities of, **5**, 554, 567; menaces Cicero, **5**, 545, 554; joins Cato in Africa, **5**, 554; retreats to Balearic Islands, **5**, 562, 566; head of forces in Spain, **5**, 562, 566; defeated at Munda, **5**, 567, 568; flight and death, **5**, 568.
Pompeius Magnus, Sextus (75–35 B.C.), younger son of Pompey the Great by his third wife Mucia; escapes after Munda, **5**, 568; exploits in Sicily, **5**, 621, 624, 626; league with Antony, **5**, 625–627; treachery of, to Antony, **5**, 633; triumvirs assign territory to, **5**, 626; defeats Octavius at Tauromenium, **5**, 627, 628; defeated by Agrippa, **5**, 628; death, **5**, 628.
Pompeius, Quintus, Roman consul and general; consul (141 B.C.), **5**, 317; campaign in Spain, **5**, 317; censor (131 B.C.), **5**, 368.
Pompeius Rufus, Quintus, Roman consul 88 B.C.; joins Sulla, **5**, 423; massacred (87 B.C.), **5**, 427.
Pompeius Rufus, Quintus, Roman tribune of the plebs (52 B.C.); harangues mob over body of Clodius, **5**, 512; charged with burning senate house, **5**, 514.
Pompeius Strabo, Cneius (d. 87 B.C.), father of Pompey the Great, Roman consul and general; in Social War, **5**, 413, 414, 417; consul (89 B.C.), **5**, 417; receives triumph **5**, 417; instigates mutiny against Pompeius Rufus, **5**, 427; appealed to by senate for aid against Marius, **5**, 428; life saved by son, **5**, 428; death, **5**, 428.
Pompeius, nephew of Emperor Anastasius; revolt of (532 A.D.), **7**, 72, 73.
Pompey "the Great" (Cneius Pompeius Magnus) (106–48 B.C.), Roman politician and general; saves his father's life, **5**, 428; joins Sulla, **5**, 435; executes Carbo, **5**, 442; lieutenant of Catulus, **5**, 457; in Sertorian War, **5**, 458, 459; **10**, 8; in insurrection of Spartacus, **5**, 461; consul (70 B.C.), **5**, 461, 462; rivalry with Crassus, **5**, 463, 464; subdues Cilician pirates, **5**, 464–467; closes Mithridatic Wars, **5**, 472–473; takes Jerusalem and enters Holy of Holies, **2**, 163; **5**, 474; reduces Syria, **2**, 302; **4**, 552, 561; receives triumph, **5**, 497–499; in first triumvirate, **5**, 501–502; aids Cicero, **5**, 504–507; second consulate of (55 B.C.), **5**, 508–509; sole consul (52 B.C.), **5**, 513–514; marriages, **5**, 503, 504, 514 note; rupture with Cæsar, **5**, 529–532; abandons Italy, **5**, 534; prepares for war in Macedonia, **5**, 536; defeats Cæsar at Dyrrachium, **5**, 537–540; overthrown at Pharsalia, **5**, 541, 542; flight and death, **4**, 576; **5**, 542, 543; estimate of, **5**, 543.
Pomponne, Simon Arnauld, Marquis de (1618–1699), French statesman; becomes minister of foreign affairs, **11**, 541; negotiates with England, **11**, 611.
Ponce de Leon, Juan (1460–1521), Spanish soldier; life, **22**, 469–471; governor of Porto Rico, **22**, 470; discovers Florida, **22**, 470; death, **22**, 470.

Poncelet, Jean Victor (1788–1867), French soldier and mathematician; plot against royal family, **13**, 60.
Pondicherry or Pondicherri, capital of French India; French and English fight for possession (1748), **12**, 47; French sign peace treaty with English at (1754), **22**, 53; surrenders to English (1761), **22**, 66.
Poniatowski, Joseph Anton (1762–1813), Polish soldier; leads army against Russia (1796), **17**, 417; commands auxiliaries at Warsaw (1809), **12**, 576, 584.
Poniatowski, Stanislaus Augustus, see **Stanislaus (II) Augustus Poniatowski.**
Ponsonby, Sir William (1782–1815), British soldier; at battle of Waterloo (1815), **12**, 638.
Pontchartrain, Louis Phélypeaux, Count of (1643–1727), French statesman; becomes minister of finance, **11**, 538.
Pontecorvo, see **Charles XIV**, of Sweden.
Ponthieu, ancient countship in northern France; ceded to England (1360), **11**, 141.
Pontiac (d. 1769), Indian chief of Ottawa tribe; at Braddock's defeat (July 9th, 1755); conspiracy with French (1763), **22**, 325; **23**, 223–229; Parkman's account of his death, **23**, 226.
Pontisbury, battle of (661 A.D.), **18**, 56.
Pontius, Caius (d. 292 B.C.), Samnite general; defeats Roman army (312 B.C.), **5**, 188; death, **5**, 198.
Pontius Pilate, see **Pilate.**
Pontius Telesinus (d. 82 B.C.), Samnite general; engages in Social War (87 B.C.), **5**, 426; defeated by Sulla, **5**, 437; death, **5**, 437.
Pontoise, town in France; siege and capture (1441), **11**, 233.
Pontus, country in Asia Minor; ancient seat of slave trade, **2**, 344; location and description, **2**, 388; legendary account of colonisation by Greeks, **2**, 404–405; encroachments on Bithynia, **2**, 420.
Pont-Valain, town in France; battle of (1370), **11**, 151.
Poor Conrad, League of (1514); in Würtemberg, **14**, 260.
Poor, Enoch (1736–1780), American Revolutionary soldier; at battle of Saratoga, **23**, 265.
Poor Laws (in English history); evils of Poor Law administration under George III, **21**, 484; Poor Law reform (1815–1816) **21**, 494–496; Poor Law of 1834, **21**, 569–570.
Poor Preachers, followers of Wycliffe in England; see **Lollards.**
Popa, mistress of Rollo (ca. 920 A.D.), **9**, 67.
Pope, John (1823–1892), American Federal general; captures Island Number Ten (1862), **23**, 426; Virginia campaign (second battle of Bull Run), **23**, 432; resigns command, **23**, 433.
Pope, Sir Thomas (ca. 1506–1559), English statesman; appointed guardian for Elizabeth, **19**, 246, 268; founds Trinity College, **19**, 259.
Popham, George (ca. 1550–1608), English colonist in America; joins Plymouth Company (1606), **22**, 610; attempts colony at mouth of Kennebec River (1607), **22**, 611.
Popham, Sir Home Riggs (1762–1820), British naval officer; captures Montevideo (1806), **23**, 579.
Popiel I, king of Poland ca. 815 A.D.; reign, **24**, 5.
Popiel II, king of Poland ca. 840 A.D.; reign, **24**, 5–6.
Popish Plot, alleged plot of Roman Catholics in England to murder Charles II, **20**, 287–291.
Poplicola, see **Publicola.**
Poplifugia, Roman festival; origin, **5**, 73, 175.
Poppæa Sabina (d. 65 A.D.), Roman empress, wife of Nero; marriage, **6**, 185, 196–198; friendly to Jews, **2**, 175–177; **6**, 323; death, **6**, 205.
Poppel (fifteenth century); first German ambassador to Russia (1489) **17**, 181.
Poppo (eleventh century), German bishop; establishes Christianity in Denmark (1014), **16**, 45–47.
Porcaro, Stefano, attempts murder of Pope Nicholas V (1452), **14**, 220.
Porcia (d. 42 B.C.), daughter of Cato Uticensis; marries M. Junius Brutus, **5**, 580; death, **5**, 624.
Porcus, William (thirteenth century) merchant of Marseilles; sells children crusaders to Saracens (1212), **8**, 421.
Porette, Marguerite de la, Belgian nun; burned at the stake (1313), **11**, 85.
Porey, John, colonial secretary of Virginia; explorations (1622), **23**, 47.
Porlier, Juan Diaz (1775–1815), Spanish soldier; in guerilla warfare, **10**, 352; revolt and death of, **10**, 382.
Poros, see **Tiglathpileser III.**
Porphyrio, legendary whale, **7**, 82.
Porphyrogenitus, in title of Eastern emperors; origin of term, **7**, 228.
Porphyry (233–304 A.D.), neo-platonic philosopher; birthplace, **2**, 303.
Porsenna, Lars, legendary Etruscan king; war with Rome (ca. 510 B.C.), **5**, 90–93.
Portales, Diego José Victor (1793–1837), Chilian politician, **23**, 610.
Portalis, Jean Étienne Marie (1745–1807), French statesman; as deputy (1795), **12**, 421; arrested, **12**, 448; frames civil code, **12**, 520.
Portalis, Count Joseph (1778–1858), French politician; chosen member of cabinet, **13**, 39.
Port Arthur, fortified town in Manchuria; captured by Japanese (1894), **24**, 559, 655; ceded to Russia by China (1898), **24**, 562, 657; attacked by Japanese fleet (1904), **17**, 622; **24**, 657; blockaded by Admiral Togo, **17**, 623; **24**, 658, 659; fall of, **17**, 624; ceded to Japan (1906), **17**, 651.
Porte, The ("The Sublime Porte"), name given to Turkish government, see **Turkey.**

Porter, David (1780–1843), American naval officer; captures *Alert*, **23**, 335.
Porter, David Dixon (1813–1891), American admiral; at taking of New Orleans (1862), **23**, 429; in Red River expedition, **23**, 444; captures Fort Fisher, **23**, 446.
Porter, Fitz-John (1822–1901), American soldier; at battle of Gaines' Mill, **23**, 431; joins Pope's army in Northern Virginia (1862), **23**, 432; at second battle of Bull Run, **23**, 432.
Porteous Riots, in Edinburgh (Sept. 7th, 1736), **20**, 548–549.
Port Hamilton, harbour in Korea; temporarily occupied by England (1885), **24**, 557.
Portland, Dukes and Earls of, see **Bentinck.**
Portland Point, peninsula in Dorset, England; battles of (840 A.D.), **18**, 69; (1653), **13**, 618–619.
Porto Bello, port on the Isthmus of Panama; captured and destroyed by Admiral Verven (1739), **10**, 299; **20**, 555.
Porto Cale, see **Terra Portucalensis.**
Portocarrero, Louis de (1629–1709), Spanish cardinal; favours Austria for Spanish Succession, **14**, 405.
Porto Rico, island of West Indies, belonging to the United States; Ponce de Leon made governor of (1509), **22**, 469; occupied by American troops (1898), **23**, 489; government provided for (1900), **23**, 490.
Port Royal, now Annapolis, town in Nova Scotia; settlement (1604), **22**, 555; captured by English (1624), **22**, 637; captured by Phips (1690), **23**, 187; retaken by French (1691), **23**, 188; recaptured by English and named Annapolis (Oct. 6th, 1710), **23**, 193.
Port Royal, locality in South Carolina; settlement by Ribault (1562), **22**, 547; English colony established (1670), **23**, 51, 53; captured by Union forces in American Civil War (1861), **23**, 423.
Port Royal des Champs, Cistercian abbey near Paris, headquarters of Jansenists; destruction of (1709), **11**, 548–549.
Portsmouth, Duchess of, see **Quérouaille.**
Portsmouth, Peace of, **17**, 650; **24**, 663.
Portugal, kingdom in Europe; main treatment, **10**, 425–561; early history to João I, **10**, 425–451; period of glory and discovery, **10**, 452–488; fall, captivity and the revolution, **10**, 489–513; João IV to João VI, **10**, 514–543; nineteenth century in, **10**, 544–561; chronology, **10**, 628–635; bibliography, **10**, 650–655.
Porus (d. 321 B.C.), king of India; wars with Alexander, **4**, 357–362; writes to the conqueror, **4**, 372.
Pory, John (ca. 1570–ca. 1635), English pioneer in America; establishes plantations on the York and James Rivers (1620), **22**, 585.
Posadas, Gervasio Antonio de (1757–1832), Argentine politician; elected dictator of Argentine Republic (1813), **23**, 591.
Poseidon, see **Neptune.**
Posen, province of Prussia; ruled by Mieczyslaw of Poland (1139), **24**, 27; annexed by Prussia (1793), **24**, 91; Napoleon enters (1806), **24**, 104.
Posharevatz: see **Passarowitz.**
Posidonius, a Spartan; at Platæa (497 B.C.), **3**, 371–372.
Posidonius (ca. 135–50 B.C.), Greek Stoic; life, **4**, 608; describes Britain, **18**, 8.
Posnania, town in Poland; sacked by Predislaw of Bohemia (ca. 1040), **24**, 14.
Posse, Count Arvid, Swedish premier 1880–1884; introduces army bill, **16**, 488.
Postage Stamps, first use of, **21**, 598.
Postal Service; in England in seventeenth century, **20**, 345; penny postage established (1840), **21**, 597, 598; established in France by Louis XI, **11**, 275.
Postma, Dutch minister; founds sect of Doppers in Transvaal (1858), **22**, 284.
Postumia, wife of Servius Sulpicius; Cæsar's intrigue with (ca. 60 B.C.), **5**, 590.
Postumius, Aulus, Roman dictator ca. 510 B.C.; commands at Lake Regillus, **5**, 93.
Postumius, Lucius, Roman proprætor; opposes Gauls (295 B.C.), **5**, 198; ambassador to Tarentines, **5**, 199, 200.
Postumius, Spurius, Roman consul 321 B.C.; captured by Samnites, **5**, 188, 190.
Postumius, legate of Cæsar; sent to Italy (49 B.C.), **5**, 538.
Postumus, Marcus Cassianus Latinus (d. 267 A.D.); commands in Gaul, **6**, 415; proclaimed emperor (260 A.D.), **6**, 418–419.
Potato War, see **Succession, War of the.**
Potchefstroom, town in South Africa; siege of (1881), **22**, 291.
Potemkin, Prince Gregory Alexandrovitch (1736–1792), Russian statesman; conspires against Peter III, **17**, 364–365; destroys Zaparogian Republic, **17**, 387; rise to power (1775), **17**, 389–391; directs massacre of Tatars, **17**, 395; controls favourites of Catherine II, **17**, 393, 397, 398; schemes for a Greek empire, **17**, 396; employs Suvarov, **17**, 396, 406, 409; characterisation, **17**, 411–412.
Pothinus (d. 48 B.C.), Egyptian eunuch; procures Pompey's death, **5**, 542, 549.
Potidæa fights Athens, **3**, 444.
Potitus, Lucius Valerius, consul 449 B.C.; legislation of, **5**, 138–140.
Potocki, Ignatius (1751–1809), Polish statesman; seeks to free Poland from Russia, **17**, 418.
Potomac, Army of the, principal Federal army in American Civil War; organised by General McClellan (1862), **23**, 433.
Potosi, a department of Bolivia; silver discovered in (1545), **23**, 552.
Pottawattomie Massacre, organised by John Brown (1856), **23**, 398.
Pottawattamies, American Indian tribe; join Pontiac's conspiracy (1763), **23**, 224.
Potter, Louis de (1786–1859), Belgian writer and revolutionist; banishment of (1830), **14**, 50.

Pourtrincourt, Jean de Biencourt, Sieur de (1557–1615), establishes Port Royal, Nova Scotia, **22**, 555.
Powhatan (1550–1618), chief of Indian confederacy; relations with colonists, **22**, 570–580.
Powhatan Confederacy (1607–1644); formed, **22**, 571; dissolved, **22**, 593.
Powis, Sir Thomas, attorney-general of England; at trial of bishops (1688), **20**, 398.
Pownall, Thomas (1720–1805), British colonial governor of Massachusetts, 1756–1760; moves repeal of Townsend act in British parliament, **23**, 236.
Poynings, Sir Edward (d. 1512), English deputy in Ireland; defeats Perkin Warbeck, **19**, 30; see also Poyning's Law.
Poyning's Law, or Statute of Drogheda, act of the Irish parliament in 1494, named from Sir Edward Poynings; passed, **21**, 393; repealed, **21**, 438.
Prachyas, see Prasians.
Prado, Mariano Ignacio (1826–1901), Peruvian soldier and politician, president of Peru 1876–1879; declares against Pezet, **23**, 606; as acting president declares war on Spain, **23**, 606; superseded by Balta (1868), **23**, 606; presidency, **23**, 607.
Pradyota, Indian dynasty; succeeds Barhadrathas (800 B.C.), **2**, 478, 494.
Prætextatus, Saint (d. 584 A.D.), bishop of Rouen; assassinated, **7**, 480.
Prætor of the City, supreme patrician judge in Rome; appointed (367 B.C.), **5**, 172.
Prætorian Guards, gathered in Rome by Sejanus (14 A.D.), **6**, 144; privileges of, **6**, 213–214, 279; control empire, **6**, 390.
Praga, Russian town; siege of (1794), **17**, 419.
Pragmatic Sanction, a term applied respectively to decrees of Byzantine emperors, to system of limitation upon power of the pope, and to arrangement to decide succession to sovereignty; of Metz (1356), **14**, 184; of Bourges (1438), **11**, 225; abrogated at instance of Pius II (1461), **8**, 643; re-established (1561), **11**, 356; issued to secure Austrian succession to Maria Theresa (1740), **12**, 36; **14**, 423–424.
Prague, city of Bohemia; defenestration of the imperial counsellors at (1618), **14**, 331; battle of (1620) (or battle of White Mountain), **10**, 262; **13**, 570; **14**, 333; **19**, 504; captured by Saxe (1742), **12**, 37; evacuated by Bellisle, **12**, 37; taken by Frederick the Great (1744), **15**, 178; battle of (1757), **15**, 193–194; battle of (1831), **17**, 547; revolution of (1848), **14**, 639–641.
Prague, Assembly of (1619), **14**, 332.
Prague, Congresses of (1813), **14**, 574; (1848), **14**, 639.
Prague, Diets of (1434), **14**, 213; (1620), **14**, 334.
Prague, Peace of, concluded between Ferdinand II and elector of Saxony (1635), **15**, 123–125; concluded between Prussia and Austria (1866), **15**, 493–494; **16**, 449.
Prague, University of, founded by Charles IV (1348); national dissensions in (1408), **8**, 635; increasing influence, **14**, 198; dispute with council, **14**, 208; division of (1882), **15**, 532.
Praguerie, insurrection in France; evil results of (1440), **11**, 232.
Praisegod Barebones, see Barebones.
Prasians (Prachyas), Indian tribe, **4**, 360.
Prasutagus (first century A.D.), British king of the Iceni, husband of Boadicea; as vassal of Rome, **6**, 189; **18**, 14; bequeathes his kingdom to Rome, **6**, 190; **18**, 14.
Prätigau, valley in Switzerland; people resist tyranny (1622), **16**, 647; population destroyed by Austrians, **16**, 647.
Pratt, Charles, see Camden, Earl of.
Praxitas, Spartan commander; destroys long walls of Corinth (392 B.C.), **4**, 112, 113.
Praxiteles (d. ca. 335 B.C.), Greek sculptor; work of, **3**, 481, 487; **4**, 596.
Prayer of Twenty Millions, The, open letter of Horace Greeley to President Lincoln (1862), **23**, 435.
Préameneu, see Bigot de Préameneu.
Preble, Edward (1761–1807), American naval officer; in war with Tripoli, **23**, 318–319.
Précy, François Perrin, Count of (1742–1820), French soldier; commander at Lyons, **12**, 367.
Predislaw (eleventh century), duke of Bohemia; sacks Breslaw, Posnia and Gnesen, **24**, 14.
Premonstrants, religious order in Germany (1146), **14**, 92.
Prendergast, Sir Harry North Dalrymple (1834–), English soldier; captures Mandalay and Bhamo, **22**, 219.
Prentiss, Benjamin Mayberry (1819–1901), American soldier; captured at battle of Shiloh, **23**, 428.
Preobrazhenski or Peobrajenski, regiment formed by Peter the Great, **17**, 253, 255.
Presburg or Pressburg, city in Hungary; Diet of (1808), **14**, 553.
Presburg, Peace of (Dec. 26th, 1805), treaty between France and Austria; **9**, 569; **12**, 548; **14**, 538, 562; **15**, 292.
Presbyterianism, first covenant signed at Edinburgh (1557), **21**, 249–250; established in Scotland (first books of discipline) (1561), **21**, 258–262; established by English parliament (1647), **20**, 45; struggle of Presbyterians and Independents, **20**, 46–49; Presbyterians predominant in English parliament (1648), **20**, 64; characterisation of, under Cromwell (1650), **20**, 133; unfavourable action toward, by Savoy conference (1661), **20**, 239–240; disintegrating influence of slavery question upon, in United States (ca. 1850), **23**, 385.
Prescott, Richard (1725–1788), British soldier; captured by Americans (1777), **23**, 262.

Prescott, William (1726–1795), American soldier; commands colonial forces at battle of Bunker Hill, **23**, 246–247.
President, American frigate; captured (1815), **23**, 340.
Presidential Succession Act (1886), a measure fixing the order of succession to the presidency of the United States, **23**, 481.
Press, Printing:
Brazil: first printing press and first newspaper (1808), **23**, 656.
Canada: suppression of *Le Canadien* (1809), **22**, 331.
Denmark: censorship of press abolished by edict of Christian VII (1770), **16**, 416.
England: Caxton in England, **18**, 599; legislation of the reign of Richard III concerning printing, **18**, 619–620; growing power of the press in England (early seventeenth century), **20**, 3–4; newspapers in England (1685), **20**, 345–346; arrests for publishing parliamentary debates (1771), **20**, 617–618; Napoleon demands suppression of hostile London newspapers (1802), **21**, 462; restrictions upon periodical literature (Six Acts, 1820), **21**, 511; penny newspaper stamp-tax (1836), **21**, 580; unification of paper duties, relieves publishers, **21**, 580.
France: encouragement given to art of printing by Louis XI, **11**, 275; printing presses of Lyons (sixteenth century), **11**, 329; liberty of the press (1814), **13**, 229; granted by Charles X (1824), **13**, 37, 232; war with the press (1830), **13**, 44–45; under Louis Napoleon, **13**, 213.
Germany: Gutenberg invents process of printing books with movable type, **14**, 330; **9**, 11, 355; increased freedom of press under Frederick II, **15**, 158–159.
India, British: the Vernacular Press Acts, **22**, 216.
Poland: first printing-press at Cracow (1474), **24**, 43; activity of printing (fifteenth century), **24**, 47.
Russia: letterpress printing introduced (reign of Ivan the Terrible), **17**, 198; restraints upon press modified during reign of Alexander II, **17**, 607.
Switzerland: influence of press in securing reform of cantonal oligarchies (1830–1832), **17**, 37.
Turkey: position of press in, **24**, 435.
United States: printing suppressed in colonial Virginia, **23**, 125, 133; printing presses suppressed in New York (1685), **23**, 156; the prosecution of John Zenger a printer of colonial New York, **23**, 166–167; radicalism of political writing during last decade, eighteenth century, **23**, 306; Sedition Act (1799), aimed at radical publications, **23**, 314; influence and treatment of abolition publications, **23**, 361.
Pressburg, see Presburg.
Press-gang disturbance, in Boston (1747), **23**, 198.
Prester John or Priest John, mythical emperor believed in the Middle Ages to have had dominions in Africa or Asia; sought for by Portuguese explorers, **10**, 476–479; nation of, the Kerait, absorbed by Kirghizes, **24**, 300.
Preston, William Campbell (1794–1860), United States senator and president of University of South Carolina; prominence in politics, **23**, 363.
Preston, town in Lancashire, England; Cromwell defeats Scottish Royalists at (1648), **20**, 65; **21**, 295; Jacobites defeated at (1715), **20**, 509.
Prestonburg, locality in Kentucky; battle of (1862), **23**, 425.
Prestonpans, town in Scotland; battle of (or battle of Pinkey) (1745), **20**, 563; **21**, 324.
Pretender, the Old, see Stuart, James Francis Edward.
Pretender, the Young, see Charles Edward Louis Philip Casimir.
Pretoria, city in South Africa; convention of (1881), **22**, 292; Peace of (1902), **21**, 660; **22**, 317.
Pretorius, Andras, Boer pioneer; expels British magistrates, **22**, 276; conducts raid into Orange Free State, **22**, 277; defeats Dingaan, **22**, 283; induces British to sign Sand River convention (1852), **22**, 283.
Pretorius, Matthias Wessels (1827–1901), South African Boer statesman; summons meetings which choose first representative assembly in the Transvaal (1856), **22**, 283; president of Patchefstroom assembly (1856), **22**, 284; seeks to bring about fusion of Transvaal and Orange Free State, **22**, 284; intrigues against President Boshof of Orange Free State, **22**, 284; invades Orange Free State, **22**, 284; elected president of Orange Free State (1860), **22**, 285; resigns presidency of Transvaal, **22**, 285; re-elected president of Transvaal (1864), **22**, 285; proclaims extension of Transvaal to north of Vaal River, **22**, 286.
Prevesa, seaport in Albania, Turkey; battle of (1538), **24**, 353.
Prevost, Sir George (1767–1816), British soldier; defeated at battle of Plattsburg (1814), **23**, 334.
Prexaspes (fifth century B.C.), Persian naval commander; in Xerxes' expedition against Greece (480 B.C.), **3**, 304.
Priam, legendary king of Troy; reign, **3**, 78–79; aided by Memnon, **2**, 398; Alexander sacrifices to, **4**, 283.
Priapatius, see Arsaces IV.
Price, Richard (1723–1791), English publicist; criticises British constitution, **20**, 630.
Price, Sterling (1809–1867), American soldier; in Mexican War, **23**, 373; as Confederate general in opening campaign of Civil War, **23**, 421; in campaign of 1862, **23**, 434.
Pride, Thomas (d. 1658), English parliamentary officer; "purges" house of commons, **20**, 69–72.

Prideaux, John (1718–1759), British soldier; in campaign against Canada (1759), **23**, 216; death, **23**, 216.
Pride's Purge (1648), exclusion of certain members from house of commons by Thomas Pride, **20**, 69 seq.
Priestly, Joseph (1733–1804), English clergyman; answers Burke's *Reflections*, **20**, 652; chapel of, burned, **20**, 653.
Prieto, Guillermo, Mexican statesman and poet; attacks plan of President Gonzales for conversion of the debt, **23**, 637.
Prieto, Joaquin (1786–1854), Chilian soldier and politician; becomes president of Chili (1831), **23**, 610.
Prigg versus Pennsylvania, case before Supreme Court of United States (1842); bearing on slavery question, **23**, 387.
Prim, Juan (1814–1870), Spanish soldier and statesman; joins revolutionary party in Spain, **10**, 401; serves in Mexico, **23**, 630; president of the council in Spain, **10**, 403; character and ability, **10**, 404 seq.
Primrose, Archibald Philip, see Rosebery.
Primus, M. Antonius, Roman general; in revolt against Vitellius (69 A.D.), **6**, 230.
Prince of the Peace, see Godoy, Manuel de.
Princeton, town in New Jersey, (U. S. A.); college of, founded (1738), **23**, 169; battle of (1777), **23**, 260.
Pring, Martin (1580-1626), English navigator; voyage to Maine and Massachusetts (1603), **22**, 565.
Prinsloo, locality in South Africa; surrender of (1900), **22**, 314.
Printing, see Press, Printing.
Priscillian, (L. Priscillianus) (d. 384 A.D.), founder of religious sect; heresy of, condemned, **10**, 12; continued heresy of, in Spain, **10**, 14; execution, **10**, 14.
Priscus, Helvidius (d. 70 A.D.), son-in-law of Thrasea Pætus; exiled, **6**, 206; banishment and death, **6**, 240–241.
Prisse Papyrus, famous papyrus roll, "the oldest book in the world," **1**, 101, 258, 264–265; **2**, 347.
Pritchard, George (1796-1883), English missionary to Tahiti Islands; stirs up rebellion against France (1843), **13**, 76.
Prithiwi Vir Vikrama Sah (1875), maharaja of Nepal, **24**, 511.
Privateers, Confederate, during American Civil War, **23**, 422.
Probus, Marcus Aurelius, Roman emperor 276–282 A.D.; character and achievements, **6**, 428–431; **8**, 79.
Procas, legendary king of Alba Longa, **5**, 61.
Proclamation of Emancipation (1863), issued by Abraham Lincoln, freeing slaves in America, **23**, 435.
Proclamations, see Edicts.
Procles, in Greek myth; descendants, **3**, 183, 305, 413.
Proclus, Byzantine philosopher (410–485 A.D.), **7**, 78.
Procopian legend, name given by Freeman to story of feud between Boniface and Aëtius, **6**, 579.
Procopius, Andrew, "the Great" (d. 1434), Hussite leader; institutes war against Germans, **14**, 210; death, **14**, 213.
Proctor, Henry A. (1765–1859), British general; defeat of, in Canada, **23**, 333.
Proculus of Liguria, made emperor in Germany (280 A.D.), **6**, 430.
Proculus, Caius Plautius, Roman consul 358 B.C.; forms Latin League, **5**, 176.
Proculus, Julius (ca. 763–716 B.C.), Roman senator; Romulus appears to, **5**, 62–63.
Proculus, Scribonius, Roman governor of the two Germanies; accused by Nero, slays himself (ca. 67 A.D.), **6**, 216.
Proculus, Volusius, Roman naval officer; informs Nero of conspiracy (65 A.D.), **6**, 202.
Prodicus (ca. 399 B.C.), Greek sophist, **3**, 459, 467, 472; **4**, 31, 33.
Proedri, presidents of Athenian demes, **3**, 456.
Proetus, Greek mythical character, **3**, 68.
Prokesch-Osten, Count Anton von (1795–1876), Austrian general and diplomat; friend of duke of Reichstadt, **14**, 590.
Prome, city in British Burma; captured by British (1856), **22**, 161.
Prometheus, Greek mythical character; legends of, **1**, 282, 283; **3**, 499–501.
Propertius, Sextus (ca. 49–15 B.C.), Roman poet; works of, **6**, 104.
Propylæa, monumental gateway of the Acropolis at Athens; built between 437 and 431 B.C., **3**, 453; architectural style, **3**, 480; decorated in part by Polygnotus of Thasos, **3**, 490; Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens, lives on site of, **3**, 228.
Proserpine, see Persephone.
Protagoras of Abdera (ca. 481–ca. 411 B.C.), Greek sophist; first teacher to receive remuneration for teaching, **3**, 471 seq.; charged with atheism, **4**, 31.
Proteas, Athenian general; in Peloponnesian War (431 B.C.), **3**, 530.
Proteas, Macedonian officer; at siege of Tyre (332 B.C.), **4**, 309.
Protectorate, The, in England; government of England under Oliver and Richard Cromwell (1653–1659), see Cromwell.
Protesilaus, Greek mythical hero; Alexander sacrifices at tomb of, **4**, 283.
Protestant Pope, The, name given to Clement XIV because of his suppression of the Jesuits; see Clement XIV.
Protestantism, see Reformation.
Proudhon, Pierre Joseph (1809–1865), French socialist; elected member of Constituent Assembly, **13**, 98; theories of, as to property, **13**, 209.
Provençal Poetry, influence of, on early Italian literature, **9**, 194 seq.
Provence or Provincia, ancient Roman district of Gaul, now the French Provence; Roman dominion established in (118 B.C.), **5**, 383; comes under French influence (1229), **11**, 58; see also Burgundy (3) *Cisjurane*.
Proverbs, Book of, authorship of, **2**, 78; on the Hebrew woman, **2**, 208; Greek influence on, **4**, 609.

Providence, city in Rhode Island, U. S.; founded by Roger Williams (1636), **23**, 96.
Provisional Government, The, revolutionary government of France from February 24th to May 4th, 1848; formation, **13**, 85–87; first decrees, **13**, 89; at odds with the rabble, **13**, 88, 89; guarantees employment to masses, **13**, 90; forms "Garde Mobile," **13**, 91; establishes "National Workshops," **13**, 92; convokes national assembly, **13**, 94–96.
Proxenus, Theban noble (d. 401 B.C.); in service of Cyrus, **4**, 52; invites Xenophon to Cyrus' court, **4**, 52.
Proxenus, in Greek history, a representative of a state in another city or state, somewhat resembling in duty and office the modern consul, **3**, 518, **4**, 151.
Prusias I, king of Bithynia 237–192 B.C., **2**, 387.
Prusias II (180–149 B.C.), king of Bithynia, **2**, 387; delivers Hannibal to Romans, **5**, 300.
Provisions of Oxford, see Oxford, Provisions of.
Prussia, principal state of the German empire; main treatment, **15**, 106–565; foundation of the North Mark (ca. 930), **15**, 106, 107; conquered by Teutonic order (1230–1283), **8**, 460; **15**, 107; under houses of Bavaria and Luxemburg (1319–1411), **15**, 108; under Ascanian house (1134–1319), **15**, 108; Brandenburg becomes part of dominions of Frederick VI of Nuremberg (1411), **15**, 108; reign of John Sigismund (1608–1619), **15**, 109–111; united with Brandenburg (1618), **15**, 109; during Thirty Years' War (1618–1648), **15**, 109–128; under the "Great Elector" (1640–1688), **15**, 131–144; becomes a kingdom (1701), **15**, 144–146; reign of Frederick William I (1713–1740), **15**, 146–154; under Frederick the Great (1740–1786), **15**, 155–256; acquires West Prussia (1772), **15**, 240–242; gains part of Pomerania (1720), **15**, 149; acquires Silesia (1742), **15**, 174, 243, 244; during the Seven Years' War (1756–1763), **15**, 189–231; during the Revolutionary epoch (1786–1815), **15**, 257–332; acquires further Polish territory (1793 and 1795), **15**, 272–274; overrun by Napoleon (1806–1813), **12**, 550–554; **15**, 293–309; in War of Liberation (1813–1815), **12**, 599–642; **15**, 309–332; restored by Congress of Vienna (1815), **15**, 323–326; in German confederation (1815–1866), **15**, 362–495; in Schleswig-Holstein Wars (1848–1850), **15**, 445–451; in Danish War (1864), **15**, 484–486; in war with Austria (1866), **15**, 487–495; in North German confederation (1867–1871), **15**, 496–529; in Franco-Prussian War (1870–1871), **15**, 514–529; hegemony of, in German Empire (1871–), **15**, 496–565.

Rulers:

ELECTORS OF BRANDENBURG.

Frederick I (1415–1440), **15**, 108.
Frederick II (1440–1470), 108.
Albert "Achilles" (1470–1486), 108.
John "Cicero" (1486–1499), 108.
Joachim (I) "Nestor" (1499–1535), 108, 109.
Joachim II (1535–1571), 109.
John George (1571–1598), 109.
Joachim Frederick (1598–1608), 109.
John Sigismund (1608–1619), 109–111.
George William (1619–1640), 111–128.
Frederick William, "the Great Elector" (1640–1688), 132–144.
Frederick III (1688, becomes King Frederick I of Prussia, 1701), 144, 146.

KINGS OF PRUSSIA.

Frederick I (1701–1713), 144–146.
Frederick William I (1713–1740), 146–154.
Frederick (II) "the Great" (1740–1786), 154–256.
Frederick William II (1786–1797), 257–282.
Frederick William III (1797–1840), 282–409.
Frederick William IV (1840–1861), 410–481.
Regency of Prince William (1858–1861), 474–481.
William I (1861–1888), 481–542.
Frederick III (1888), 542, 543.
William II (1888–), 543–565.

Pruth, river in eastern Europe; battle of the (1711), **17**, 283 seq., 285.
Pruth, Peace of, treaty between Russia and Turkey (1711), **17**, 283 seq.; **24**, 405.
Prynne, William (1600–1669), English Presbyterian lawyer, pamphleteer and statesman; trial and imprisonment, **19**, 571 seq.; release, **19**, 583; speaks to assembly, **20**, 70.
Psammenitus, see Psamthek III.
Psamtek I or Psammetichus, king of Egypt 666–611 B.C.; main treatment, **1**, 180–186; makes rule legitimate by his marriage, **1**, 181, 186; makes alliance with Ionians and Carians, **1**, 181; throws off Assyrian yoke, **1**, 186; encourages commerce, **1**, 182; Egyptian and Libyan soldiers desert to Ethiopia, **1**, 182; restores Thebes, **1**, 183, 187; besieges Ashdod, **1**, 183, 186.
Psamthek II or Psammis, king of Egypt 596 B.C.; reign, **1**, 186, 188.
Psamthek III or Psammenitus, king of Egypt 528 B.C.; defeated by Cambyses, **1**, 191; **2**, 601.
Psamut, king of Egypt 380–379 B.C., **1**, 76, 194; **2**, 622.
Pseudo-Antoninus, see Elagabalus.
Pseudo-Demetrius, see Dmitri, the False.
Pseudo-Isidorian Decretals, see False Decretals.
Pseudo-Philippus, see Andriscus.
Pskov or Pskoff, capital of the province of Pskov, Russia; siege of (1502), **17**, 180.

Ptah-hotep (ca. 3366 B.C.); Egyptian of royal family; writings, **1**, 69.

Ptah, Egyptian divinity; chief god of Memphis, **1**, 91, 151–152; legion of, **1**, 145; priesthood of, **1**, 153, 173; identified with Hephaistos, **1**, 181; Phœnicians worship, **2**, 353; temple at Memphis, **1**, 226; **2**, 603, 612, 629.

Ptah-Shepses, Egyptian official (ca. 3630 B.C.); biography, **1**, 98.

Ptia, see **Phthia**.

Ptolemæus, "Alorites," regent of Macedonia 367–364 B.C.; relations with mother of Alexander II, **4**, 214; reign and assassination, **4**, 214, 215.

Ptolemais, see **Acre**.

Ptolemais, later name of Athenian tribe, Antigonias, *q. v.*

Ptolemy (I) Soter or Lagi (d. 283 B.C.), king of Egypt 323–285 B.C.; reign, **1**, 195; **4**, 562–568; as historian of Alexander, **4**, 257; as general of Alexander, **4**, 286–288, 297, 301, 347, 353; marriage, **4**, 377; made governor of Egypt, **4**, 428, 432; alliance with Antipater against Perdiccas, **4**, 432, 435, 437, 476; wars with Antigonus, **4**, 437, 443–446, 449, 491–499, 553; assumes title of king, **4**, 446; seizes Jerusalem, **2**, 135; conquests, **2**, 301; **4**, 452, 499, 565–567, 581; aids Rhodians, **4**, 496–497; relations to Pyrrhus, **4**, 503–504; **5**, 203; resigns throne, **4**, 455, 505; death, **4**, 555, 567.

Ptolemy (II) Philadelphus (309–247 B.C.), king of Egypt 285–247 B.C.; reign, **4**, 568–570; ascends throne, **4**, 455; wars with Antigonus Gonatas, **4**, 456, 460–461, 514, 569; aids Aratus of Sicyon, **4**, 519; annexes Phœnicia, **2**, 302; **4**, 569; war with Antiochus Soter, **4**, 556, 557; alliance with Rome, **5**, 209; orders Greek translation of Bible, **2**, 136; Buddhist missionaries to, **2**, 505; death, **4**, 557.

Ptolemy (III) Euergetes (d. 222 B.C.), king of Egypt 247–222 B.C.; reign, **4**, 570–571; invades Syria, **2**, 136, 302; **5**, 570, 571; aids Achæans, **4**, 461, 522, 571; aids Rhodes, **3**, 469.

Ptolemy (IV) Philopater (d. 204 B.C.), king of Egypt 222–204 B.C.; reign, **4**, 572–573; defeats Antiochus the Great of Syria, **2**, 136–137, 302; **4**, 572; cruelty towards Jews, **2**, 137; **4**, 572; establishes new trade route to India, **2**, 302; cruelty to Cleomenes III of Sparta, **4**, 526; death, **4**, 558, 573.

Ptolemy (V) Epiphanes, king of Egypt 204–181 B.C.; reign, **4**, 573; dominions overrun by Antiochus the Great, **4**, 558; marries Cleopatra, **4**, 558, 573; inscription on Rosetta Stone, **1**, 251–252.

Ptolemy (VI) Philometer (d. 146 B.C.), king of Egypt 181–146 B.C.; reign, **4**, 573–574; accession, **4**, 573; Antiochus takes Palestine from, **2**, 137; taken prisoner by Antiochus Epiphanes, **4**, 560, 574; joint rule with brother, **4**, 574.

Ptolemy (VII) Euergetes or Physcon (d. 117 B.C.), king of Egypt 170–117 B.C.; reign, **4**, 574–575; made king, **4**, 560, 574; joint rule with Ptolemy VI, **4**, 574; reigns alone, **4**, 574–575.

Ptolemy (VIII) Soter or Philometer, or Lathyrus (d. 81 B.C.), king of Egypt 17–107 B.C., reigns jointly with his mother, Cleopatra **4**, 575; reigns in Cyprus (107–89 B.C.), **4**, 575; restored to Egypt, **4**, 575.

Ptolemy IX (Alexander I), king of Egypt 107–89 B.C.; reign, **4**, 575.

Ptolemy X (Alexander II) (d. 80 B.C.), king of Egypt (authorities disagree as to the length of his reign); made king by Sulla (81 B.C.), **4**, 576; **5**, 441; bequeaths Egypt to Rome, **5**, 479.

Ptolemy (XI) Auletes (Neus Dionysus) (d. 51 B.C.), king of Egypt 80–51 B.C.; reign, **4**, 576; bribes Romans to effect his restoration, **4**, 576; **5**, 546.

Ptolemy (XII) the Elder (Dionysius II) (d. 48 or 47 B.C.), king of Egypt 51–48 B.C.; reigns jointly with Cleopatra, **4**, 576; orders death of Pompey, **4**, 576; **5**, 542; expels Cleopatra, **4**, 576; war with Cæsar, **4**, 577; **5**, 546–550.

Ptolemy (XIII) the Younger (d. 44 or 43 B.C.), king of Egypt 48 or 47–44 or 43 B.C., **4**, 563, 577.

Ptolemy (d. 58 B.C.), king of Cyprus; death, **5**, 505.

Ptolemy (d. 40 A.D.), king of Mauretania ca. 18–40 A.D.; grandson of Antony and Cleopatra; ally of Rome, **6**, 137; summoned to Rome and killed by Caligula, **6**, 162.

Ptolemy (d. 332 B.C.), son of Seleucus, Macedonian general; killed at Issus, **4**, 303.

Ptolemy (d. 309 B.C.), nephew of Antigonus; commands army in Greece against Cassander, **4**, 444, 492; revolts against Antigonus, **4**, 445.

Ptolemy (third century B.C.), son of Lysimachus, king of Thrace; pretender to Macedonian throne, **4**, 458.

Plotemy (d. 272 B.C.), son of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus; slain at Sparta, **4**, 513.

Ptolemy (second century B.C.), governor of Cœe-e-Syria and Phœnicia; aids governor of Judæa in Maccabæan War, **2**, 148.

Ptolemy, son of Antony and Cleopatra; made king of Armenia (34 B.C.), **5**, 629.

Ptolemy, Claudius (first half of second century A.D.), Alexandrian astronomer and geographer; maps made by, **2**, 303; astronomical and geographical compilation of, **4**, 611.

Ptolemy Apion, see **Apion**.

Ptolemy Ceraunus, king of Macedonia 280 B.C., son of Ptolemy I of Egypt; reign, **4**, 457; murders Seleucus, **4**, 456, 506, 555, 567; relations to Pyrrhus, **4**, 508; **5**, 203, 207; defeated and killed by Gauls, **4**, 458, 506, 568.

Ptolemy Macron (second century B.C.), Egyptian officer; favourite of Antiochus, **2**, 142.

Publicola, Publius Valerius, Roman consul 509–506 B.C.; avenges Lucretia, **5**, 86;

consul with Junius Brutus, **5**, 88–90; revives secular games, **6**, 100.

Public Safety, Committee of, a dictatorship of nine persons, appointed in Paris (1793); organised, **12**, 299, 333, 339; decree against Lyons, **12**, 369; reorganised, **12**, 389; in insurrection of the 1st Prairial, **12**, 394; suspended, **12**, 397.

Public Weal, War of the, a civil war between Louis XI of France and the Nobles (1465), **11**, 250–252.

Publicani, a name given to the Cathari, *q. v.*

Publilia, second wife of Cicero, **5**, 621.

Publilian Laws, in Roman history, (1) proposed by Publilius Volero, increasing plebeian power, **5**, 131; (2) proposed by Publilius Philo, regarding election of censors, plebiscites, and approval of proposed laws, **5**, 185.

Publilius Philo, Roman consul and dictator (339? B.C.); proposes Publilian Laws, **5**, 185.

Publilius Volero, Roman tribune (473 B.C.); increases plebeian power, **5**, 131.

Pucelle, La, see **Joan of Arc**.

Pu Chun, appointed heir-presumptive to Chinese throne (1900), **24**, 566.

Pückler, Count Frederick (d. 1867), Prussian minister, **15**, 474.

Pudi-ilu, king of Assyria ca. 1350 B.C., **1**, 374.

Puebla, town in Mexico; besieged by French (1863), **13**, 138.

Pueyredon, Juan Martin (ca. 1780–1845), Spanish-American soldier and politician; at Montevideo, **23**, 579.

Pufendorf, Samuel von (1632–1694), German jurist; advocates separation from Austria, **15**, 129.

Pugatschev, Jemeljan (1720–1775), Russian soldier; pretends to the crown, **17**, 386; executed, **17**, 387.

Puisaye, Count Joseph (1754–1827), French soldier; leader of royalists in Brittany, **12**, 404, 405, 406.

Puiset or Pudsey, Hugh de (1125–1195), English ecclesiastic; quarrel with William of Longchamp (1189), **18**, 314.

Pul, see **Tiglathpileser III**.

Pulaski, Count Casimir (1747–1779), Polish soldier in American service; defends Charleston, S. C., **23**, 271; killed in assault on Savannah, **23**, 271.

Pulcheria (399–453 A.D.), Byzantine empress 414–453 A.D.; regency with Theodosius, **7**, 42–60; proclaimed empress, **7**, 60.

Pulista, see **Pursta**.

Pullus, Lucius Junius, Roman consul 249 B.C.; loses fleet, **5**, 231.

Pultava, see **Pultowa**.

Pulteney, William (1684–1764), earl of Bath, English statesman; Whig leader, **20**, 493, 541; speech against Excise Bill, **20**, 542.

Pultowa, town in Russia; battle of (1709), **17**, 280.

Pultusk, town in Poland; battles of (1703), **16**, 377; (1806), **12**, 555; **17**, 451.

Pu-lan-tien, town in Manchuria; occupied by the Japanese (1904), **24**, 658.

Pulu, see **Tiglathpileser III**.

Pungun-ila, king of Babylon, **1**, 363.

Punic Wars or Carthaginian Wars, three wars waged between Rome and Carthage:

(1) 264–241 B.C.: sea-fights at Mylæ and Ecnomus, invasion of Africa by Regulus, battle of the Ægatian Islands, **5**, 215–233.

(2) 218–201 B.C.: Hannibal in Spain, Hannibal's invasion of Italy, battle of Cannæ, Marcellus in Syracuse, Hasdrubal in Italy, Scipio in Spain and Africa, battle of Zama, **5**, 238–295.

(3) 149–146 B.C.: attack on Massinissa, destruction of Carthage by Scipio, **5**, 305–314.

Punitz, town in Posen, Prussia; battle of (1704), **24**, 71.

Punjab or Panjab, district in northwestern India; name and geography, **2**, 485, 486; early peoples, **2**, 481, 504; languages of, Aryan, **2**, 490; invaded by Persians (512 B.C.), **2**, 609; conquered by Alexander, **2**, 503; **4**, 360, 362; Sikh wars and annexation to British India (1849), **22**, 150, 151, 153, 158; mutiny (1857), **22**, 172.

Punt, legendary country, placed by some authorities on coast of Africa; legends concerning, **1**, 108–110; tributary to Egypt, **1**, 140, 141.

Punta Arenas, colony of Chili, on straits of Magellan; founded (1843), **23**, 610.

Pupienus Maximus, Marcus Clodius (d. 238 A.D.), Roman emperor 238 A.D.; wars with Maximin, **6**, 411.

Puqudu, Aramæan tribe, **1**, 400.

Puranas, collection of Hindu legends; as sources of history, **2**, 35, 496, 505.

Puritans, name given to the followers of Calvin's teaching in England, including Presbyterians and Independents; under Henry VIII, **19**, 186; increase in England, **19**, 343; persecuted under Elizabeth, **19**, 344, 451; **22**, 615; hearing before James I (Hampton Court Conference), **19**, 475; character and customs, **19**, 493; **20**, 228; under Charles I, **19**, 558, seq. 566; status under Cromwell, **20**, 226; at time of the Restoration, **20**, 227–230; in Holland, **13**, 569, 569 note; **22**, 621–622; **23**, 2; pilgrims to America, **22**, 622 seq.; effect on New England, **22**, 648–651; in Maryland, **22**, 607.

Pursta or Pulista, an Asiatic tribe; repulsed by Egypt, **2**, 273.

Puru, an Indian people, **2**, 490.

Purukhumi, tribe of Syria; subdued by Tiglathpileser I (ca. 1100 B.C.), **2**, 395.

Pushkin, Alexander Sergeyevitch (1799–1837), Russian poet; founds literary club, **17**, 516; recalled from exile by Nicholas I, **17**, 539.

Putnam, Israel (1718–1790), American soldier; at Bunker Hill, **23**, 246.

Putten, Nicholas van (of Dordrecht), drives Flemish out of South Holland (1304), **13**, 333.
Puttkamer, Von, German commissioner in Togoland; explores Agotini country (1888), **15**, 558.
Puttkamer, Robert Victor von (1828–1900), Prussian politician; minister of public instruction (1879) and minister of interior (1881), **15**, 539.
Puzur-Asshur, Assyrian king; alliance with Burna-buriash (ca. 1420 B.C.), **1**, 374.
Pydna, in ancient geography a town of Macedonia; battle of (168 B.C.), **4**, 500; **5**, 168.
Pygmalion, king of Tyre and brother of Dido; succession and reign (ca. 800 B.C.), **2**, 284; murders Sychæus or Sicharbas, **2**, 259, 308–309, 360.
Pylades, Roman pantomime dancer during reign of Augustus, **6**, 371.
Pylagaræ, delegates to Amphictyonic Council; set price on head of Ephialtes (480 B.C.), **3**, 323.
Pylas, king of Sidon and Tyre, see Elulæus.
Pylians, tribe of Triphylia, Greece, **3**, 101.
Pym, John (1584–1643), English statesman; joins in protest to James I, **19**, 508; complains to Charles I of Montagu's books, **19**, 539; in third parliament of Charles I, **19**, 549, 551; sides with Scotch, **19**, 577 note; presents grievances in Short Parliament, **19**, 578; in Long Parliament, arraigns Strafford before commons and lords, **19**, 583–584, 586–587; reveals Army Plot, **19**, 589; favours abolition of Episcopal system, **19**, 601; Charles I attempts to arrest, **19**, 614; accepts petition against prelates, **19**, 620; encourages lower house to action against Charles I, **19**, 622; death and estimates by Gardiner and Clarendon, **20**, 19–20.
Pyramids, of Egypt; dynastic records on, **1**, 59, 93; description of, **1**, 93, 95–97; builders of, **1**, 65, 98–104.
Pyramids, battle of the (1798), **12**, 464–465; **24**, 448.
Pyrenees, Peace of the, or Treaty of Bidassoa (1659), **9**, 500, 507; **10**, 269, 516; **11**, 521; **13**, 624, 631, 634.
Pyrrho (ca. 360–ca. 270 B.C.), Greek philosopher; defines philosophy, **4**, 15; founds sceptic school, **4**, 28.
Pyrrhus (ca. 318–272 B.C.), king of Epirus; main treatment, **4**, 502–515; sent as hostage to Egypt, **4**, 450–451, 567; conquers Macedonia, **4**, 453, 499, 504; expedition to Italy, **4**, 508–512, 583–584; **5**, 201–209, 215, 329; in Sicily, **2**, 316, 319; **4**, 510; **5**, 207; expedition against Sparta, **4**, 460, 512; death, **4**, 513; character and achievements, **4**, 515, 606; **5**, 201.
Pythagoras (ca. 582–500 B.C.), Greek philosopher; ancestry, **3**, 119; school of, **2**, 161; **3**, 489; termed a sophist by Herodotus, **3**, 460; philosophical principle of, **4**, 18–19, 139; character and influence, **4**, 597–598, 608.
Pytheas (fourth century B.C.), Athenian orator; opposes Demosthenes, **4**, 416, 466.
Pytheas (fourth century B.C.), Greek navigator and astronomer; visits Britain, **18**, 7; promotes commerce between Marseilles and Britain, **18**, 7; publishes account of voyages, **18**, 8.
Pythia, priestess of the Delphic oracle; Crœsus consults, **2**, 454, 456, 460, 462; aids Cleomenes, **3**, 267; credited with "philipising," **4**, 239; announces misfortunes for Hellas, **4**, 242; saves riches of temple from Gauls, **4**, 507; see also Delphic Oracle.
Pythian Games, national festival in Greece, celebrated every four years; institution of, **3**, 170; Jason prepares to attend, **4**, 164, 166–167; Philip of Macedon presides at, **4**, 232, 233, 236.
Pythius (fifth century B.C.), a Lydian; entertains Xerxes, **3**, 294–297; Xerxes causes son of, to be slain, **3**, 297.
Pythoclides (fifth century B.C.), a musician at Athens; instructs Pericles, **3**, 416.
Python of Byzantium (fourth century B.C.), dramatic poet; as partisan of Philip of Macedon, **4**, 242; author of *Agen*, **4**, 384.
Pythoness, see Pythia.

Q

Qarqar, town in Syria near the Orontes; battle of (854 B.C.), **1**, 387; **2**, 284.
Qobt, see Coptos.
Quadi, German tribe; wars with Rome, **6**, 290, 296–298; migrations of, **6**, 519, 547.
Quadratus, Caius Volusenus, military tribune in Cæsar's army in Gaul, **18**, 9.
Quadratus, Ummidius, Roman proconsul in Syria 51–60 A.D., administration of, **6**, 186.
Quadratus, Ummidius (d. 183 A.D.), Roman noble; conspires against Commodus, **6**, 379.
Quadrigarius, Quintus Claudius, Roman historian (b. ca. 100 B.C.), **5**, 644.
Quadruple Alliance, The, a league formed against Spain (1718) by Great Britain, France, Austria, and the Netherlands; origin of, **9**, 531; **10**, 293; Victor Amadeus assents to, **9**, 531; Philip V of Spain accedes to, **10**, 294.
Quadruple Treaty, The, a league formed (1834), against Dom Miguel of Portugal and Don Carlos of Spain; object of, **10**, 396.
Quadruple Treaty, The, concluded at London (1840); settles Egyptian affairs, **24**, 453–454.
Quakers, a religious sect; origin, **20**, 164; persecution in England, **20**, 164, 245; bill for the relief of, **20**, 530; banished from Virginia, **22**, 598; relation to Puritans, **23**, 3; persecution in New England, **23**, 117–119, 141, 145, 147; Virginia legislates against, **23**, 124; in North Carolina, **23**, 51; settle in West New Jersey, **23**, 30; in French and Indian War, **23**, 213.
Quantz, Johann Joachim (1697–1773), German musician; instructs Frederick the Great, **15**, 252.
Quartering Act, an English parliamentary enactment requiring the American colonies to billet British soldiers; effect of, in America, **23**, 232, 234; expires, **23**, 237; introduced anew, **23**, 239.
Quatre-Bras, place in Belgium; battle of (1815), **12**, 625; **15**, 329.
Que, see Cilicia.
Quebec, a province of Canada; ceded to Great Britain, **23**, 223.
Quebec, city in Canada; founded by Champlain (1608), **22**, 322, 556; captured by English under Admiral Kirke (1629), **22**, 323; Phips' expedition against (1690), **23**, 186–188; Walker's expedition against (1711), **23**, 166, 193–194; besieged by Wolfe, **23**, 217; battle of, **20**, 589; **23**, 219–222; surrenders to English (1759), **22**, 637; **23**, 222; besieged by Arnold (1776), **23**, 250.
Quebec Act, a parliamentary measure designed to prevent Quebec from uniting with the other colonies; passed by parliament (1774), **22**, 326; **23**, 239.
Queen Anne's War, the American phase of the War of the Spanish Succession (1702–1714); main treatment, **23**, 190–194; relation to European war, **23**, 183.
Queensland, British colony in Australia; penal settlement at, **22**, 249; opened to free settlers, **22**, 249; made an independent colony, **22**, 250.
Queenston, or Queenstown, Ontario, Canada; British victory at (1812), **23**, 333.
Quercia, Jacopo della (ca. 1378–1442), Italian sculptor; criticism of, **9**, 394.
Quérouaille, Louise Renée de (1649–1734), duchess of Portsmouth and Aubigny (Madame Carwell), mistress of Charles II; duchess (1672), **20**, 232, 273; discloses religious belief of Charles II, **20**, 311.
Quesada, see Ximines.
Quetlavaca (d. 1521), Mexican emperor, repels Spaniards, **23**, 523.
Quia Emptores, statute of Edward I forbidding subinfeudation in England, **18**, 428; text, **22**, 352.
Quiberon, town in France; battle of (1795), **12**, 405–406.
Quiberon Bay, an arm of the bay of Biscay; naval battle of (1759), **12**, 78.
Quiéret, Hugh (d. 1340), French admiral; defeated at Sluys, **11**, 104–106.
Quierzy, Edict of, issued by Charles the Bald to formulate rules for the government of Gaul (877 A.D.), **11**, 6.
Quinctianus, Afranius (d. 65 A.D.); conspires against Nero, **6**, 203.
Quincy, Josiah (1744–1775), American patriot and lawyer; at Boston massacre (1770), **23**, 237.
Quincy, Josiah (1772–1846), American statesman and orator; opposes war of 1812, **23**, 338.
Quinet, Edgar (1803–1875), French philosopher and politician; banished from France (1852), **13**, 124; returns from exile (1870), **13**, 163.
Quinquegentiani, African tribe; subdued by Maximian (297 A.D.), **6**, 436.
Quintanilla, Alonzo de, comptroller of the treasury of Castile; befriends Columbus (1487), **22**, 421; induces Isabella to recall Columbus, **22**, 427.
Quintana, Manuel, president of Argentina, **23**, 617.

Quintilian, Marcus Fabius (40–118 A.D.), rhetorician; his Spanish origin, **6**, 407; belonged to golden age, **6**, 266.
Quintilius, Marcus Aurelius (d. 270 A.D.), brother of Claudius; declared emperor, **6**, 421.
Quintinus (d. 388 A.D.), Roman general; defeated by Franks, **7**, 462.
Quinze-Vingts, hospital founded at Paris by Louis IX (ca. 1260); establishment of, **11**, 67.
Quirinus, name given to deified Romulus; signifies union of Sabines and Romans, **5**, 73.
Quirinus, Publius Sulpicius (d. 21 A.D.), governor of Syria; makes census of Syria (ca. 10 A.D.), **2**, 168; **6**, 29.
Quirites, from the hill Quirinal, name of Roman citizens; first given to Sabines (ca. 716 B.C.), **5**, 66.
Quitman, John Anthony (1799–1858), American general and politician; supports filibustering schemes in Cuba (1854), **23**, 393.
Quito, Kingdom of, see Ecuador.
Quitu, legendary king of Ecuador; rule of, **23**, 538.
Qurkhi, people of Asia; Assyrian wars against (1000–831 B.C.), **1**, 377, 381, 383, 384, 387, 389.

R

Ra, Egyptian sun god; worship of, **1**, 139, 219–221; name adopted by Egyptian kings, **1**, 119.
Raab, royal free city of Austro-Hungary; siege of (1849), **14**, 656.
Rabelais, François (ca. 1495–1553), French humorist and writer; estimate of, **11**, 331, 423–425.
Rabiah, tribe of Arabs; descent, **8**, 16, 107.
Rabirius, Caius, Roman senator; falsely accused of murder (64 B.C.), **5**, 479.
Rabna, town in Asia Minor; battle of (twelfth century), **14**, 95.
Rabshakeh, The, title of Assyrian general-in-chief; subdues Tabal (732 B.C.), **1**, 394; attacks Jerusalem, **1**, 410; ordered to levy troops, **1**, 426.
Rachel, wife of Jacob; legend of, **2**, 58; **3**, 96.
Racine, Jean Baptiste (1639–1699), French tragic poet; characterisation and criticism of, **11**, 644–645.
Raclawice, village in Russian Poland; battle of (1794), **24**, 93.
Racovitza, Fanariot ruler in Wallachia 1741–1744; rule of, **24**, 145.
Rada, Juan de (ca. 1490–1542), Spanish cavalier; conspires against Pizarro (1540), **23**, 555; assassinates Pizarro (1541), **23**, 556–557.
Radagaisus or Radagais (d. 406 A.D.), leader of army of Vandals and other tribes; capture and execution, **6**, 546.
Radbod, see Ratbod.
Radcliffe, James (1689–1716), earl of Derwentwater, English Catholic nobleman; defeated at Preston, **20**, 509; impeached, **20**, 511; executed, **20**, 512.
Radcliffe, Thomas, see Sussex, Earl of.
Radcot, town in England; battle of (1387), **18**, 500.
Radetzki, Feodor (1820–1890), Russian general; at siege of Shipka Pass, **17**, 604; at battle of Kezanlik, **17**, 605.
Radetzky, Joseph Wenzel, Count (1766–1858), Austrian field-marshal; at battle of Custozza (1848), **9**, 599; **14**, 644; saves Lombardo-Venetia, **14**, 641–644; **15**, 8; campaign against Sardinia (1849), **14**, 658–659; at battle of Novara, **14**, 659; grants armistice to Sardinia, **14**, 660; death, **16**, 14.
Radhi, caliph of Baghdad 934–940; reign of, **8**, 219–220.
Radisson, Pierre Esprit, French trader; visits Wisconsin (1658), **23**, 66.
Radlu Negru, "Rudolf the Black," prince of Transylvania; founds Wallachia (1290), **24**, 130.
Radom Confederation, confederation formed to prevent reforms in Polish constitution (1768); dissolution of, **17**, 378.
Radomir, Gabriel (d. 1014), Bulgarian king; resists Byzantines, **7**, 246.
Radoslav, see Stephen III.
Radowitz, Joseph Maria von (1797–1853), Prussian politician and general; retirement from office, **15**, 457.
Radul (d. 1507), successor to Vlad the Impaler in Wallachia; deposed, **24**, 133.
Radul (d. 1522), monk; elected ruler of Wallachia, **24**, 136.
Radul (d. 1532), prince of Wallachia; submits to Turks (1524), **24**, 136.
Radzin, Stenka (d. 1671), Cossack leader; depredations of, in Russia, **17**, 246.
Rædwald (d. ca. 617 A.D.), a king of East Anglia; rule of, **18**, 46.
Rafael, see Raphael.
Raffles, Sir Thomas Stamford (1781–1826), English colonial governor; appointed lieutenant-governor of Java, **22**, 125.
Raghib Pacha (d. 1763), Turkish grand vizir; administration of, **24**, 412–413.
Raginbert (d. 701 A.D.), duke of Turin; seizes Lombard throne, **7**, 446.
Raginfrid, major-domus of Neustria; wars of (714–720 A.D.), **7**, 488–490.
Raglan, Herbert of, see Somerset, Edward.
Raglan, Lord, see Somerset, Fitzroy James Henry.
Ragman Roll, a collection of parchments containing names of those who submitted to Edward I, **21**, 67; given up to Scots, **21**, 116.
Ragnachar (Ragnachas) (d. 509 A.D.), Frankish ruler; holds court at Cambray, **7**, 468, 475; slain by Clovis, **7**, 476.
Ragnar Lodbrok (d. 794 A.D.), traditional king of Denmark; reign, **16**, 36, 39–40; invades England, **18**, 71; death of, **11**, 2; **16**, 40; **18**, 71.
Ragusa, Duke of, see Marmont.
Rahl, Colonel, Hessian officer in British service; killed at Trenton (1776), **23**, 260.
Railways, see Transportation.
Raimund, see Raymond.
Rainald, Count de Chatillon (d. 1187), French knight and crusader; marries Constantia, **8**, 364; becomes vice-regent of Jerusalem, **8**, 371; breaks truce with Saladin, **8**, 373; death of, **8**, 374.
Raisuli, bandit chief; seizes an American citizen, **24**, 475.
Rajmahal Kols, Hindu tribe; of Dravidian origin, **2**, 488.
Rajputana, Hindu state; invaded by Scyth-

ians, **2**, 504; part of Buddhist empire (ca. 1 A.D.), **2**, 506.
Rajputs or Rajpoots, see Kshattriyas.
Rákóczy, Francis (1676–1735), Hungarian statesman; revolt (1699), **14**, 398; second revolt (1703), **14**, 409.
Rákóczy, George (d. 1648), prince of Transylvania 1631–1648; invades Hungary in alliance with Swedes (1645), **14**, 381.
Rakora, town in Hungary; battle of (1475), **24**, 133.
Raleigh or Ralegh, Sir Walter (1552–1618), English courtier, coloniser and author; early life, **19**, 411; **22**, 557; in Huguenot war, **19**, 411; **22**, 557; at siege of Dunanore, **21**, 410; accompanies Humphrey Gilbert to America, **19**, 457; **22**, 496; rival with Hatton for queen's favour, **19**, 388–389; rivalry with Charles Blount, **19**, 410; attempts to colonise Virginia, **19**, 411, 457–459; **22**, 557–562; obtains grant of land in Ireland, **19**, 412; **21**, 412; introduces cultivation of potato to Munster, **19**, 412; fights against armada, **19**, 412; befriends Spenser, **19**, 412, 413; marriage, **19**, 413; first imprisonment, **19**, 413; expeditions in search of El Dorado, **19**, 413; **22**, 563; at capture of Cadiz (1596), **19**, 414, 415; captures Fayal, **19**, 416; lyric poems of, **19**, 467; rivalry with Robert Cecil, **19**, 472; indictment and trial, **19**, 472–473; sentenced to death, **19**, 473; reprieved, **19**, 474; long imprisonment, **19**, 501; **22**, 567; released to conduct expedition to America, **19**, 501–502; return and execution, **19**, 502–504; indignation of people at execution of, **19**, 504; estimate of, **22**, 563–564; history of, **1**, 11.
Rama, mythological king of India, **2**, 494, 519, 528, 530.
Ramalho, Portuguese claimant to discovery of America, **22**, 401.
Ramalscan, Indian pundit; assists Sir Wm. Jones in translating Sakuntala, **2**, 502.
Ramateya, Median king, **2**, 584.
Ramayana, a Hindu epic, **2**, 483, 496, 537; on Aryan migration, **2**, 492; on high position of merchants, **2**, 519; on gold circulation, **2**, 520; on intoxicants, spices and perfumes, **2**, 521–522; on trade routes, **2**, 523; on conquest of land of Ganges, **2**, 526.
Ramel, Jean-Pierre (1770–1815), French general; arrested by Augereau, **12**, 447; resigns, **12**, 472.
Rameses, see Ramses.
Ramessides, royal dynasty in Egypt 1365–1225 B.C.; lose Syria, **2**, 273.
Ramillies, village in Belgium; battle of (1706), **11**, 620; **12**, 352; **14**, 412; **20**, 475.
Ramiro I, king of Oviedo 842–850 A.D.; succeeds to throne and repels Norse invaders, **10**, 42.
Ramiro I, king of Aragon 1035–1063; reign, **10**, 51.
Ramiro II (d. 950 A.D.), king of Leon and Asturias 930–950 A.D.; succession and reign, **10**, 44; struggle with Abd ar-Rahman, **8**, 206–207.
Ramiro III (967–982 A.D.), king of Leon; his minority and reign, **10**, 45–46.
Ramman, Babylonian deity, **1**, 528; identified with Phœnician Rimmon, **1**, 313.
Ramman or Bin or Adad, Assyrian deity, **1**, 517.
Ramman-nirari I, see Adad-nirari I.
Ramman-nirari II, see Adad-nirari III.
Ramnes, one of the three tribes of Rome, **5**, 62, 66, 103, 109, 110.
Ramolino, Marie-Lætitia (1750–1836), mother of Napoleon I, **12**, 422.
Ramorino or Remorius, Giovanni Pietro (1790–1849), Italian general; tried and shot, **14**, 660.
Rampon, Antoine-Guillaume, Count (1759–1842), French general; at battle of Montenotte, **12**, 426.
Ramsay, Sir Alexander (d. 1342), Scottish soldier; succours castle of Dunbar, **21**, 136; takes castle of Roxburgh and gets sheriffdom of Roxburgh, **21**, 137; starved by knight of Liddesdale, **21**, 137.
Ramsay, George, see Dalhousie.
Ramsay, James Andrew Brown, see Dalhousie.
Ramsay, William Mitchell (1851–), Scotch classical scholar; discovers necropolis in Asia Minor, **2**, 434.
Ramses I, or Rameses, king of Egypt ca. 1365–ca. 1355 B.C.; founder of nineteenth dynasty; reign, **1**, 142; relations with Hittites, **2**, 394.
Ramses II (Miamun I), Greek Sesostris, king of Egypt ca. 1345–ca. 1285 B.C., son of Seti I; reign, **1**, 144–154; legends of Sesostris the Great, **1**, 59; Pharaoh of the Oppression, **1**, 141; during lifetime of Seti I, **1**, 143–144; war with Hittites, **1**, 144–146, 150; **2**, 273, 392; treaty with Hittites, **1**, 146, 151; Pentaur's poem describing battle of Kadesh, **1**, 148–150, 257; buildings and monuments, **1**, 147, 152, 199, 246, 290; statue, **1**, 85, 152; literature and religion of period, **1**, 153; condition of infantry in reign of, **1**, 170–171; connects Nile with Red Sea, **1**, 183; edict dividing land of Egypt, **1**, 201; substitutes his name on predecessors' inscriptions, **1**, 287, 617; death and review of reign, **1**, 153–154; mummy, **1**, 156, 157, 158.
Ramses III, king of Egypt ca. 1225 B.C.; reign, **1**, 167–170, 198; wars, **1**, 167–169; Harris papyrus gives religious donations of, **1**, 170–225; Turin papyrus written in reign of, **1**, 290; sculptures, **1**, 466; re-establishes dominion in Palestine, **2**, 273.
Ramses IV, king of Egypt of twentieth dynasty, **1**, 171.
Ramses V, king of Egypt of twentieth dynasty, **1**, 171.
Ramses VI, king of Egypt of twentieth dynasty, **1**, 171.
Ramses VII, king of Egypt of twentieth dynasty, **1**, 171.

Ramses VIII, king of Egypt of twentieth dynasty, **1**, 171.
Ramses IX, king of Egypt of twentieth dynasty, **1**, 159, 210.
Ramses XIII, king of Egypt; last king of twentieth dynasty, **1**, 74.
Ramusi, tribe of India, **2**, 488.
Randolph, Edmund Jennings (1753–1813), American statesman; in constitutional convention, **23**, 291; refuses to sign Federal constitution, **23**, 293; appointed attorney-general in Washington's cabinet, **23**, 300.
Randolph, Edward (ca. 1620–1694), English colonial official; secretary of Sir Edmund Andros, **23**, 159, 170; presents claims against Massachusetts, **23**, 149–150; serves writs of *quo warranto* against Rhode Island and Connecticut, **23**, 151.
Randolph, Peyton (1723–1775), American statesman and patriot; president of Continental Congress, **23**, 247.
Randolph, Sir Thomas (ca. 1525–1590), a British diplomat; minister at Edinburgh, **19**, 299.
Randolph, Sir Thomas (d. 1332), earl of Moray, Scotch nobleman, nephew of Robert Bruce; joins Bruce, **21**, 89; submits to king of England, **21**, 90; takes Bruce's banner, **21**, 92; captured by Scots, **21**, 95; known as "great earl of Moray," **21**, 95; takes castle of Edinburgh, **21**, 97; at Bannockburn, **21**, 99–100; at battle of Berwick, **21**, 106–107; invades England, **21**, 108; becomes regent of Scotland, **21**, 109; at battle of Biland Abbey, **21**, 113; ambassador to Rome and France, **21**, 113; his regency, **21**, 129–130; death, **21**, 130.
Randolph, Thomas (d. 1332), earl of Moray, son of the preceding; killed at Dupplin Muir, **21**, 130.
Randon, king of the Alamanni; captures Mogontiacum (368 A.D.), **6**, 519.
Randon, Count Jacques Louis César Alexandre (1795–1871), French general; policy in Mexico, **23**, 634; administration in Africa, **24**, 484.
Ranfurly, Uchter John Mark Knox, 5th Earl of (1856–), British colonial administrator; appointed governor of New Zealand (1897), **22**, 261.
Rangoon, city of British India; occupied by British, **22**, 134; surrender (1856), **22**, 161.
Ranji Singh (1780–1839), Indian prince; relations with Afghanistan and Great Britain, **22**, 151; obtains Koh-i-nur and Kashmir, **22**, 151; death, **22**, 152.
Rantgar, a Frisian; assassinates Grimwald (714 A.D.), **7**, 487.
Rantzau, John, Count (1492–1565), Danish general; commands army in invasion of Ditmarsh, **16**, 346.
Rantzau, Henry, Count (1526–1598), Danish general and governor of Holstein; receives Tycho Brahe, the philosopher, **16**, 354.
Rantzau-Ascheberg, Hans, Count, Danish nobleman; liberates his serfs (1739), **16**, 414.
Rantzau-Ascheberg, Schack Karl, Count (1717–1792), Danish general; in conspiracy against Struensee, **16**, 418.
Ranuccio I (d. 1622), duke of Parma and son of Alessandro Farnese; reign, **9**, 497.
Ranuccio II (1640–1694), duke of Parma; rule, **9**, 498.
Raoul (d. 1822), French revolutionist; execution, **13**, 27–28.
Rape of the Sabines, in Roman legend, the seizing of Sabine women to provide wives for the first citizens of Rome, **5**, 63–66.
Raphael, or Rafael, or Raffaello, Santi or Sanzio (1483–1520), Italian painter, **9**, 403–405.
Raphia or Rapikhu, in ancient geography, a city of Palestine; battles of (720 B.C.), **1**, 398; (217 B.C.), **2**, 136.
Rapp, Count Jean (1772–1821), French soldier; celebrates with Napoleon, re-establishment of concordat, **12**, 511; at battle of Austerlitz, **12**, 547.
Rappahannock, river in Virginia; Lee concentrates army at Fredericksburg on, **23**, 436.
Raresh or Rares, Peter, ruler of Moldavia 1527–1547; reign, **24**, 137.
Raritans, North American Indian tribe; at war with Dutch (1641), **23**, 10.
Rasgrad, town in Bulgaria; siege of (1810), **17**, 466.
Rashevka, town in southern Russia; battle of (1709), **17**, 279.
Rashid, caliph of Baghdad 1135–1136; administration, **8**, 227.
Rasières, de, see Razier, de.
Raskolinks, religious sect in Russia; treatment of, by Peter the Great, **17**, 301.
Rasles, Sebastian (d. 1724), French Catholic missionary in New England; with the Canabas in Maine, **23**, 81; death, **23**, 196.
Raspe, Henry (d. 1247), landgraf of Thuringia; elected rival emperor for throne of Germany, **14**, 117.
Rassam, Hormuzd (1826–), Turkish Assyriologist; British agent for exploration in Assyria, **1**, 604.
Rastatt or Rastadt, Congress of: (1.) (1713–1714), held for putting end to war between Austria and France, **14**, 417; (2.) (1797–1799), held for purpose of arranging questions at issue between France and the Empire, **14**, 524; **15**, 283.
Rastatt, Peace of (1714), treaty between France and Austria, **11**, 627; **14**, 417.
Rastko, son of Stephen Nemanya, see Sava, Saint.
Ratbod (Radbod), king of Frisians 697–719 A.D.; subdued by German tribes, **7**, 486; recovers independence, **7**, 488; at war with Germans, **7**, 489; conquered by Pepin, **13**, 276; refuses baptism, **13**, 276; death, **7**, 491.
Ratchis, king of Lombardy 744–749 A.D.; becomes reigning duke of Friuli, **7**, 456, succeeds to throne of Lombardy, **7**, 509;

reign, **7**, 509–510; becomes monk, **7**, 510; attempt to regain throne, **7**, 515, 516.
Ratcliffe, Egremont, brother of earl of Sussex; efforts in favour of Mary Queen of Scots (1569), **19**, 339.
Ratcliffe or Radcliffe, John, 1st Baron Fitzwalter (1452–1496), English nobleman; in the Perkin Warbeck Conspiracy, **19**, 29; death of, **19**, 29.
Ratcliffe, Robert (d. 1494), English statesman; executed for complicity in Perkin Warbeck Conspiracy, **19**, 29.
Rathmines, place in Ireland, near Dublin; battle of (1649), **20**, 97.
Ratisbon (Regensburg), city in Bavaria; Congress of (1623), **15**, 114; battle of (1809), **14**, 553; siege of (1634), **14**, 366.
Ratisbon, Diets of (1156), **14**, 98; (1532), **14**, 279; (1541), **14**, 275; (1613), **14**, 327; (1630), **14**, 344; (1636), **14**, 370, 371; (1689), **14**, 401.
Ratisbon, Peace of (1630), **11**, 461; Peace of (1684), **11**, 597.
Ratisbon Interim (1548), code of religious doctrines drawn up by Charles V; promulgated, **14**, 305; opposed by Catholics and Protestants, **14**, 306, 307; **11**, 340.
Ratislaw, duke of the Moravians 846–870 A.D., **7**, 576, 577, 580.
Rattazzi, Urbano (1808–1873), Italian statesman; premier, **9**, 612, 617; temporising policy, **9**, 617; relations with Garibaldi, **9**, 617; death, **9**, 625.
Rauscher, Cardinal Joseph Othmar von (1797–1875), Austrian prince-bishop; increases power of Roman Catholic Church, **15**, 467.
Raud "the Strong," Scandinavian chief; King Olaf's attempt to christianize (ca. 1000 A.D.), **16**, 60, 61.
Raudian Fields, battle of, see Vercelli.
Ravaillac, François (ca. 1578–1610); assassinates Henry IV of France, **11**, 416.
Ravenna, capital city of the province of Ravenna, Italy; during Lombard invasion, **9**, 23, 24; Venice acquires (1441), **9**, 293; battle of (1512), **9**, 435, 436; **11**, 302; **14**, 243.
Rawandi (eighth century), Muhammedan sect; massacred by Al-Mansur, **8**, 220.
Rawdon-Hastings, Francis, or Francis Rawdon Hastings, see Hastings.
Rawlinson, Sir Henry Creswicke (1810–1895), English Assyriologist and diplomat; envoy to Persia, **24**, 495; deciphers cuneiform inscriptions, **1**, 609.
Ray or Wray, John (1628–1705), English naturalist, called the "Father of English natural history"; makes new classification of birds and fishes, **20**, 352.
Raymond I, count of Toulouse 852–865, **11**, 6.
Raymond, Abbot, Spanish ecclesiastic; founds Knights of Calatrava (1158), **10**, 61.
Raymond Roger, viscount of Béziers, cousin of Raymond VI of Toulouse; defends Carcassonne against Simon de Montfort (1213), **11**, 53; perfidy of papal legate toward, **11**, 53.
Raymond or Raimond IV (ca. 1045–1105), count of Toulouse and St. Gilles, duke of Narbonne and marquis of Provence; raises army of crusaders, **8**, 341; in siege of Nicæa, **8**, 345; in battle of Dorylæum, **8**, 345, 346; suspected by comrades, **8**, 348; receives "holy lance," **8**, 349; expedition into Syria, **8**, 351; in siege of Jerusalem, **8**, 351, 352; candidate for kingship of Jerusalem, **8**, 353; character, **8**, 341, 348, 353.
Raymond VI (1156–1222), count of Toulouse; Innocent III excommunicates, **8**, 461; **11**, 52; crusade against Albigenses, **8**, 461, 462; **11**, 51–54; dominions dismembered, **8**, 462; **11**, 53.
Raymond VII (d. 1249), count of Toulouse, **8**, 462.
Raymond of Antioch, a crusader; killed (1149), **8**, 364.
Raymond of Cardona, see Cardona.
Raymond I, count of Tripolis, a crusader; murdered, **8**, 364, 365.
Raymond II, count of Tripolis, a crusader; vice-regent of Jerusalem, **8**, 371, 373; sends embassy to Europe, **8**, 380; concludes truces with Saladin, **8**, 371, 373; Saracens permit escape of (1187), **8**, 374.
Raymond, bishop of Orvieto, papal vicar in Rome, **9**, 214.
Raymond (IV) Berengar, count of Barcelona; allied with Mondzir (1081), **10**, 55; defeated by the Cid (1094), **10**, 56; marries daughter of the Cid, **10**, 58; conquests of, **10**, 60.
Raymond (V) Berengar (d. 1162), count of Barcelona; regent of Aragon, **10**, 59; marries daughter of Ramiro II of Aragon (1150), **10**, 59 and note; unites Catalonia to Aragon, **10**, 59, 60; founds Spanish order of Templars, **10**, 59, 60; takes Tortosa (1148), **10**, 60; death, **10**, 60; successors of, **10**, 59.
Razier (Rasières), de, Dutch American colonist; as secretary of New Amsterdam bears friendly messages to Plymouth (1627), **22**, 634; **23**, 6.
Razumovski, Andrei (1752–1836), Russian ambassador; ordered to leave Stockholm (1788), **17**, 401.
Re, king of Upper Egypt, **1**, 89.
Reading, town in England; siege of (1643), **20**, 11.
Reason, Goddess of, worshipped in French Revolution, **3**, 223 note; **12**, 331.
Réaumur, René Antoine Ferchault de (1683–1757), French physicist, **12**, 122.
Rebecqui, François Trophime (1760–1794), French revolutionist; accuses Robespierre, **12**, 284.
Rebellion, The, (1) in American history, the Civil War between the North and the South; (2) in English history, the Civil War between Charles I and the Commons; see Civil Wars.
Rebellion of 1868, The, an uprising led by Serrano and Prim, which drove the Bourbons out of Spain, and attempted to establish a republic, **10**, 402 seq.

Rebu, Egyptian name for Libyans, *q. v.*
Récamier, Mme. Jeanne Françoise Julie Adélaïde Bernard (1777–1849), a celebrated leader of society in France during the Consulate and Empire; influence of, **12**, 390.
Recared I (d. 601 A.D.), king of West Goths 586–601; expels Franks from Gaul, **10**, 22; reign, **10**, 23–24.
Recared II, king of West Goths 621 A.D.; reign, **10**, 24.
Recesuinto (d. 672 A.D.), king of the West Goths 653–672; reign, **10**, 25.
Rechabites, a division of Kenites, **2**, 18.
Rechberg, Count Johann Bernhard von (1806–1899), Austrian minister; policy towards Holstein, **15**, 22.
Rechiarius (d. 456 A.D.), king of the Suevi; defeated by Theodoric, **6**, 604.
Reconcentrados, persons corralled into camps by Spaniards during civil war in Cuba, **23**, 487.
Reconciliation of Delft (1428), treaty between Jacqueline of Holland and Philip of Burgundy, **13**, 347.
Reconstruction, in American history, a name given to the policy pursued by the Federal government towards the Southern States after the Rebellion; Lincoln's plan of, **23**, 454 seq.; under Andrew Johnson, **23**, 459 seq.; first act of (1867), **23**, 463; under President Grant, **23**, 467 seq.; under President Hayes, **23**, 476; closing act of (1896), **23**, 486.
Recueil des Ordonnances, French state records; (1370), quoted, **11**, 151.
Red Crown, Kings of the, ancient rulers of the Delta in Egypt, **1**, 66.
Redjib Pasha (d. 1632), Turkish soldier; instigates insurrection against Murad IV, **24**, 375–377.
Red River Expedition, Federal campaign in Louisiana, led by General Banks (1864), **23**, 444.
Reeder, Andrew Horatio (1807–1864), American lawyer and politician; appointed governor of Kansas territory (1854), **23**, 395; becomes an adherent of "free-state" cause, **23**, 395; removed from office by President Polk, **23**, 395; elected as delegate to congress (1855), **23**, 395; indicted for treason by pro-slavery state government, **23**, 397.
Rees-ap-Griffith (twelfth century), king of South Wales; raises revolt against Henry II (1165), **18**, 270.
Referendum, adoption of initiative in Switzerland (1891), **17**, 46; successful working of in South Australia, **22**, 246–247.
"Reflections on the Revolution in France," a work by Edmund Burke published in 1790; immediate effect and lasting influence of, **20**, 651–652.
Reformation, religious movement of sixteenth century which led to establishment of Protestantism:
America: Reformation furnishes early settlers of New Amsterdam, **23**, 19; see Pilgrims and Puritans.
Bohemia: beginnings of reform, **14**, 197–198; rise of John Huss, **14**, 198; doctrines of Huss, **14**, 199; council of Constance (1414–1418), **14**, 202 seq.; trial and death of Huss, **14**, 202–206; popular discontent, **14**, 207–208; ecclesiastical interference, **14**, 208–209; Taborites, Calixtines, Adamites, and other sects, **14**, 209; Ziska leads peasants in war with Germans, **14**, 210; Bohemians invade Germany, **14**, 210–211; Thirty Years' War breaks out (1618), **14**, 331; Jesuits driven out, **14**, 332; Roman Catholicism restored, **14**, 334, 335.
Denmark: attitude of Christian II towards Reformation, **16**, 249–250; condition of clergy, **16**, 250–251; diet of Odense (1527), **16**, 252–254; diet of Copenhagen (1536), **16**, 262 seq.; Bugenhagen of Wittenberg called to complete reform, **16**, 264–265.
England: Wycliffe, forerunner of Reformation, **18**, 494–495; persecution of Lollards under Henry IV, **18**, 520–521; persecution under Henry V, **18**, 527–528; under Henry VIII (1527–1547), independence of English church established, **19**, 96–205; early resistance of Henry to Reformation, **19**, 97–100; negotiations with pope concerning divorce, **19**, 106 seq.; parliament opposes church abuses (1530–1531), **19**, 122–123; circulation of Tyndale's translation of Bible, **19**, 123–124; attitude of universities and people to king's divorce, **19**, 125–128; king's attitude toward pope not influenced by favour towards Reformation, **19**, 126; Henry VIII abolishes first fruits' tax, **19**, 131–132; separation from Rome (1534), **19**, 144 seq.; enforcement of oath recognising king's supremacy, **19**, 146 seq.; execution of Fisher and More, **19**, 152–156; dissolution of monasteries, **19**, 159 seq.; English editions of Bible (1526–1538), **19**, 180; statute of "six articles" upholds Roman Catholic doctrines, **19**, 184 seq.; under Edward VI (1547–1553), **19**, 206–229; status of Reformation at death of Henry VIII, **19**, 206–207; progress of Reformation during protectorate of Somerset, **19**, 208 seq.; influence of Cranmer, **19**, 209, 224–225; trial of Gardiner and Bonner, **19**, 222; promulgation of forty-two articles of religion, **19**, 225–226; under Queen Mary (1553–1558), **19**, 233–266; reaction in favour of Catholicism, **19**, 234 seq.; imprisonment of Ridley, Cranmer and other Protestants, **19**, 235; exile of Peter Martyr and other foreigners, **19**, 235; submission to Rome (1554), **19**, 244–245; active persecution of Protestants, **19**, 246 seq.; execution of Latimer and Ridley, **19**, 252–253; execution of Cranmer, **19**, 254–258; heretical books burned at Oxford, **19**, 259; review of persecu-

tions under Mary, **19**, 263 seq.; under Queen Elizabeth (1558–1603), **19**, 442–454; Protestantism re-established, **19**, 273–274; legislation against Catholicism, **19**, 278, 279, 332, 343; Elizabeth establishes new church hierarchy, **19**, 279–280; Elizabeth aids Huguenots in France, **19**, 331, 334–335; Elizabeth aids Huguenots in Netherlands, **19**, 337–338; excommunication of Elizabeth, **19**, 341–342; Puritans, **19**, 343–344, 348 seq.; persecution of Catholics, **19**, 354–355, 406 seq., 444 seq.; character of Reformation in England, **19**, 442 seq.; see also Puritans.

France: religious persecutions (1547), **11**, 339 seq.; distinction between Lutheranism and Calvinism, **11**, 341; religious parties (1560), **11**, 353 seq.; civil wars, **11**, 357 seq.; massacre of St. Bartholomew, **11**, 370–378; Holy League against Protestants, **11**, 383 seq.; literary value of Calvin, **11**, 426–427; edict of Nantes (1598), **11**, 405–407; see also Huguenots.

Germany: main treatment, **14**, 248–313; appearance of Martin Luther, **14**, 252; publication of Luther's ninety-five articles, **14**, 254; excommunication of Luther, **14**, 255, 257; relation to Peasants' Revolt, **14**, 259 seq.; diets of Speier (1526 and 1529), **14**, 266–267; origin of name Protestants, **14**, 267; conference of Marburg (1529), **14**, 267–268; diet and confession of Augsburg (1530), **14**, 268–270; formation of Smalkaldic League (1531), **14**, 270; Peace of Nuremberg (1532), **14**, 271; spread of Protestantism, **14**, 271–273; influence on art and literature, **14**, 278–279; Charles V's attempts to reconcile opposing parties, **14**, 281 seq.; council of Trent (1545), **14**, 282, 304; Smalkaldic League and Charles V, **14**, 281 seq., 290–294; Smalkaldic War (1546–1547), **14**, 294–305; diet of Augsburg (1548), **14**, 305; the "Interim," **14**, 305–308; Maurice of Saxony forms alliance against emperor, **14**, 308–311; Treaty of Passau (1552), **14**, 311–313; Peace of Westphalia (1648) establishes religious equality, **14**, 384.

Italy: slight influence of Reformation, **9**, 483.

Netherlands: spread of Lutheranism, **13**, 368; Erasmus of Rotterdam, **13**, 368, 377; influence of Reformation, **13**, 372–373; punishment of heresy (anabaptists), **13**, 377–379; century of struggle, **13**, 379–380; inquisition under Philip II, **10**, 240–241; **13**, 392–395; compromise and "request of beggars," **13**, 395 seq.; Calvinist outbreak, **13**, 400 seq.; destruction of images, **13**, 402 seq.; persecutions under Alva, **13**, 412, 443; Arminian controversy, **13**, 554 seq.; Barneveld, **13**, 555 seq.; arrest of Barneveld and Grotius, **13**, 561; synod of Dort or Dordrecht (1618–1619), **13**, 562 seq.; execution of Barneveld, **13**, 566–567; religious persecutions, **13**, 567–569; escape of Grotius, **13**, 569; Peace of Westphalia (1648), establishes religious equilibrium, **13**, 585; Hugo Grotius and his attitude towards religious disputes, **13**, 596–598.

Norway: Reformation reaches Norway from Denmark, **16**, 265 seq.

Poland: spread of Reformation in Livonia, **24**, 46; Poland offers asylum for those persecuted for religion, **24**, 47; John Laski, **19**, 448.

Scotland: persecution of Lollards, **21**, 224–225; James opposes Reformation, **21**, 236 seq.; execution of Patrick Hamilton, **21**, 236; spread of Reformation, **19**, 283 seq.; **21**, 238; Cardinal Beaton opposes Protestants, **21**, 241, 242; rise of John Knox, **21**, 246–247; struggles between government and reformers, **21**, 248 seq.; lords of the congregation (1557), **21**, 249 seq.; preaching of Knox, **19**, 284; **21**, 251–252; Mary attempts to restore Catholicism, **19**, 293; parliament draws up bill renouncing authority of Rome (1567), **19**, 308; presbyterianism established (1560), **21**, 258–261: vandalism of reformers, **21**, 261–262.

Sweden: Gustavus Vasa favours Lutheran doctrines, **16**, 273 seq.; Olaf Petri, preacher of Reformation, **16**, 274 seq.; diet of Vesterås (1527), **16**, 277 seq.; synod of Örebro (1529) sanctions reform, **16**, 283–284; attempts to restore Catholicism under John III, **16**, 301–302; synod of Upsala (1593) confirms reform, **16**, 303; foundation of university of Upsala, **16**, 305; confession of Augsburg only creed in Sweden, **16**, 305.

Switzerland: religious teachers at Bâle, **16**, 624; Zwingli's opposition to ecclesiastical abuses, **16**, 624–625; Zürich becomes independent of Church (1524), **16**, 626–627; anabaptist sect, **16**, 628; Bern publishes edict of reformation (1528), **16**, 628; Catholic cantons form "League of Valais," **16**, 628–629; first open rupture, **16**, 630; peace (1529), **16**, 630–631; meeting between Luther and Zwingli, **16**, 631; council of Bern (1532) establishes Helvetic confession, **16**, 632; civil war, **16**, 632–635; death of Zwingli, **16**, 633; growth of reformatory doctrines in Geneva, **16**, 635–639; treaty between Bern and Geneva, **16**, 638; Calvin strengthens Reformation in Geneva, **16**, 639–640; effect of Reformation, **16**, 640–641; Helvetic confession promulgated at Zürich (1566), **16**, 641; disorders caused by religious disagreements, **16**, 642 seq.; proclamation of Swiss independence (1648), **16**, 653; see also Renaissance, Inquisition.

Reform Bill (English), see Suffrage.

Reform War (1857–1861), civil war in Mexico, **23**, 629–630.

"Regale," in France, the right of the king to certain revenues from the church, **11**, 544.

Regalianus, Q. Nonius, Roman soldier; revolts against Gallienus (263 A.D.), **6**, 419.

Regebelos, see Negal-ushezib.

Regensburg, German name for Ratisbon, *q. v.*

Regicides, the judges who took part in the condemnation of Charles I of England; trial and execution (1660), **20**, 235–236; in America, **23**, 140.

Regillus, Lake, in Italy; battle of (ca. 496 B.C.), **5**, 93–95.

Regillus, M. Æmilius, a Roman; nominated as consul (214 B.C.), **5**, 262.

Regina, concubine of Charlemagne, **7**, 531.

Regingar, duke of Lorraine ca. 900 A.D., **7**, 593, 595–596.

Règlement organique, Rumanian constitutional document (1834), **24**, 148.

Regnier, General, see **Reynier, Jean Louis.**

Regulus, M. Atilius (d. ca. 250 B.C.), Roman consul and soldier; defeats Carthaginians at Ecnomus, **5**, 221–222; captured by Carthaginians, **5**, 223; embassy to Rome and death, **5**, 228–230.

Regulus, P. Memmimus, Roman consul 31 A.D., **6**, 151.

Reh, deputy to Hesse-Darmstadt chamber (1848), **15**, 438.

Rehnskjold, Carl Gustav, Count of (1651–1722), Swedish soldier; defeats Saxons under Schulenberg at Fraustadt (1706), **16**, 377; success arouses jealousy of Charles XII, **16**, 377; rivalry of, with Levenhaupt, **16**, 384; in Russian campaign of 1707–1708, **17**, 279; in chief command at battle of Pultowa (1709), **16**, 384–387; **17**, 280.

Rehoboam, son of Solomon, king of Judah 953–932 B.C.; division of the kingdom, **2**, 14; reign, **2**, 17, 105–106.

Reichenbach, town in Silesia; Treaties of (1790), **14**, 497; (1813), **17**, 484.

Reichensperger, Peter (1810–1892), German politician; forms confessional Catholic party, **15**, 534.

Reichstadt, François Charles Louis Napoléon Bonaparte, Duke of (1811–1832), son of Napoleon I; career, **14**, 589–594; **12**, 588 note.

Reid, George Houston (1845–), Australian statesman; promotes federation (1895), **22**, 255–257.

Reid, Robert Gillespie, Canadian capitalist and railway constructor; operations in Newfoundland 1893–1898, **22**, 347–348.

Reid, Whitelaw (1837–), American journalist; nominated for vice-president by Republican party (1892), **23**, 483.

Reign of Terror, The (1793–1794), period of the French Revolution, made terrible by the excesses of the Revolutionary Tribunal; tribunal organised, **12**, 312; main treatment, **12**, 325–354.

Reille, Honoré Charles Michel Joseph, Count (1775–1860), French soldier; at battle of Waterloo, **12**, 627, 628.

Reintjes (eighteenth century), Dutch admiral; at battle of the Texel (1797), **15**, 282.

Reinach, Count von, German soldier; commands garrison in siege of Breisach (1638), **14**, 377–378.

Reitz, S. W., president of Orange Free State 1889–1895; elected, **22**, 279; forms Afrikander Bond, **20**, 280, 281: treaty with Kruger, **20**, 295.

Religion:

(A) CREEDS AND MYTHOLOGY.

Assyro-Babylonian: main treatment, **1**, 515–533; relations with other countries, **1**, 313–317; polytheism, **1**, 515 seq.; cosmogony, **1**, 519, 523; story of creation, **1**, 520–523; omens, **1**, 524–525; epic of Gilgamish, **1**, 525–530; Ishtar's descent into Hades, **1**, 530–531; life after death, **1**, 531–532; Babylonian worship described by Herodotus, **1**, 474.

Principal deities:

Adar (connected with Saturn), **1**, 517.

Allatu (ruler over hades), **1**, 523, 530 seq.

Anu (special deity of Erech), **1**, 313, 520, 521, 527.

Annunaki (messengers of destruction), **1**, 523.

Anunit (deity of Agade), **1**, 342.

Apsu ("ocean"), **1**, 313, 520, 522.

Aruru, **1**, 526; **2**, 220.

Asshur (chief Assyrian deity), **1**, 371; **2**, 20, 389, 395, 397.

Bel (member of divine triad, originally patron of Nippur), **1**, 342, 351, 352, 499, 517, 518, 526 seq.

Ilu (chief god of Nineveh, confounded with Asshur), **1**, 517; **2**, 352.

Ishtar (corresponding to Venus), **1**, 372, 435, 517, 526 seq., 530 seq., 619; **2**, 389, 424.

Marduk (leader of Babylonian gods), **1**, 517, 521 seq.

Mylitta, **1**, 477, 478, 485–486; **2**, 350.

Nabu (connected with Mercury), **1**, 517, 616.

Namtar (pestilence), **1**, 523.

Nergal (god of underworld), **1**, 517, 523.

Ramman (weather god), **1**, 517.

Shamash (sun god), **1**, 499, 517, 526.

Sin (moon god), **1**, 517, 525, 526.

Tammuz, **1**, 527, 529, 530–531.

Tasmit (goddess of wisdom), **1**, 518.

Zarpanit, **1**, 518.

Babism: **24**, 494.

Bogomiles: **24**, 165–166.

Brahmanism: main treatment, **2**, 525–535; the Vedas, **2**, 529–530; transmigration, **2**, 533–535; analogy of Brahmanism to Egyptian worship, **1**, 197, 448; in Nepal, **24**, 511.

The deities:

Agni (god of fire), **2**, 530.

Brahma (member of triad), **2**, 203, 529, 530.

Chandra (moon), **2**, 530.

Dhanvantari (god of medicine), **2**, 530.

Dharma (god of justice), **2**, 530.

Indra (air), **2**, 527, 530, 535.

Kali (goddess of life and death), **2**, 546.

15, 417 seq.; Edict of Toleration, **15**, 420–421; increase in power of Roman Catholic church, **15**, 467; Bismarck and church, **15**, 534 seq.; see also Papacy and Reformation.
Greece: in second and third centuries B.C., **4**, 608; relation of Christianity to Hellenism, **4**, 612; introduction of Christianity, **24**, 222; opposition to modern translation of Gospel, **24**, 238.
India: Brahmanism, **2**, 525–535; Buddhism, **2**, 535–545; Mohammedanism, **22**, 21 seq.; religious changes of Ahbar (sixteenth century), **22**, 28–29; Mohammedan fanaticism aroused by English, **22**, 123; Sikhs, **22**, 150 seq.; influence of religious ideas in mutiny (1857–1858), **22**, 167 seq.
Ireland: early Christianity in Ireland (Palladius, St. Patrick), **21**, 337–339; early Irish church, **21**, 339–342; the bards, **21**, 343; attempts at establishment of national church, **21**, 344; clergy exempted from obligation of fighting, **21**, 345; Henry VIII and the Irish church, **21**, 399–400; review of Irish church history from Norman invasion to Henry VIII, **21**, 400–402; Edward VI and the Reformation in Ireland, **21**, 402–403; Mary and the Irish church, **21**, 403–405; Irish church under Elizabeth, **21**, 406, 418; religious policy of James I, **21**, 420; Long Parliament suppresses Catholic religion in Ireland, **19**, 610; persecutions under Cromwell and the Commonwealth, **20**, 117–120; rise of Quakers under the Restoration, **21**, 425; Protestants persecuted by Catholics (1685–1689), **21**, 425–426; the penal laws, **21**, 434–436; the Dissenters, **21**, 436; Daniel O'Connell and Catholic Emancipation, **21**, 445; church disestablishment, **21**, 635.
Italy: pope deposed by French, **12**, 458–459; pope returns to Rome, **9**, 564; Naples and the papacy, **9**, 570 seq.; pope imprisoned in France, **9**, 571; pope reinstated, **9**, 579; Jesuits restored, **9**, 581; revolt against pope, **9**, 595–597; expulsion of Jesuits, **9**, 595; papacy opposes unity, **9**, 606–607; struggle with papacy, **9**, 620–624; Rome becomes capital of Italy, **9**, 624–625; see also Papacy.
Japan: Buddhism replaces Shintoism, **24**, 581; Confucianism, **24**, 582; progress of Buddhism, **24**, 594, 596; advent of Christianity, **24**, 584; persecutions of Christians, **24**, 588; latter-day Christianity, **24**, 590.
Lydia: **2**, 424.
Mexico: Aztec temples, **23**, 515.
Nepal: Buddhism and Brahmanism, **2**, 539 seq.; **24**, 511.
Netherlands and Belgium: early forms of religion, **13**, 270 seq.; Christianity introduced into Friesland, **13**, 276 seq., 285; Christianity in Belgium, **13**, 309; growth of heresy in Netherlands, **13**, 376 seq.; the policy of Cardinal Granvella, **13**, 389 seq.; the establishment of the inquisition, **13**, 392–395; the compromise of 1566, **13**, 395 seq.; the Calvinists, **13**, 400; the Iconoclasts, **13**, 402 seq.; the Arminian controversy, **13**, 554–555; the Puritans in the Netherlands, **13**, 569; Joseph II and the clergy in Belgium, **14**, 43 seq.; Roman Catholicism in Belgium, **14**, 48 seq.; Catholic opposition to liberalism in Belgium, **14**, 56; anti-Catholic struggles in Holland, **14**, 61–62.
New Zealand: religion and mythology of Maoris, **22**, 264.
Persia: Zoroaster, **2**, 635–641; Christians persecuted by Sapor II, **8**, 80 seq.; Nestorian confession adopted, **8**, 85; introduction of Islam, **24**, 489 seq.; Babism founded by Ali, **24**, 494
Phœnicia: **2**, 349–352, 269–270.
Phrygia: **2**, 414.
Poland: conversion to Christianity, **24**, 8; religious toleration (fifteenth century), **24**, 47; Jesuits gain foothold, **24**, 50.
Portugal: conditions under Sancho II (thirteenth century), **10**, 438; Pombal and the Jesuits, **10**, 527–530.
Rome: paganism, **6**, 113, 307–308; political element in religion, **5**, 571; **6**, 113; decay of religion at end of republican era, **5**, 652–654; toleration of paganism, **6**, 11–12; rise of Christianity, **6**, 313 seq.; tolerance under later emperors, **6**, 404; the Roman state and the early Christian church, **6**, 629–642; church under Theodoric, **7**, 390; religious toleration under Alboin, Odoacer, and Theodoric, **7**, 379, 309, 435; the church in the time of Clovis, **7**, 470, 471; the times of Charlemagne, **7**, 534; history of papacy, **8**, 519–650.
Rumania: **24**, 154.
Russia: causes for character of religion in Russia, **17**, 73; the old slav mythology, **7**, 117; **17**, 94–95; **24**, 157; introduction of Christianity, **17**, 96, 99–100, 103–106; Jews expelled from Russia under Vladimir Monomakh, **17**, 127; clergy in fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, **17**, 167 seq.; power of Russian patriarchate established, **17**, 239; Jesuits expelled from St. Petersburg, **17**, 504; Uniate Greek church suppressed, **17**, 556.
Scandinavia: Christianity introduced into Denmark, **16**, 48; into Norway, **16**, 48; into Iceland, **16**, 125 seq.; church and state in Denmark, **16**, 144 seq.; the Reformation, **16**, 250 seq.; confession of Augsburg imposed on Protestants in Denmark, **16**, 254; in Sweden, **16**, 305.
Scotland: conversion to Christianity, **21**, 8: Scottish church established, **21**, 16; importance of monasteries, **21**, 23; Catholic church made national, **21**, 38–42; Henry II attempts to join Scottish and English churches, **21**, 48; martyrdom of John Resby (1408), **21**, 168, 224; of Patrick Hamilton (1528), **21**, 236; progress of Reformation, **19**, 283–284; laws against heresy, **21**, 237; martyrdom of George Wishart (1546), **21**, 242; of Walter Myln (1558), **21**, 250; the first covenant, **21**, 249; Catholicism overthrown (1560), **21**, 257; Presbyterianism established, **21**, 258; the "Black Acts" (1584), **21**, 278; Episcopacy established in Scotland, **21**, 291; resistance to Episcopacy (Episcopal War), **19**, 573–577; **21**, 292–294; Solemn League and Covenant, **21**, 294; condition under protectorate, **20**, 146–147; Rescissory Act (1661), **21**, 298; Scotland after the Restoration, **21**, 298 seq.; persecution by "letters of intercommuning," **21**, 303; Cameronians founded, **21**, 306; the Test Act, **21**, 306; Presbyterianism re-established in Scotland (1690), **21**, 311; the free church, **21**, 611.
Servia: influence of religion on fate of country (1459), **24**, 195; independent patriarchate abolished, **24**, 196, 197; present status of, **24**, 206.
Siam: purity of Buddhism, **24**, 514.
South Africa: Dopper sect founded in Transvaal, **22**, 284.
Spain: Christianity introduced, **7**, 543; **10**, 11–14; Suevi adopt Christianity, **10**, 20; heresies, **10**, 14; persecution of the Jews by the Goths, **10**, 34–35; expulsion of the Jews (1492), **10**, 157–161; persecution of the Moors, **10**, 161–163; the inquisition, **10**, 584–598.
Switzerland: the old Helvetians, **16**, 533; independent attitude towards papacy (fourteenth century), **16**, 567–568; Zwingli and the troubles of the Reformation, **16**, 624–635; Helvetic confession of Faith, **16**, 632; Calvin and Geneva, **16**, 639–642; temporal influence of clergy, **16**, 640; conditions at outbreak of Thirty Years' War, **16**, 644; after the war, **16**, 656; fanatical movements, nineteenth century, **17**, 27; religious dissensions and the war of the Sonderbund, **17**, 38–43; expulsion of Jesuits, **17**, 39.
Tibet: pre-Buddhistic religion, **24**, 506; contact with Islam, **24**, 269; religious customs, **24**, 506–507; theocratic government, **24**, 507–508.
Turkey: religion of primitive Turks, **24**, 262; Nestorian Christianity accepted by Kerait Turks (1000), **24**, 268; conversion to Mohammedanism, **24**, 270, 312; influence of Islam on unity of empire, **24**, 313; religious organisation, **24**, 334.
United States: religion as a factor in North American colonisation, **22**, 532; influence on America of Protestant movement in Europe, **22**, 547; ecclesiastical organisation introduced in Virginia, **22**, 586; tolerance in Virginia, **22**, 598; assimilation of Puritans and Separatists in Massachusetts, **22**, 616; church of the Pilgrims, **22**, 616 seq.; intolerance in Massachusetts in time of Roger Williams, **23**, 90–92; first synod in America, **23**, 100; the Antinomian controversy in Massachusetts, **23**, 101; persecution of Baptists and Quakers in New England, **23**, 117 seq.; theocratic government in Massachusetts, **23**, 141, 142, 143; contrast of Catholics and Protestant missions to Indians, **23**, 82; Christianising of New England Indians, **23**, 146, 149; Andros introduces Episcopacy in New England, **23**, 156 seq.; the rigid code of conduct in Massachusetts, **23**, 177 seq.; act of Toleration (1649) in Maryland, **22**, 602; overthrow of Catholics in Maryland, **23**, 137, 138; toleration in New Amsterdam, **23**, 19; persecution of Catholics in New York, **23**, 167; repression of Catholics in English colonies in King William's War, **23**, 186; Rhode Island revokes anti-Catholic statutes (1784), **23**, 290; growth of religious liberty after the Revolution, **23**, 290; support of a church system made voluntary in Connecticut (1818), **23**, 347; Protestant schism on slavery question, **23**, 385.
Rembrandt (Rembrandt Hermanzoon van Rijn or Ryn) (1607–1669), Dutch painter; estimate, **13**, 603–605; death, **13**, 608.
Remi, see Rheims.
Remorius, see Ramorino.
Remus, Roman legendary character, brother of Romulus, **5**, 61–63.
Rémusat, Claire Elisabeth Jeanne Gravier de Vergennes, Countess of (1780–1821), attendant of Empress Josephine; at Napoleon's court, **12**, 538.
Rémusat, Count François Marie Charles de (1797–1875), French politician and writer; exiled, **13**, 124.
Renaissance or Revival of Learning, name applied to transition from mediæval to modern methods of study and thought.
England: introduction of printing, **18**, 599; Elizabethan period, **19**, 455–468.
France: time of Louis XI (art of printing introduced into France), **11**, 275; time of Louis XII, **11**, 303; time of Francis I, **11**, 303; châteaux built; college of France founded, **11**, 328–330; (Rabelais, Calvin, Montaigne, etc.), **11**, 326, 331, 423–431.
Germany: invention of printing, **9**, 355; first German universities founded, **14**, 198; reform of penal codes, **14**, 279.
Italy: first awakening (Dante, Petrarch, Boccaccio), **9**, 178–203; (Nicholas of Pisa, Cimabue, Giotto), **9**, 203–210; Medicean period (Brunelleschi, Masaccio, Filippo Lippi, Donatello, Leonardo, etc.), **9**, 352–361, 391–398; age of Michelangelo (Michelangelo, Leonardo, Raphael, etc.), **9**, 398–405; (Ariosto, Macchiavelli), **9**, 405–407.
Netherlands: universities founded, **13**, 591; (Spinoza and Descartes), **13**, 591–592; (golden age of literature), **13**, 593–598; (golden age of art; Rubens, Van-

dykes, Rembrandt, etc.), **13**, 598–608.
Scotland: universities founded, **21**, 221; early poetry, **21**, 222–223.
Switzerland: Calvin founds Swiss academy, **16**, 640.
Fall of Constantinople (Greek manuscripts, etc., taken into Europe), **7**, 354; **9**, 355, 391; **11**, 275.
Crusades: their effect on Renaissance movement, **8**, 467–480; see also Reformation.

Renan, Joseph Ernest (1823–1892), French historian and philologist; Egyptian explorations, **1**, 188; researches in Palestine, **2**, 32; Phœnician explorations, **2**, 349.

Renau d'Eliçagaray, Bernard (1652–1719), French naval officer; invents new bombarding vessel, **11**, 598.

Renaud, Château, see **Château-Renaud, François Louis de Rousselet, Count of.**

Renaud de Dammartin, Count of Boulogne (d. 1227), French soldier; at battle of Bouvines (1214), **11**, 55.

Renaudie, Godefroi de la (d. 1560), French Huguenot; conspires against Guise family, **11**, 354.

Rendsburg, Treaty of, a treaty between the dukes of Holstein and Gottorp (1674), **16**, 368.

René (I) "the Good" (1409–1480), duke of Anjou and Lorraine, king of Naples, Jerusalem, and Sicily, and count of Provence, etc.; struggle to retain crown of Naples, **9**, 236–237; at war with Charles of Burgundy, **11**, 221–222; **16**, 603.

Renichon, Michael (d. 1594), Flemish priest; attempts assassination of Maurice, **13**, 529.

Renneberg, Count (d. 1581), stadholder of Groningen; treason of, **13**, 481; at siege of Groningen, **13**, 482; besieges Steenwijk, **13**, 485; death, **13**, 486.

Rennes, town in France; sieges: (1342), **11**, 107; (1371), **11**, 152; (1488), **19**, 26; (1491), **11**, 285.

Reno, Jesse Lee (1823–1862), American soldier; killed at battle of South Mountain, **23**, 433.

Rensselaer, Killian van, see **Van Rensselaer, Killian.**

Rensselaerswick, part of New Netherlands; growth, **23**, 14.

Rephaim or Rephaites, race of giants living in Canaan, **2**, 67.

Repnin, Prince Nikolai (1734–1801), Russian soldier and diplomatist; urges Polish dissenters to confederation, **17**, 377–378; victorious at Badadagh and Matchin, **17**, 410–411.

Republican Party (in American history); the "Anti-Nebraska men," **23**, 395; the Ripon (Wisconsin) meeting, **23**, 396; the Jackson (Michigan) convention (1854); early successes (1854–1855), **23**, 397; first national convention (February 22nd, 1856), **23**, 399; in campaign of 1856, **23**, 399–401; elections of 1858, **23**, 403; Lincoln-Douglas debate, **23**, 404; the Chicago convention of 1860, **23**, 407; the election of Lincoln, **23**, 408; withdrawal of Southern members leaves party in control of Congress (1861), **23**, 413; Lincoln's inauguration and cabinet appointments, **23**, 413–414; co-operation with democrats in war measures, **23**, 415; war time legislation (1861–1862), **23**, 420–421; war time politics; Lincoln's re-election, **23**, 449–450; assassination of Lincoln, **23**, 451; reconstruction under Lincoln, **23**, 454–459; reconstruction under Johnson, **23**, 459–467; Johnson's clash with, **23**, 462–465; impeachment of Johnson, **23**, 465–466; reconstruction under Grant, **23**, 467–469; election of 1872, **23**, 469; political corruption and scandal (Crédit Mobilier, "Salary Grab," and "Whiskey Ring"), **23**, 472; financial legislation of 1873, **23**, 473; disputed election of 1876, **23**, 474–476; Hayes' administration, **23**, 477–478; election of Garfield and Arthur, **23**, 478; "Stalwart"-"Halfbreed" quarrel, **23**, 479; assassination of Garfield (1881), **23**, 479; campaign of 1884, the "Mugwump" campaign, **23**, 479–480; campaign of 1888; Harrison's administration, **23**, 481–483; McKinley Bill (1890), **23**, 481; the Sherman Law (1890), **23**, 482; campaign of 1892, **23**, 483; campaign of 1896; McKinley elected, **23**, 486–487; Dingley Act (1897), **23**, 487; Spanish-American War, **23**, 487–490; campaign of 1900; McKinley re-elected, **23**, 491; McKinley's assassination (September 6th, 1901), **23**, 491; the accession of Roosevelt, **23**, 491; campaign of 1904; Roosevelt elected, **23**, 491.

Requesens y Cuñiga, Don Luis de (1522–1576), Spanish commander; at battle of Lepanto, **9**, 474–475; succeeds duke of Alva in Low Countries, **10**, 243; **13**, 440, 444 seq.; at siege of Zierickssee, **13**, 455–456; death, **13**, 457.

Request of the Beggars (April 5th, 1566), in Dutch history, a petition from dissatisfied nobles to the council of state, **13**, 397–398.

Resaca, town in Georgia, U. S. A.; battle (1864), **23**, 444.

Resaca de la Palma or Resaca de Guerrero, town in Texas, U. S. A.; battle (1846), **23**, 372.

Reschid, see **Reshid.**

Reschuf, Phœnician god **2**, 270.

Reshid or Reschid Pasha (Mustapha Mehemed) (1802–1858), Turkish statesman; defeated at Koulevtcha, **17**, 544; ability as a statesman, **24**, 428; defeated by Ibrahim Pasha, **24**, 452.

Restitution, Edict of, edict by Emperor Ferdinand II requiring Protestants to restore to Roman Catholics ecclesiastical property (1629), **16**, 323.

Restitutus, bishop of London (314 A.D.), **18**, 23.

Restoration, The, (1) in English history, the return and restoration of Charles II (1660), **20**, 222; (2) in French history, the return of the Bourbons to power (1814), **12**, 618; also (1815), **13**, 9; (3) in Jewish history, the return of the Jews to Palestine (537 B.C.), **2**, 127.

Retief, Peter (d. 1837), Boer pioneer in South Africa; leads Cape Colony Boers into Natal (1837), **22**, 267, 318; death, **22**, 318.

Retz, Albert de Gondi, Count de (1522–1602), share in massacre of St. Bartholomew, **11**, 371.

Retz, or Rais, or Raiz, Gilles de Laval, Baron de (1396–1440), French marshal; at deliverance of Orleans, **11**, 198; crimes, **11**, 226–227.

Retz, Jean François Paul de Gondi, Cardinal de (1613–1679), French politician and author; author of *Mémoires*, **11**, 491; on day of barricades, **11**, 500–501, 504; attitude toward Mazarin, **11**, 505, 507–508, 510; last years, **11**, 514.

Reuben, Israelite tribe; location in Canaan, **2**, 52, 67, 70.

Reuda, chieftain of the Scots; leads migration of Irish into Britain, **21**, 7, 337.

Reuel, see **Jethro.**

Réunion, formerly **Isle de Bourbon,** island in Indian Ocean; discovered (1513), **10**, 486; French colonisation of, **22**, 45.

Reunion, Chambers of (Chambres de Réunion), special courts established (1680) by Louis XIV, **11**, 593.

Reunion, Wars of, names sometimes applied to wars waged by allied powers against France, because of action taken by the Chambers of Reunion of 1680, **11**, 596 seq.

Reuss, Henry, Prince of (d. 1841), Austrian soldier; guards Bavarian frontiers, **17**, 485.

Reuter, Fritz (1810–1874), German dialect poet; imprisonment, **15**, 408.

Reutlingen, city in Germany; battle (1377), **14**, 189.

Reval or Revel, city in Finland; founded (1219), **16**, 161.

Revelation, Book of, or Revelation of St. John the Divine, last book of New Testament, **2**, 176.

Reventlow, Count Fritz, prior of convent of Preetz; demands governmental reforms (1847), **15**, 446.

Revenue, see **Taxation.**

Revere, Paul (1735–1818), American patriot; arouses Massachusetts towns to oppose British march to Concord (1775), **23**, 241.

Reviczki, Count Adam, chancellor of Hungary (ca. 1825); saves Hungarian constitution, **14**, 611.

Revival of Learning, see **Renaissance.**

Revocation of the Edict of Nantes (Oct. 22nd, 1685), proclamation of Louis XIV annulling Edict of Nantes; main treatment, **11**, 546–547; effects of, **13**, 642; **14**, 398–399.

Revolution, American, or Revolutionary War, main treatment, **23**, 230–283; the Stamp Act passed (1765), **23**, 231; opposition to Stamp Act in America, **23**, 232–233; "Stamp Act Congress" meets, **23**, 233; repeal of the Stamp Act (1766), **23**, 234; legislation in parliament of 1767 (Tea Act, Quartering Act, etc.), **23**, 234–235; quartering of British troops in Boston (1768), **23**, 235; Boston massacre (1770), **23**, 236–237; burning of the *Gaspee*, **23**, 237; Boston tea party, **23**, 238–239; Boston Port Bill and abrogation of Massachusetts charter, **23**, 239; Gen. Gage appointed governor of Massachusetts, **23**, 239; first Continental Congress (1774), **23**, 240; Lexington and Concord, **23**, 241–244; Ticonderoga and Crown Point, **23**, 245; battle of Bunker Hill, **23**, 246–247; second Continental Congress, **23**, 247; Washington chosen to command Continental army (1775), **23**, 248; siege of Boston, **23**, 248–250; Declaration of Independence signed, **23**, 252; British repulsed at Charleston, **23**, 255; battle of Long Island, **23**, 255–256; British success in the Jerseys, **23**, 259; battles of Trenton and Princeton, **23**, 260–263; Burgoyne's campaign and battle of Saratoga, **23**, 263–265; battles of Brandywine and Germantown, **23**, 266; British occupy Philadelphia, **23**, 266; Valley Forge and the French alliance, **23**, 267–268; British evacuate Philadelphia, **23**, 268; battle of Monmouth, **23**, 268; British successes in the South and North, **23**, 271; naval encounters; Paul Jones, **23**, 272–273; campaign in the South under Gates, **23**, 274–275; Arnold's treason, **23**, 275–276; General Greene in the South, **23**, 277–279; surrender of Yorktown, **23**, 279; evacuation of New York (1783), **23**, 281; treaty of peace signed, **23**, 281.

Revolution, French, see **French Revolution.**

Revolutionary Tribunal (1793–1795), a tribunal of state, democratic in form, which concerned itself with the state trials during the French Revolution; composition of, **12**, 313; conducts Danton's trial, **12**, 337; condemns Robespierre, **12**, 345; abolished, **12**, 389; characterisation of, **12**, 353–354.

Revolution, Hungarian (1848–1849), see **Hungarian Insurrection.**

Revolution in Spanish South America, see **South American Revolution.**

Revolution of July, French revolution which overthrew Charles X (1830); main treatment, **13**, 44–53.

Revolution of 1688 or English Revolution, in English history, the revolution which overthrew James II and established William and Mary on the throne; main treatment, **20**, 394–419.

Revolution of 1848, French revolution of February, 1848, which overthrew the government of Louis Philippe; main

treatment, **13**, 81–84; effect in Germany, **15**, 431.
Rewbell, Jean François (1747–1807), French politician; chosen member of the Directory (1795), **12**, 419; superseded by Sieyès (1799), **12**, 472.
Rex, Quintus Marcius, consul 68 B.C.; in Armenian War, **5**, 472; opposes Catiline, **5**, 485.
Reyes, Rafael, Colombian soldier and statesman, representative at Washington; elected president of Colombia (1903), term extended (1905), **23**, 604.
Reynier, Jean Louis Ebenezer (1771–1814), French soldier; in Holland campaign of 1794, **12**, 384; commands Saxon division at Dresden, **12**, 584; at battle of Leipsic, **12**, 605.
Reynolds, Captain, commands *Speedwell* (1620), **22**, 625–626.
Reynolds, Sir John (d. 1657), English soldier; placed in command of Mardyke (1657), **20**, 170.
Reynolds, John Fulton (1820–1863), American soldier; death at battle of Gettysburg, **23**, 438.
Reynosa, town in Spain; battle of (1808), **10**, 342.
Reyter, Thaddeus (d. 1780), Polish patriot; opposes Russia, **24**, 86–87.
Rezin (d. 732 B.C.), king of Damascus; defeats Ahaz, **2**, 114; opposes Assyria, **1**, 393; **2**, 114.
Rezon-ben-Eliadeh, king of Damascus; opposes Solomon (950 B.C.), **2**, 105; identified with king of Cusham, **2**, 13.
Rhadamanthus, Cretan hero; claims divine origin, **3**, 194; **4**, 394; rule, **3**, 195.
Rhætia, country below Danube; conquered by Tiberius (15 A.D.), **16**, 531; taken by Ostrogoths (493 A.D.), **16**, 534; oppression in, **16**, 587.
Rhatoises (ca. 3733 B.C.), Egyptian king; identified with Dadef-Ra, **1**, 96.
Rhazates (d. 627 A.D.), Persian general; defeated by Heraclius, **7**, 166.
Rhea, see Cybele.
Rhea Silvia, a Vestal Virgin; becomes mother of Romulus and Remus, **5**, 61.
Rhegmidas, Greek commander; leads Dorian invasion (ca. 1100 B.C.), **3**, 119.
Rheims (ancient Remi), city of France; captured by Clovis I (486 A.D.), **7**, 468; Count Lucillian killed at (364 A.D.), **6**, 515; coronation of Charles VII at (1429), **18**, 555; revolution in (1792), **12**, 272.
Rheinfelden, town in Switzerland; battle of (1638), **11**, 471; **14**, 375; pillage of, **16**, 592.
Rheinfelden, Rudolf von, Burgundian noble (eleventh century); receives duchy of Swabia (ca. 1050), **7**, 646.
Rheinfels, fortress on the Rhine, Germany; besieged by the French (1692), **14**, 402.
Rhenish Alliance or Confederation (1658), an alliance between the electors of Mainz, Cologne, and Treves, the bishop of Münster, Sweden, Hesse-Cassel, Lüneburg and Pfalz-Neuburg, **14**, 390.
Rheomithres (d. 333 B.C.), Persian soldier; betrays Egyptians, **2**, 624; commands at Granicus, **4**, 285, 286; slain at Issus, **4**, 303.
Rhescuporis (d. 19 A.D.), Thracian prince; deposed by senate, **6**, 26.
Rhesus, Trojan prince; surprised by Greeks, **3**, 94.
Rhett, William, American colonial soldier; defends Charleston, S. C., against the French (1706), **23**, 191.
Rhianus, Cretan poet; records Messenian War (220 B.C.), **3**, 143, 147, 148.
Rhine, Confederation of the (1806–1813), confederation formed by Napoleon consisting of majority of German states; establishment, **12**, 550; **14**, 539; **15**, 293; **21**, 471.
Rhine, League of the, alliance formed (1658) by Mazarin with certain German princes to observe the Treaty of Westphalia, **11**, 519.
Rhine Cities, League of, formed (1254) for the purpose of preserving the public peace, **8**, 496; **14**, 138–139.
Rhinotmetus, see Justin II.
Rhode Island, state of the United States; founded by Roger Williams (1636), **23**, 96; charter granted to (1644), **23**, 115; obtains more liberal charter (1663), **23**, 142; writ of *quo warranto* served against, **23**, 151; government of, dissolved by Andros (1687), **23**, 158; disfranchisement of Catholics in, **23**, 186; removes prohibitory statutes against Roman Catholics (1784), **23**, 290; ratifies United States constitution (1790), **23**, 296; state constitution adopted in (1843), **23**, 368–369.
Rhodes, island of the Ægæan; colonised by Phœnicians (1500 B.C.), **2**, 274–275; colonised by Dorians (1104 B.C.), **3**, 69, 153; place in Asiatic politics, **3**, 11; relations with Greece, **3**, 199; colonises Agrigentum (580 B.C.), **3**, 202; ally of Athens, **4**, 120, 140, 141, 200, 237; relations with Egypt, **4**, 447, 448, 489, 497, 567; relations with Rome, **4**, 530, 559, 610; civilisation of, **4**, 605, 606; **5**, 643; art of, **2**, 278; **3**, 51, 54, 471; **8**, 159; see also Rhodes, capital of island.
Rhodes, capital of island of Rhodes; siege by Demetrius (304 B.C.), **4**, 447–448, 496; held by Knights of St. John (1310–1522), **8**, 456; siege by Muhammed II (1480), **9**, 377; **24**, 332, 336; taken by Suleiman I, **24**, 343, 344; see also Rhodes, island of.
Rhodes, Cecil J. (1853–1902), South African statesman; emigrates to South Africa, **22**, 269; administration as premier of Cape Colony, **23**, 273; connection with Jameson raid (1895), **21**, 653; **22**, 273; negotiates with Matabele chiefs, **22**, 273–274; besieged in Kimberley (1900), **22**, 275.
Rhodia (modern Rosas), ancient Spanish seaport; founded by Rhodians, **10**, 5.
Rhodopis, Greek hetaira; legend based on Queen Nitocris, **1**, 104.

Rhynberg, town in Flanders; siege of (1586), **13**, 521.
Riachuelo, port in Brazil; battle (June 11th, 1865), **23**, 660.
Riall, Phineas or Phinehas (1775–1851), English soldier; at battle of Lundy's Lane or Bridgewater, **23**, 334.
Riario, Girolamo (d. 1488), Italian noble; in Pazzi conspiracy, **9**, 365–370.
Riazan, Russian principality (eleventh century), **17**, 118; conquered by Tatars (1235), **17**, 135, 136.
Ribagorza, district in Spain; reconquered from Moors (1065), **10**, 51.
Ribault or Ribot, Jacques (1520–1565), French soldier and colonist; explores Florida (1562), **22**, 547; discovers St. John's River, **22**, 547; establishes Fort Carolina, **22**, 547; second voyage (1564), **22**, 548; attacked by Menendez, **22**, 550; loses fleet, **22**, 550; colonists massacred, **22**, 550, 551.
Ribbonism in Ireland; origin of (seventeenth century), **21**, 437.
Ribot, Alexandre Félix Joseph (1823–1891), French statesman; premier (1895), **13**, 196; confirms Franco-Russian alliance (1895), **17**, 614.
Ricardis, queen of Charles III of France; undergoes ordeal by fire (ca. 885 A.D.), **7**, 589.
Ricardos, Don Antonio (1727–1794), Spanish soldier; captures Bellegarde, **10**, 315.
Ricasoli, Baron Bettino (1809–1880), Italian statesman, premier of Italy 1860–1861 and 1866–1867; first premiership, **9**, 612; second premiership, **9**, 616.
Ricci, Florentine family; feud with the Albizzi (fourteenth century), **9**, 329–333.
Riccio, David, see Rizzio.
Rice, cultivation of, introduced in South Carolina (ca. 1710), **23**, 59.
Rich, Robert, see Warwick.
Richard (I) "the Lion-Hearted" ("Cœur de Lion") (1157–1199), king of England and duke of Normandy; main treatment, **18**, 305–328; revolts against his father, Henry II, **18**, 285; joins Philip Augustus against Henry II, **11**, 47; **18**, 288; seizes royal treasures, **18**, 305; accession to English and Norman dominions, **18**, 306; prepares for crusade, **8**, 381; **18**, 307; persecution of Jews under, **18**, 308, 309; quarrels with Philip Augustus, **8**, 386; **18**, 309, 310; in Sicily, **8**, 386; **11**, 48; **18**, 310; marries Berengaria, **8**, 387; **18**, 310; cruelty to French knights, **7**, 246 note; acknowledges Guy of Lusignan king of Jerusalem, **18**, 311; at siege of Acre, **8**, 388–392; **18**, 311; dissensions with Philip Augustus, **8**, 388–390; **11**, 48; **18**, 311; tears down banner of Leopold of Austria, **8**, 392; **14**, 110; massacres Saracens, **8**, 392; **11**, 48; **18**, 312; retreats from Jerusalem, **8**, 394, 395; abandons Holy Land, **8**, 396; **18**, 312; taken prisoner by Leopold of Austria, **8**, 406; **18**, 313, 314; fabled discovery of, by Blondel, **8**, 406; efforts in England to effect release of, **18**, 316; trial of, before German diet, **14**, 110, 111; **18**, 317; ransomed, **18**, 318, 319; England during crusade of, **18**, 314; returns to England, **18**, 319; John submits to, **18**, 320; war against Philip, **19**, 320, 321; government of England during absence in Normandy, **18**, 321–323; death, **11**, 49; **18**, 323; character, **7**, 246 note; **8**, 381, 404; **18**, 305, 324; compared with Charles XII of Sweden, **18**, 324; exploits, **8**, 393, 394, 397–402, 404; **18**, 312, 318.
Richard II (1366–1400), king of England 1377–1399, son of the Black Prince; main treatment, **18**, 485–514; appointed successor by Edward III, **18**, 483; coronation, **18**, 485; in Peasant's Revolt, **18**, 490–492; marries Anne of Bohemia, **18**, 497; Flemings offer to recognise, as king of France, **11**, 156; **18**, 497; campaign against Scots, **18**, 498; declares Roger, earl of March, his successor, **18**, 498; favourites of, expelled by Lords Appellant, **18**, 500; assumes direction of affairs, **18**, 501; invades Ireland, **18**, 501; **21**, 388, 389; marries Isabella, **18**, 502; misrule and despotism, **18**, 503; treacherous revenge upon Gloucester, **18**, 502; second expedition to Ireland, **18**, 505; **21**, 388, 389; banishes Hereford and Norfolk, **18**, 505; imprisoned by duke of Lancaster (Hereford), **18**, 506; deposed, **18**, 507; parliament decrees perpetual imprisonment of, **18**, 516; probable manner of death, **18**, 519; body of, exposed in London, **18**, 517; legends regarding fate, **18**, 507, 508, 519; tomb opened, **18**, 519; character, **18**, 485, 499, 509.
Richard III (1452–1485), king of England 1483–1485; main treatment, **18**, 605–626; at battle of Tewkesbury, **18**, 597; marries Anne Nevil, **18**, 599, 600; opposes Treaty of Picquigny, **18**, 601; arrests king's uncles, **18**, 607; seizes Edward V, **18**, 607, 608; assumes title of protector, **18**, 608; orders execution of Hastings, **18**, 609; gains possession of Edward's young sons, **18**, 609; attacks legitimacy of nephews, **18**, 610–612; accession of, **18**, 613, 614; murders nephews, **18**, 615, 616; suppresses Buckingham's revolt, **18**, 615–618; title of, confirmed by parliament, **18**, 618; enlightened legislation of, **18**, 618–620; imputed intention of, to marry Elizabeth of York, **18**, 621; treatment of Edward IV's family, **18**, 620; suspected of causing death of his queen, **18**, 621; declares earl of Lincoln his heir, **18**, 620; overthrown at Bosworth Field, **18**, 622–625; person and character of, **18**, 606, 607, 614, 625–626.
Richard, duke of Gloucester, see Richard III.
Richard, duke of York, see York.
Richard (I) "the Fearless," duke of Normandy 942–996, son of William Longsword, **11**, 18.

Richard (II) "the Good," duke of Normandy 996–1027, son of Richard the Fearless, **18**, 135.
Richard, bishop of London; as treasurer of Henry II's exchequer compiles *Dialogus de Scaccario*, **18**, 295.
Richard, earl of Cambridge (d. 1415), English nobleman; executed for conspiracy against Henry V, **18**, 530.
Richard de Clare, see **Pembroke, Earl of.**
Richard Plantagenet, earl of Cornwall, see Plantagenet, Richard.
Richelieu, Armand Emmanuel du Plessis, Duke of (1766–1822), French diplomatist; early career and first ministry, **13**, 14; negotiates treaties of 1815 and 1818 with the powers, **13**, 15, 23; accuses Ney of treason, **13**, 16; second ministry, **13**, 25.
Richelieu, Armand Jean du Plessis, Cardinal and Duke of (1585–1642), French statesman; main treatment, **11**, 438–486; early life and characterisation, **11**, 438, 457; favourite of Marie de' Medici, **11**, 440, 443 seq.; ordered into retirement, **11**, 444; made cardinal, **11**, 449; acquires ascendancy over Louis XIII, **11**, 449 seq.; at siege of La Rochelle, **11**, 452 seq.; **19**, 546, 554; enmity of Marie de' Medici, **11**, 462 seq.; foreign policy and war against Spain in Italy, **11**, 460–461; **9**, 499, 505; conspiracy of Orleans and execution of Montmorency, **11**, 465; ally of Sweden against the empire, **11**, 466; **14**, 338, 364, 368, 374, 378; **16**, 325; gives secret aid to Puritans against Charles I, **19**, 576; creates French Academy and reorganises Sorbonne, **11**, 474, 632; internal affairs, church and state, **11**, 475 seq.; writings, **11**, 476; suppresses rebellion of Cinq-Mars, **11**, 478; relations with Holland, **13**, 572, 579; his estimate of Strafford, **19**, 592; compared with Cardinal Ximenes, **10**, 201; long illness and death, **11**, 481–482; **13**, 582; estimate by Stephen, **11**, 484–486.
Richelieu, Louis François Armand du Plessis, Duke of (1696–1788), French soldier; mission to Vienna, **12**, 28; courtier of Louis XV, **12**, 31, 40, 55, 72; marshal in the Silesian Wars, **12**, 41, 45, 59, 67; captures Port Mahon, **12**, 67–68; in Hanover, **12**, 73, 75; captures St. Philip (Minorca) (1756), **20**, 580; **15**, 201; called "Father Maraud" by soldiers, **12**, 73; disbands the "court of aids" by show of force, **12**, 103.
Richemont, Arthur de Bretagne, Count of (1393–1458); made constable of France, **11**, 189; at battle of Patay (1429), **11**, 201.
Richepanse, Antoine (1770–1802), French soldier; with Moreau, **12**, 505; at Hohenlinden, **12**, 507–508.
Richilan, king of the Suevi; defeats Romans (438 A.D.), **10**, 17.
Richmond, city in Virginia, U. S. A.; becomes Confederate capital (1861), **23**, 420; evacuation by Lee (1865), **23**, 450.
Richmond, Earl of (title of Henry VII of England before accession); see Henry (VII) Tudor, king of England.
Richmond, Earl of, see Bretagne, John.
Richter, Jean Paul Friedrich (1763–1825), German writer; estimate of, **15**, 354, 355.
Ricimer (d. 472 A.D.), Roman soldier; conquers Vandals, **6**, 605; deposes Avitus, **6**, 605, 610; dethrones Majorian, **6**, 609; dominates Italy, **6**, 610–614; marries daughter of Anthemius, **6**, 612; death, **6**, 614.
Ricius, Paul (fifteenth century), Jewish physician; translates Arabian medical work, **8**, 280.
Rickhill, Sir William (fl. 1378–1407), English justice; visits duke of Gloucester at Calais (1397), **18**, 503.
Ridania, plain near Cairo, Egypt; battle of (1517), **24**, 444.
Ridge, English soldier; at assault of Badajoz (1812), **10**, 360.
Ridley, Nicholas (1500–1555), English bishop; upholds Lady Jane Grey, **19**, 230; imprisonment and trial, **19**, 235, 252; martyrdom, **19**, 253.
Ridwan (twelfth century), founds colony of Assassins in Syria, **8**, 365.
Riebeek, Jan van, leads first Dutch colonists to South Africa (1652), **22**, 265.
Ried, Treaty of, between Austria and Bavaria (1813), **14**, 583; **15**, 317, 363.
Rieger, Franz Ladislaus (1818–1903), Hungarian statesman; draws up a Czech constitution (1848), **14**, 639.
Riego y Nuñez, Rafel del (1785–1823), Spanish soldier; heads revolt (1820), **10**, 383.
Rieka, town in Herzegovina; battle (1862), **24**, 211.
Riel, Louis (1844–1885), Canadian rebel leader; heads Red River rebellion, **22**, 343.
Rienzi or Rienzo, Cola di (Nicola Gabrini) (1313–1354), Italian patriot; career, **9**, 211–229; mission to Pope Clement VI at Avignon, **9**, 213; leads revolution, **9**, 214; becomes tribune, **9**, 215; Lord Lytton on his speech, **9**, 216–218; victorious over Colonnas, **9**, 221; alienates the people, **9**, 222; exile, **9**, 224; return to Rome, **9**, 227; death, **9**, 229.
Riesco, Jerman (1851–), president of republic of Chili 1901–; election, **23**, 611.
Riga, Russian seaport town; sieges (1812), **15**, 309; (1700), **17**, 266; (1710), **17**, 281.
Rigby, Alexander, English colonist; receives title to Plymouth lands (1643), **22**, 637; death, **22**, 638.
Right, Petition of, see **Petition of Right.**
Right of Latium, see **Latinitas.**
Rigny, Henry Gauthier, Count de (1783–1835), French vice-admiral; in Greek revolution, **24**, 232; commands French ships at battle of Navarino, **21**, 536–537; **24**, 233; made minister of marine under Louis Philippe, **13**, 62.
Rigveda, see Veda,

Rijp, Jan Corneliszoon, Dutch navigator; discovers Spitzbergen (1596), **13**, 548.
Rimmon, an Assyro-Babylonian divinity; identified with Ramman, **1**, 313, 314.
Rimnik, battle of; fought at Martinesti, a town on the river Rimnik in Rumania (1789), **17**, 408.
Rim Sin or Arioch (Eri-Aku), king of Babylon (ca. 2340 B.C.), **1**, 363.
Rinaldo, bishop of Ostia, see **Alexander IV** pope.
Ringsted, Diet of, called by Valdemar III of Denmark (1349), **16**, 182.
Rinuccini, Giambattista, Italian prelate; legate in Ireland (1645), **21**, 422.
Rio Branco, José Maria de Silva Paranhos, Viscount of (1819–1880), Brazilian statesman; career, **23**, 661.
Rio de Janeiro, capital of Brazil; Duguay-Trouin sacks, **10**, 520; revolt at (1893), **23**, 664 seq.
Rio de la Plata, province of South America; separated from Paraguay (1620), **23**, 567; provisional government of, established (1810), **23**, 591.
Rio de la Plata or La Plata, river in South America; discovered by Amerigo Vespucci (1501), **10**, 486.
Rio Grande do Sul, southern state of Brazil; revolts in (1835–1845), **23**, 658, 659.
Rio Seco or Medina de Rio Seco, town in Spain; battle of (1809), **10**, 339.
Riparii, see **Ripuarian Franks.**
Ripon, city in England; armistice of (1640), **19**, 581; **21**, 293.
Ripon, town in Wisconsin, U. S. A.; first meetings of republican party held at, **23**, 396.
Ripon, Frederick John Robinson, Viscount Goderich, 1st Earl of (1782–1859), English statesman; made premier of England (1827–1828), **21**, 535; colonial secretary (1830), **21**, 549; created earl (1833), **21**, 567.
Ripon, George Frederick Samuel Robinson, Marquis of (1827–), English statesman; viceroy of India (1880), **22**, 212, 222.
Ripperdá, Jan Willem, Duke de (1680–1737), Spanish adventurer and diplomat; career, **10**, 295, 296.
Ripuarian Franks, branch of the Frankish people; origin of appellation, **7**, 459, 460; territory of, **7**, 462, 475; elect Clovis king, **7**, 475.
Ripunjaya (d. 800 B.C.), Indian king, **2**, 476.
Rishis, Hindu sacred poets, **2**, 491.
Rising (Rysingh), Johann Claesson, governor of New Sweden; takes Fort Casimir (1651), **23**, 17.
Ristich, Yovan, Servian statesman; heads regency (1889), **24**, 204.
Ritchie, Charles Thompson (1838–), an English politician; retires from chancellorship of exchequer in Balfour ministry (1903), **21**, 662.
Ritter, Freiherr von, negotiates cession of part of Bavaria to Austria (1777), **14**, 459.
Riva Aguëro, José (1783–1858), Peruvian politician; elected president of Peru, **23**, 586; deposed, **23**, 587.
Rivadavia, Bernardino (1780–1845), president of Argentine Republic, **23**, 616.
Rivaud de la Raffnière, Olivier Macoux (1766–1839), French general; at Marengo, **12**, 502.
Rivera, José Fructuoso (1790–1854), Uruguayan soldier and politician; wins battle of Rincon de Haedo, **23**, 595; president of Uruguay, **23**, 617.
Rivers, Earls of, see **Woodville.**
Rivière, Henri Laurent (1827–1883), French naval commander; killed, **13**, 197.
Rivière, Charles François de Rifferdeau, Duke of (1763–1828), adviser of Charles X of France (1824), **13**, 35.
Rivoli, town near Turin, Italy; battle of (1797), **12**, 438; **14**, 513.
Rivoli, Duke of, see **Masséna, André.**
Rixa, regent of Poland (1034–1041), **24**, 13.
Rizpah, wife of Saul, **2**, 84, 85, 96.
Rizzio or Riccio, David (d. 1566), favourite of Mary Queen of Scots; secretary of Mary, **19**, 301; **21**, 266; influence over Mary, **19**, 301, 303; murdered, **19**, 303; **21**, 266; character, **19**, 301.
Roanoke, Lost Colony of (1585–1589), **22**, 558–563.
Roas (Ruas, Rugilas) (375 A.D.), Hunnic chief, uncle of Attila, **7**, 46, 48.
Robber Council or Synod, see **Ephesus, Council of.**
Robe, British colonial official; becomes governor of South Australia (1845), **22**, 246.
Robenhausen, town in Switzerland; lake-dwellings discovered at, **16**, 522, 523.
Robert I, king of France 922–923 A.D., son of Robert the Strong; proclaimed king, **11**, 15; death, **11**, 16.
Robert (II) "the Pious" (971–1031), king of France 996–1031, son of Hugh Capet; coronation, **11**, 23; forced to put away his wife Bertha, **11**, 24; character, **11**, 24.
Robert, king of Germany, see **Rupert.**
Robert d'Abrissel, see **Arbrissel.**
Robert of Anjou, "the Wise" (1275–1343), king of Naples; accession, **9**, 231; ambitious designs, **9**, 231; assumes Guelf leadership, **9**, 130, 231; dictator of Florence, **9**, 131, 231; Pope John XXII a creature of, **9**, 131; defends Genoa, **9**, 132, 231; obtains Lucca from Florentines, **9**, 161; death, **9**, 232.
Robert I, king of Scotland, see **Bruce, Robert.**
Robert (II) "the Stewart" (1316–1390), king of Scotland, founder of the house of Stuart; character, **21**, 134; acknowledges Baliol, **21**, 135; aids in restoring David II, **21**, 136, 137; regency, **21**, 134–137; at Neville's Cross, **21**, 140; restored to regency, **21**, 140; Edward III tries to exclude from succession, **21**, 144, 145; submits to David, **21**, 145; accession (1371), **21**, 149; reign, **21**, 149–160; infirmities and death, **21**, 160; ancestry, **21**, 150.
Robert III, king of Scotland 1390–1406, eldest son of Robert II; earldom of Car-

rick bestowed upon, **21**, 145; reign, **21**, 160–164; feebleness, **21**, 160; anarchy under, **21**, 161, 162; war with Henry IV of England, **21**, 162; induced to imprison his son, **21**, 163; death, **21**, 164.
Robert I, count of Artois 1237–1250, brother of St. Louis; joins crusade of St. Louis, **8**, 435–438; commands second division at battle of Mansura, **8**, 437; death, **8**, 438.
Robert II, count of Artois 1250–1302; defeat and death, **11**, 76; **13**, 317, 318.
Robert of Artois, pretender to lordship of Artois; county promised to, by Philip VI of France, **11**, 100; produces forged documents in support of claim to Artois, **11**, 101; driven into exile, **11**, 101; honoured by Edward III of England, **11**, 101; defeated at St. Omer (1340), **11**, 106.
Robert (I) "the Frisian," count of Flanders 1071–1093; defeats Philip I at Cassel, **11**, 29 and note; marriage, **13**, 288, 311; regains government of Holland, **13**, 287, 289.
Robert II, "the Lance and Sword of Christendom," count of Flanders 1093–1119; exploits in first crusade, **8**, 340; **13**, 311.
Robert (III) "of Béthune," count of Flanders 1305–1322; imprisoned by Philip IV, **13**, 316, 319; succeeds to county, **13**, 319, 320.
Robert "the Strong" (d. 866 A.D.), Frankish warrior, great-grandfather of Hugh Capet; wars with Northmen, **11**, 5; death, **11**, 5.
Robert, earl of Gloucester (d. 1147), natural son of Henry I of England; right to succession, **18**, 239, 241; supports Matilda against Stephen, **18**, 243; lands in England, **18**, 247; defeats Stephen at Lincoln, **18**, 248; taken prisoner, **18**, 251; death, **18**, 252.
Robert of Geneva, Count (1342–1394), anti-pope as **Clement VII**, contemporary with Urban VI; legate to Italy of Gregory XI (1377), **9**, 248; barbarity toward Cesena, **9**, 248; election of, **9**, 249; resides at Avignon, **8**, 529; accepted by France, **11**, 153.
Robert of Namur, emperor of Constantinople 1219–1228; decline of empire under, **7**, 298, 299; betrothed of, mutilated by barons, **7**, 298, 299.
Robert (I) "the Devil," "the Magnificent," duke of Normandy 1028–1034; usurps dukedom, **8**, 26; and Arlete of Falaise, **18**, 135, 136; aids Henry I of France in securing crown, **11**, 24; invades Brittany, **11**, 26; pilgrimage and death, **11**, 26; **18**, 136.
Robert II (1056–1134), duke of Normandy, eldest son of William the Conqueror; revolts against William, **18**, 191, 192; proclaimed duke of Normandy, **18**, 213; strife with brothers, William and Henry, **18**, 214, 215–218; reign, **18**, 214–218; mediates between William and Malcolm of Scotland, **18**, 219; exploits in Holy Land, **8**, 340; **18**, 218, 228; offered crown of Jerusalem, **18**, 228; marriage, **18**, 228, 230; invades England, **18**, 230; renounces crown of England, **18**, 231; overthrown at Tinchebray, **18**, 232–233; imprisonment and death, **18**, 233; character, **8**, 340; **18**, 191, 192, 214.
Robert, Norman prince of Capua and Aversa; revolts against Roger II (ca. 1085), **9**, 77.
Robert de Comines, Norman adventurer; defeated and slain by Northumbrians (1069), **18**, 178, 179.
Robert de Courçon, Cardinal, an English ecclesiastic; preaches Sixth Crusade (1215), **8**, 424; convicted of peculation, **8**, 424.
Robert de Sorbon (1201–1274), French prelate; founds La Sorbonne, **11**, 67.
Robert of Jumièges, Norman prelate and archbishop of Canterbury 1051–1052, **18**, 131, 148.
Robert Guiscard (1015–1085), Norman duke of Apulia and Calabria; ancestry, **9**, 70; person and character, **18**, 71, 72; seeks fortune in Apulia, **9**, 69; **11**, 27; captures Pope Leo IX, **9**, 69; duchies of Apulia and Calabria conferred upon, **9**, 71; shares in conquest of Sicily, **9**, 72, 73; **11**, 27; Greek campaign, **7**, 256, 260, 261; **9**, 73, 74; defeats Alexius Comnenus at Durazzo, **7**, 261; **9**, 74; delivers Pope Gregory VII and sacks Rome, **7**, 261; **9**, 76; defeats allied Greek and Venetian fleets, **7**, 262; **9**, 76; death, **7**, 262; **9**, 76.
Roberts, Sir Frederick Sleigh, Earl Roberts of Kandahar, Pretoria, and Waterford (1832–), British soldier and author; victories in Afghan War, **21**, 641; **22**, 208–209; **24**, 503; marches to relief of Kandahar, **22**, 209; **24**, 503; reviews Nepalese army, **24**, 512; appointed commander-in-chief in South Africa, **21**, 654; **22**, 310; arrival at Cape Town, **22**, 275, 310; relieves Kimberley, **21**, 654; **22**, 312; captures Bloemfontein, **21**, 654; **22**, 313; annexes Orange Free State, **21**, 654; occupies Pretoria, **21**, 654; **22**, 314; annexes Transvaal, **21**, 654; **22**, 314; received by Queen Victoria, **21**, 655; military training, **21**, 673.
Robertson, James (1742–1814), American pioneer; first settler in Tennessee (1768), **23**, 250.
Robertson, William H. (1823–1898), American politician; connection with Conkling-Garfield controversy (1881), **23**, 479.
Roberval, Francis de la Roque or Roche, Lord of (ca. 1500), French colonist in Canada; obtains commission from France, **22**, 553.
Robespierre, Augustin Bon Joseph (1763–1794), French revolutionist, younger brother of Maximilien Robespierre; gives command of artillery to Napoleon, **12**, 382; execution, **12**, 345.
Robespierre, Maximilien Marie Isidore, "the Incorruptible" (1758–1794), French revolutionist; member of the States General, **12**, 155; leader in Constituent Assembly, **12**, 246, 247; at *fête* of July 14th, 1792, **12**, 258; leads Commune, **12**, 266; deputy in National Convention, **12**, 273, 281; replies to charges, **12**, 284, 287; urges king's execution, **12**, 289, 291; desirous of saving the queen, **12**, 316; "dictatorship," **12**, 301, 333–339; foreign policy, **12**, 379; fall, **12**, 341–344; execution, **12**, 345; estimates, **12**, 300–301, 346, 349.
Robin Hood (twelfth century), English outlaw and popular hero; story of, **18**, 324–327.
Robinson, Charles S. (1818–1894), first governor of Kansas; election, **23**, 395; arrested for treason, **23**, 398.
Robinson, Frederick John, earl of Ripon, see **Ripon**.
Robinson, George, marquis of Ripon, see **Ripon**.
Robinson, Sir Hercules, Baron Rosmead (1824–1897), British colonial governor; appointed governor of New South Wales, **22**, 240; becomes High Commissioner of South Africa, **22**, 270; warns British subjects against Jameson, **22**, 299; commands disarmament at Johannesburg, **22**, 299.
Robinson, John (1575–1625), English Puritan minister; career in England, **22**, 617–619; leads Pilgrim fathers to Holland, **19**, 490; **22**, 621.
Robinson, Sir John (1839–), British colonial statesman; leads agitation for responsible government in Natal, **22**, 319; becomes premier of Natal (1893), **22**, 319.
Robinson, Sir John Beverley (1791–1863), Canadian lawyer and politician; leader of "Family Compact" party in Upper Canada (1828–1838), **22**, 334.
Robsart, Amy (1532?–1560), wife of earl of Leicester, **19**, 297.
Roca, Julio A. (1843–), Argentine soldier and politician; becomes president (1880, 1898), **23**, 617.
Rocafuerte, Vicente (1783–1847), statesman of Ecuador; becomes president (1834), **23**, 614.
Rochambeau, Jean Baptiste Donatien de Vimeure, Count of (1725–1807), French general; takes command of French forces in America, **20**, 629; co-operates with Washington in capture of Yorktown, **23**, 279; at close of American Revolution, **23**, 280; commands constitutionalists in French Revolution (1791), **12**, 250.
Roche de Rien, La, see **La Roche de Rien**.
Roche or Roque, Francis de la, see **Roberval**.
Rochefort, Henri, viscount de Luçay (1830–), French politician; member of provisional government of Third Republic (1870), **13**, 162.
Rochefoucauld, La, see **La Rochefoucauld**.
Rochefoucauld-Liancourt, La, see **La Rochefoucauld-Liancourt**.
Rochejacquelein, La, see **La Rochejacquelin**.
Rochelle, La, see **La Rochelle**.
Roches, Peter des (d. 1238), bishop of Winchester, English prelate; appointed guardian of Henry III, **18**, 368; misgovernment of, **18**, 372.
Rochester, Lawrence Hyde, Earl of (1641–1711), English statesman; head of treasury, **20**, 297; Halifax opposes, **20**, 307; president of council, **20**, 308; court commissioner of James II, **20**, 384, 385; dismissed from office of treasurer, **20**, 387; fall of, **20**, 390; dismissed, **20**, 480; heads Tories, **20**, 485; death, **20**, 485.
Rochester, Francis Atterbury, Bishop of (1662–1732), English prelate; editor of *History of the Rebellion*, **20**, 531; leader of high-church party, **20**, 531; committed to Tower, **20**, 531; banishment and death, **20**, 532.
Rochester Castle, in England; siege of (1088), **18**, 214; siege of (1215), **18**, 350.
"Rock of Chickamauga," sobriquet of General George H. Thomas, **23**, 442; see **Thomas**.
Rockingham, Charles Watson Wentworth, Marquis of (1730–1782), English statesman; first ministry 1765–1766, **20**, 605–609; second ministry, March–July, 1782, **20**, 638; death, **20**, 638.
Rocoux, a village in Belgium; battle of (1746), **12**, 42; **14**, 433.
Rocroi, a town in France; battle of (1643), **11**, 489–491; **13**, 581.
Roderic (d. 711 A.D.), last king of Visigoths in Spain; romance with Florinda, **8**, 191; **10**, 31; defeated at Xeres (711 A.D.), **7**, 493–494; **8**, 192–193; **10**, 36; death, **8**, 193.
Roderick, king of Brefui (twelfth century A.D.); joins combination against Dermot MacMurrough, **21**, 367; defeats MacMurrough, **21**, 369; makes peace with MacMurrough, **21**, 370; submits to Henry II, **21**, 375; concludes treaty with Henry II, **21**, 376.
Rodney, Sir George Brydges (1718–1792), English admiral; meets Admiral De Grasse in the West Indian seas, **12**, 138; given command of fleet and destroys Spanish fleet, **20**, 628; disconcerts De Guichen's plan for attack on New York, **20**, 629; takes island of St. Eustatius, **20**, 637; defeats De Grasse in the West Indies, **20**, 639.
Rodrigo de Bivar, see **Cid**.
Rodriguez, José Gaspar, see **Francia**.
Rodwald (d. 652 A.D.), king of Lombards; assassinated, **7**, 445.
Roe, legendary Scandinavian king, **16**, 12 note; builds Roeskilde and conquers Anglo-Saxon provinces, **16**, 38.
Roederer, Pierre Louis (1754–1835), French statesman and publicist; advises Louis XVI to retire to National Assembly, **12**, 261.
Roeskilde, a town of Denmark; Peace of (1658), **16**, 339; Treaty of (1658), **16**, 341, 363.
Rogensalm, battle of (1789), **17**, 402.
Roger I (1031–1101), grand count of Sicily and brother of Robert Guiscard; conquers Sicily, **9**, 72–73.

Roger II (1097–1154), king of Sicily and Naples 1130–1154; reign, **9**, 76–81; war with Lothair II, **14**, 90; entertains Sigurd I of Norway, **16**, 106.
Roger (d. 1139), bishop of Salisbury and prime minister of Henry I; imprisoned and robbed by Stephen, **18**, 245–247.
Roger de Flor (1262–1306), a German adventurer; leads the Catalan Grand Company to succour Andronicus, **7**, 320–321.
Roger Mortimer, see Mortimer, Roger.
Rogers, John (1505–1555), English martyr; trial, **19**, 246; death, **19**, 247.
Rognwald (d. 920 A.D.), Danish king of Dublin; defeated by Constantine II of Scotland, **21**, 16; death, **21**, 17.
Rohan, Duke Henry de (1579–1638), French general; in the Huguenot uprising, **11**, 446–447, 450.
Rohan, Prince Louis-René de (1734–1803), French cardinal; in Diamond Necklace scandal, **12**, 142.
Rohan, Marie de, see Chevreux.
Rohan-Soubise, see Soubise.
Rohillas, Afghan tribe; trouble with neighbors in Oudh and invasion by English, **22**, 85.
Rois Fainéants, a name given to later Merovingian kings; described, **7**, 484–485.
Rojestvensky, Russian admiral; commands Baltic squadron, **17**, 625; **24**, 661–663.
Rokayyah (seventh century), daughter of Mohammed, **8**, 116.
Rokeinitz, a village in Austria; battle of (1866), **15**, 492.
Roland, legendary paladin; death at Roncesvalles (778 A.D.), **7**, 526; **10**, 42.
Roland, Marie-Jeanne Phlipon (1754–1793), a famous Girondiste; her character and her opinion of Dumouriez, **12**, 251; execution, **12**, 327.
Roland de la Platière, Jean Marie (1732–1793), French statesman; appointed minister of interior by Louis XVI, **12**, 251; writes to king, **12**, 253; restored to office, **12**, 267; urges Pétion to end slaughter, **12**, 272; exposes Commune, **12**, 273; warrant of arrest issued against, **12**, 277; compared with Danton, **12**, 283; "Cabal Roland," **12**, 286; discovers documents at Tuileries, **12**, 290; commits suicide, **12**, 327.
Rolando, Cardinal, see Alexander III, pope.
Rolf, settler of Iceland, see Thorolf.
Rolf or Rolf Ganger, first duke of Normandy, see Rollo.
Rolf Krake (d. 522 A.D.), legendary king of Scandinavia; reign, **16**, 12, 38.
Rolfe, John (1585–1622), American colonist; marries Pocahontas, **22**, 579.
Roliça, town in Portugal; battle of (1808), **10**, 340, 540.
Rollin, Ledru-, see Ledru-Rollin.
Rollo (Rolf, Hrolf, Rolf Ganger) (ca. 860–ca. 930), first duke of Normandy, Norwegian viking; takes Rouen and Pontoise, **11**, 8; maintains peace in Normandy, **9**, 67; **16**, 51; becomes Christian and French (918), **9**, 66; becomes duke of Normandy, **11**, 15; **18**, 134; death, **11**, 16; characterisation, **9**, 67.
Rom, see Shins.
Romana, Spanish-American statesman; president of Peru (1899), **23**, 609.
Romana, Pedro Caro y Sureda, Marquis de la (1761–1811), Spanish soldier; communicates with English, **16**, 426.
Roman de la Rose, early French poem, **11**, 70.
Roman Catholic Church: origin, **2**, 175; **6**, 632; **8**, 518–524; early expansion (402–461 A.D.), **8**, 526–534; early worship and institutions, **8**, 534–539; organisation, **6**, 637; under Leo I, **6**, 593; capitulary of Charlemagne (802), **15**, 566–573; authority in tenth century, **7**, 107; corruptions of, **8**, 571–587, 645–647, 648–650; **19**, 97, 122; relations with Greeks, **7**, 171, 178, 183, 189, 191, 206, 207, 210, 218, 286, 287, 315–316, 339, 341; Truce of God (1085), **15**, 580–582; documents illustrative of the Investiture struggle, **15**, 573–579; the crusades (1076), **8**, 329–347; (1195), **8**, 410; templars and, **8**, 458; feudalism and, **8**, 487, 488; **11**, 85–86; expansion in Middle Ages, **7**, xv, xviii–xx; encourages learning, **9**, 186; **11**, 40–41; Dante and, **9**, 190; art and, **9**, 206–210; great schism (1378–1418), **8**, 630–632; **9**, 249–250; relations with Savonarola, **9**, 422–424; counter reformation, **9** 472–473, 478–479; **8**, 240–241; infallibility declared (1869), **9**, 621; see also Crusades, Greek Church, Inquisition, Jesuits, Monasticism, Papacy, Reformation, Religion.
Roman Empire, Holy, see Germany.
Roman, or Tiberine, Republic (1798–1799), republican state established by France at Rome, **9**, 556; **12**, 459.
Roman Republic, of 1849, **9**, 597.
Romance, Egyptian, **1**, 209, 259–262.
Romano, Ezzelinoda (1194–1259), Italian Ghibelline leader; helps Frederick II to subdue Italian cities, **14**, 116.
Romanov, Michael, see Michael Feodorovitch Romanov.
Romanov, royal house of Russia; accession (1613), **17**, 237–239.
Romanovski, Dmitri Ilitch (d. 1881), Russian general; in war with Bokhara, **17**, 600.
Romanus (I) Lecapenus (d. 948 A.D.), Byzantine emperor 919–944; reign, **7**, 229–230.
Romanus II, Byzantine emperor 959–963 A.D.; reign, **7**, 230–231.
Romanus (III) Argyrus, Byzantine emperor 1028–1034; reign, **7**, 248 seq.
Romanus (IV) Diogenes, Byzantine emperor 1068–1071; reign, **7**, 253–256; conquered by Alp Arslan, **7**, 255.
Romanus, pope 897 A.D., **8**, 578.
Romanzov, or Rumiantzeff, or Rumianzov, Count Peter Alexandrevitch (1725–1796), Russian soldier; in Seven Years' War, **15**, 201; commands Russian forces in Turkish war, **17**, 380 seq.; declines to command Russian army with Potemkin

in Austro-Russian war, **17**, 400; concludes treaty at Erfurt, **17**, 465; negotiates settlement of Polish dispute between Russia and France, **17**, 469.
Römer or Roemer, General (d. 1740), German soldier in battle of Mollwitz, **15**, 162 seq.
Rome, city of; foundation, **5**, 70 seq.; early walls and drains, **5**, 105, 575; early religion, **5**, 107; sack and burning (390 B.C.), **5**, 159 seq.; constitution under monarchy, **5**, 107–111; first silver coinage (268 B.C.), **4**, 585; equalisation of orders, **5**, 173; pestilences, **5**, 173, 178, 198; games and spectacles in, **5**, 287, 294; **6**, 94–97; social conditions, **5**, 340–346; Italians admitted to citizenship, **5**, 372; taken by Sulla (88 B.C.), **5**, 423; corruption, **5**, 359, 452–453; riots of Claudius and Milo, **5**, 513; aqueducts improved by Agrippa, **6**, 40–41; **7**, 388, 389; rebuilt by Augustus, **6**, 81–82; free distribution of corn, **6**, 91–94; the great fire (64 A.D.), **6**, 199–202; fire in, **6**, 249, 252, 321–323; wall built (third century A.D.), **6**, 408; importance as religious centre (312 A.D.), **8**, 521; taken by Alaric, **6**, 552; saved from Attila by Pope Leo the Great, **6**, 593; sacked by Vandals (455), **6**, 598 seq.; decay of, between Lombards and Greeks, **7**, 444–445; end of Byzantine authority in (800), **7**, 219; revival of glory (800), **9**, 21; attacked by Saracens (847), **8**, 566, 567; threatened by Mohammedans (876), **8**, 576; taken by Henry IV of Germany (1084), **9**, 75; sacked by Normans, **9**, 76; revolution under Arnold of Brescia (1143–1155), **9**, 38; constituted a republic under Innocent III, **9**, 86; pontifical court transferred to France (1305), **8**, 619, 623; university of, founded (1303), **9**, 183; early history of university, **9**, 183; under Rienzi, **9**, 211 seq.; capture and sack by the French under Constable de Bourbon (1527), **9**, 452; **11**, 323–324; **14**, 266; annexation to France (1809), **12**, 572; republic revived and suppressed by French (1849), **9**, 595, 597; **13**, 112–113; taken from pope (1870), **9**, 621 seq.; made capital of Italy (1871), **9**, 624.
Rome, main treatment, **5** entire, **6** entire, **7**, 361–457; *The World Influence of Early Rome*, an essay on, **5**, 1–11; *The Scope and Development of Early Roman History*, an essay on, 11–25; Chapter I, Land and People, 43–58; Chapter II, Early Legends of Rome—Æneas and Romulus (ca. 753–716 B.C.), 58–75; Chapter III, Legendary History of the Kings (ca. 716–510 B.C.), 75–85; Chapter IV, Banishment of the Kings—Criticisms of Monarchical History (ca. 510 B.C.), 85–103; Chapter V, Civilisation of the Regal Period (ca. 753–510 B.C.), 103–121; Chapter VI, The First Century of the Republic (510–391 B.C.), 121–154; Chapter VII, The Invasion of the Gauls and its Sequel (391–351 B.C.), 154–178; Chapter VIII, The Conquest of Central Italy (423–280 B.C.), 178–201; Chapter IX, The Completion of the Italian Conquest (281–265 B.C.), 201–215; Chapter X, The First Punic War (326–218 B.C.), 215–241; Chapter XI, First Half of the Second Punic War (218–211 B.C.), 241–269; Chapter XII, Close of the Second Punic War (210–202 B.C.), 269–296; Chapter XIII, The Macedonian and Syriac Wars and the Third Punic War (200–131 B.C.), 296–327; Chapter XIV, Civilisation at the End of the Period of Conquest, 327–359; Chapter XV, The Gracchi and their Reforms (137–121 B.C.), 359–381; Chapter XVI, The Jugurthine and Other Wars (123–101 B.C.), 381–401; Chapter XVII, The Beginning of Civil Strife (102–88 B.C.), 401–420; Chapter XVIII, Marius and Sulla (92–82 B.C.), 420–442; Chapter XIX, The Dictatorship of Sulla (81–79 B.C.), 442–457; Chapter XX, The Rise of Pompey (78–61 B.C.), 457–475; Chapter XXI, The Conspiracy of Catiline (67–61 B.C.), 475–501; Chapter XXII, Cæsar and Pompey (60–50 B.C.), 501–528; Chapter XXIII, Cæsar at War with Pompey (60–48 B.C.), 528–544; Chapter XXIV, From Pharsalia to the Death of Cato (48–46 B.C.), 544–560; Chapter XXV, The Close of Cæsar's Life (46–44 B.C.), 560–588; Chapter XXVI, Character of Cæsar, 588–609; Chapter XXVII, Last Days of the Republic (44–29 B.C.), 609–637; Chapter XXVIII, State of Rome, 637–653; *From the Gracchi to Cæsar*, an essay by Prof. H. F. Pelham, 654–674; *The Early Roman Empire*, an essay on, **6**, 1–15; Chapter XXIX, The Empire and the Provinces (15 B.C.–14 A.D.), 25–56; Chapter XXX, The German People and the Empire (16 B.C.–19 A.D.), 56–78; Chapter XXXI, The Age of Augustus: Aspects of its Civilisation (30 B.C.–14 A.D.), 78–116; Chapter XXXII, The Last Years of Augustus: Tiberius, Caligula, and Claudius (14–54 A.D.), 133–184; Chapter XXXIV, Nero: Last Emperor of the House of Cæsar (54–68 A.D.), 184–225; Chapter XXXV, Galba, Otho, Vitellius and the Three Flavians (68–96 A.D.), 225–267; Chapter XXXVI, The Five Good Emperors: Nerva to Marcus Aurelius (96–180 A.D.), 267–307; Chapter XXXVII, The Pagan Creeds and the Rise of Christianity, 307–329; Chapter XXXVIII, Aspects of Civilisation of the First Two Centuries of the Empire, 329–377; Chapter XXXIX, A Half Century of Decline: Commodus to Alexander Severus (161–235 A.D.), 377–406; Chapter XL, Confusion Worse Confounded: The Second Half of the Third Century of Empire (235–285 A.D.), 406–433; Chapter XLI, New Hope for the Empire: The Age of Diocletian and Constantine (286–337 A.D.), 433–466; Chapter XLII, The

Successors of Constantine to the Death of Julian (337–363 A.D.), 466–510; Chapter XLIII, Jovian to Theodosius (363–395 A.D.), 510–535; Chapter XLIV, The Division of the Empire (395–408 A.D.), 535–550; Chapter XLV, The Goths in Italy (408–423 A.D.), 550–572: Chapter XLVI, The Huns and the Vandals, 423–455 A.D.), 572–598; Chapter XLVII, The Fall of Rome (430–476 A.D.), 598–626; Odoacer to the Triumph of Narses (476–568 A.D.), **7**, 377–426; Sources and Chronology of Early Roman History, **5**, 25–43; Scope, Sources, and Chronology of History of Rome under the Emperors, **6**, 15–25; Bibliography, **6**, 645–672.

Rome, Second or New, title bestowed on Constantinople, **6**, 454.

Rome, King of, see Reichstadt, Duke of.

Romilly, Sir Samuel (1757–1818), English philanthropist and law reformer; begins movement for reform of English criminal law, **21**, 490–491; death, **21**, 507.

Romme, Gilbert (1750–1805), French Jacobin; at the insurrection of the first Prairial, **12**, 396.

Romulus, legendary founder of Rome; legends of, **5**, 61 seq., 70 seq.

Romulus, see Augustulus.

Roncaglia, village near Piacenza, Italy; diets at, **9**, 20, 46; **14**, 100.

Roncesvalles, place in Navarre, Spain; battle of (778 A.D.), **10**, 42.

Ronge, Johannes (1813–1887), reformer among Catholics; suspended from church, **15**, 417; founds "Christian Catholic" church at Breslau, **15**, 417.

Ronsin, Charles Philippe (1752–1794), French Jacobin; arrest, **12**, 335; execution, **12**, 336.

Rooke, Sir George (1650–1709), English admiral; at La Hogue, **20**, 437; loses Smyrna fleet, **20**, 439; at Cadiz, **20**, 471; conveys Archduke Charles to Lisbon, **20**, 473; forces port of Vigo, **11**, 616; takes Gibraltar, **11**, 619; **20**, 474.

Roos or Ros, Baron Robert de (d. 1274), fights for de Montfort at Lewes (1264), **18**, 381.

Roosebeke, town in Belgium; battle of (1382), **11**, 156; **13**, 329.

Roosevelt, Theodore (1858–), American statesman, twenty-sixth president of the United States; commands "Rough Riders" (*q.v.*) in Spanish-American War (1898), **23**, 488; elected vice-president (1900), **23**, 491; succeeds to presidency on death of President McKinley (1901), **23**, 491; opposes policy of Russia in Manchuria, **17**, 622; elected president (1904), **23**, 493; part of, in Peace of Portsmouth, **24**, 663.

Root and Branch Bill, (1641) drawn up in England for total abolition of bishops, deans and other officers connected with Episcopal constitution, **19**, 600–602.

Ropes, John Codman (1836–1899), American lawyer and military historian; writer on Civil War, **23**, 416.

Roque or Roche, Francis de la, see Roberval.

Rörik Slyngeband (d. 588 A.D.), king of Denmark; tragedy of "Hamlet" founded on facts in reign, **16**, 29.

Rosamund or Rosamunda (sixth century A.D.), daughter of Cunimund, king of Gepidæ; becomes wife of Alboin, king of Lombards, **7**, 433–434; plans death of her husband, **7**, 438; exile, **7**, 438 seq. story of her lover Helmichis, **2**, 477; **7**, 439; death (573 A.D.), **7**, 439.

Rosamond, Fair, see Clifford, Rosamond.

Rosas, see Rhodia.

Rosas, Juan Manuel de (1793–1877), dictator of Buenos Ayres; becomes governor of Buenos Ayres (1829), **23**, 616; made dictator (1830), **23**, 616; in civil war of Uruguay, **23**, 618, 659.

Roscellin or Roscellinus (b. ca. 1050), French scholastic theologian; heresies, **11**, 40 seq.

Rose, Hugh Henry, Baron Strathnairn (1803–1885), English general; successes of, in Central India against the Rani of Jhansi, **22**, 196.

Rosebery, Archibald Philip Primrose, Earl of (1847–), British Liberal statesman; succeeds Gladstone as prime minister, **21**, 650; administration, **21**, 650–651; resigns office, **21**, 651.

Rosecrans, William Starke (1819–1898), American soldier; in campaign in Virginia, **23**, 424; in campaign in Kentucky and Tennessee, **23**, 434; replaces General Buell in command of army of the Ohio, **23**, 434; at Murfreesboro, **23**, 434; at battle of Chickamauga, **23**, 441 seq.; superseded by General Thomas in command of Union forces at Chattanooga, **23**, 442.

Rosen, Conrad, Count de (1628–1715), Flemish soldier in service of James II of England; at siege of Londonderry (1689), **21**, 426, 427 note.

Roses, Wars of the, see Wars of the Roses.

Rosetta Stone, a stone bearing inscription which was the first key to interpretation of Egyptian hieroglyphics, **1**, 251–253.

Rosmead, Baron of, see Robinson, Sir Hercules.

Ross, John Lesley or Leslie, Bishop of (1527–1596), Scottish Roman Catholic prelate and historian; supporter of Mary Queen of Scots, **19**, 320–322, 336; efforts for marriage between Mary and duke of Norfolk, **19**, 335.

Ross, Robert (1770–1814), British soldier; participates in attack and sack of Washington, **23**, 336; killed in attack on Baltimore, **23**, 336.

Rossa, Jeremiah O'Donovan, known as O'Donovan Rossa (1831–), Fenian leader; arrested, **21**, 448; elected member for Tipperary (1867), **21**, 449.

Rossbach, village in Prussia; battle of (1757), **12**, 74; **15**, 202.

Rossi, Count Pellegrino (1787–1848), Italian politician and jurist; murder of, **9**, 596.

Rossignol, Jean Antoine (1759–1802), French Jacobin; arrest, **12**, 334; defeat by Vendeans (1793), **12**, 376; assails Directory, **12**, 421; participation in affair of 18th Fructidor (September 4th, 1797), **12**, 447.

Rostiof, king of Finns; prophecy of, **16**, 27.

Rostoptchin, Count Feodor (1765–1826), Russian politician and general; becomes friend of Napoleon, **17**, 436; disgrace, **17**, 441; at Moscow at entry of French, **12**, 589; instigates burning of Moscow, **12**, 590.

Rostovtsev, J. T. (d. 1860), Russian soldier and statesman; executes emancipation of Russian serfs, **17**, 587.

Rotfred (d. 966 A.D.), prefect of Rome; assumes government, **8**, 585.

Roth, Hieronymus (d. 1678), Prussian statesman; opposes elector of Prussia, **15**, 140.

Rothari (d. 652 A.D.), Lombard king; codifies laws, **7**, 443, 445.

Rothenthurm, town in Switzerland; battle of (1798), **17**, 24.

Rothesay, David Stewart, 1st Duke of (1378–1401), son of Robert III of Scotland; death, **21**, 163.

Rothière, La, see La Rothière.

Rothrad (ninth century), French ecclesiastic, bishop of Soissons; reinstated by Nicholas I, **8**, 571, 574.

Rothschild, Baron Lionel Nathan (1808–1879), English banker and politician; admitted to parliament, **21**, 621.

Rotrou, Jean de (1609–1650), French dramatist; helps to found French Academy, **11**, 633.

Rotterdam, city in the Netherlands; states general assembles at (1575), **13**, 456; English and Scottish exiles meet at (1685), **20**, 364.

Rouen, city of France; surrenders to Philip II (1204), **11**, 50; **18**, 355; insurrection in, **12**, 159; siege of (1418–1419), **11**, 176–177; **18**, 538–540; Joan of Arc put to death at (1431), **11**, 217–218; **18**, 556; restored to France (1449), **11**, 238; surrenders to the duke of Guise (1562), **11**, 358; resists Henry IV of France (1592), **11**, 401.

Rouget de Lisle, Claude Joseph (1760–1836), author of *La Marseillaise*, **12**, 260 note.

Rough Riders, The, American volunteer corps in Spanish war (1898), **23**, 488.

Rouher, Eugène (1814–1884), French statesman; member of Bonapartist ministry, **13**, 114.

Roundheads, members of Puritan or Parliamentarian party during English Civil War; party name comes into use, **19**, 613.

Roumania, see Rumania.

Round Table, Knights of the, see Knights of the Round Table.

Rousseau, Jean Jacques (1712–1778), Swiss-French philosopher; main treatment, **12**, 113–115; relations with encyclopædists, **12**, 63; decree of arrest issued against, **12**, 87; works destroyed, **17**, 6.

Roussillon, city of France; battle of (1794), **10**, 315.

Roussillon, Edict of (1564), issued by Charles IX of France to regulate calendar, **11**, 360.

Rouvier, Maurice (1842–), French statesman; premier (1887), **13**, 193; (1905–1906), **13**, 199.

Roux, Jacques, official at execution of Louis XVI; refuses king's last request, **12**, 294.

Rovigo, Duke of, see Savary.

Roxane (d. 311 B.C.), Bactrian princess; married to Alexander, **4**, 351; kills Statira and Drypetis, **4**, 431; taken to Europe, **4**, 435; murdered, **4**, 441, 493.

Roxburgh, Castle of, in Scotland; capture of (1313), **11**, 97; siege of (1460), **21**, 188.

Roxelana (Khurrem) (1505–1557), favourite wife of Suleiman I; power of, **24**, 356–357.

Roy, Count Antoine (1764–1847), French statesman; member of Martignac ministry (1828), **13**, 39.

Royal George, English man-of-war; loss of (1782), **20**, 639.

Royalists, in English history, the supporters of Charles I and Charles II during Civil War and the Commonwealth, known also as Cavaliers; main treatment, **20**, 1–221.

Royal Society, The, founded in London (1660), **20**, 351; influence on society, **20**, 351–353.

Royal Society of Dublin, founded (1683), **21**, 437.

Royer-Collard, Pierre Paul (1763–1845), French philosopher and statesman; member of *Chambre Introuvable*, **13**, 19; oratory of, **13**, 36; liberal leader in chamber of deputies, **13**, 37.

Ruas, see Roas.

Rubens, Peter Paul (1557–1640), Flemish painter; estimate, **13**, 599–603.

Rubicon, river in Italy; crossed by Cæsar (49 B.C.), **5**, 532–534.

Rubrius, Roman knight; charged with perjury (15 A.D.), **6**, 143.

Rubrius Rex, Roman citizen; conspires against Cæsar (44 B.C.), **5**, 584.

Rubu, Aramæan tribe; attacked by Assyria, **1**, 400.

Rudagi (tenth century A.D.), Persian poet; school of, **24**, 491.

Rudini, Antonio di, Marquis of (1839–), Italian statesman; first ministry of (1891–1892), **9**, 632; second ministry of (1896–1898), **9**, 633.

Rudolf or Rudolph (I) of Habsburg (1218–1291), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1273–1291; birth and ancestry, **14**, 149; extends Habsburg dominions, **14**, 149; elected emperor, **14**, 129, 150; **16**, 542; campaign against Bâle, **14**, 150; **16**, 542; bestows privileges on Swiss cantons, **16**, 542, 543, 547, 549, 550; war with Ottocar II, **14**, 150–156; confirms charters granting Italian territory to church, **9**, 111, 112; closing years of reign, **14**, 156, 157; story of the baker's wife and, **14**, 157, 158; person and character, **14**, 157, 158; **16**, 542; death, **14**, 157.

Rudolf II (1552–1612), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1576–1612; becomes emperor, **14**, 320; banishes English merchants from Germany, **13**, 549; the Reformation under, **14**, 320–327; contests with Protestants of Hungary and Bohemia, **14**, 326, 327, 331; forced to renounce Bohemian crown, **14**, 327; patron of Tycho Brahe and Kepler, **14**, 331; death, **14**, 327; character, **14**, 320.

Rudolf I, king of Burgundy 888–912; organises kingdom of Upper Burgundy, **7**, 590; **13**, 350; recognised by diet as king, **16**, 537; opposes Arnulf, **7**, 592.

Rudolf II, king of Burgundy, see Rudolf, king of France.

Rudolf, king of France 923–936, and Burgundy 912–936; expedition into Italy, **16**, 537; extends Burgundian dominions, **7**, 593; **13**, 350; **16**, 537; becomes king of France, **11**, 16; drives Héribert into Germany, **11**, 16, 17; wars with Normans, **9**, 66, 67; **11**, 16; death, **11**, 17.

Rudolf (d. 1080), duke of Swabia; revolts against emperor, **8**, 600; **16**, 538; elected German king in opposition to Henry IV, **7**, 653; **8**, 600; **16**, 539; acknowledged by Gregory VII, **8**, 601; slain at Merseburg, **7**, 653; **8**, 601; **16**, 539.

Rudolf I (d. 1232), count of Habsburg, **16**, 548.

Rudolf II (d. 1249), count of Habsburg, conflicts with Swiss, **16**, 548, 549.

Rudolf III, count of Habsburg, see Rudolf I, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire.

Rudolf (d. 1889), Austrian archduke, son of Emperor Francis Joseph I; mysterious death of, **15**, 533.

Rudolf, bishop of Würzburg; in Babenburg feud (ca. 900 A.D.), **7**, 593.

Rudolfi, a Florentine; mission to England, **19**, 338; plots against Elizabeth (1571), **19**, 346.

Rudra Dama (first century B.C.), Hindu prince; rules in Saka era, **2**, 498.

Rudra Sena (ca. 187 A.D.), Hindu prince; rules in Saka era, **2**, 498.

Rudra Sinha (ca. 150 A.D.), Hindu prince; rules in Saka era, **2**, 498.

Ruffo, Fabrizio (1744–1827), Italian cardinal and politician; captures Naples, **9**, 561–563.

Rufinus (d. 395 A.D.), chief minister of Theodosius the Great, and later of Arcadius; elevation by Theodosius (395), **6**, 536; rules Eastern Empire, **6**, 536–540, **7**, 30–32; opposed by Stilicho, **6**, 538–540, **7**, 30; murder, **6**, 540; character, **6**, 536.

Rufus, Cæcilius, Roman prætor (57 B.C.); Clodius attacks, **5**, 506.

Rufus, Marcus Cælius, Roman tribune (52 B.C.); supports Milo, **5**, 513.

Rufus, Fenius (d. 65 A.D.), Roman prefect; appointed captain in the Pretorian guard, **6**, 194; in Piso's conspiracy, **6**, 202–204.

Rufus, Marcus Minucius (d. 216 B.C.), Roman consul; Hannibal defeats, **5**, 252–254.

Rufus, Virginius (d. 97 A.D.), Roman consul; offered the purple in Germany, **6**, 220–221.

Rufus, see Rutilius and William Rufus.

Ruge, Arnold (1803–1880), German author; in revolt of Leipsic, **15**, 440.

Ruggles, Timothy (1711–1795), American lawyer; president of Stamp Tax Congress, **23**, 233.

Rugians or Rugii, Germanic tribe; in Majorian's army, **6**, 608, 615.

Rugilas, see Roas.

Ruhrort, Prussian town; battle of (1605), **13**, 540.

Rukipti, king of Askalon, **1**, 404.

Rullianus, Q. Fabius, see Fabius Maximus.

Rullion Green, locality in Scotland; battle of (or battle of Pentland Hills), **21**, 300.

Rumania or Roumania, kingdom of south-eastern Europe, comprising the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia; main treatment, **24**, 125–155; original inhabitants, **24**, 125–127; Roman period, **24**, 127–128; barbarian invasions, **24**, 128–130; formation of principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, **24**, 130–131; under Vlad the Impaler and Stephen the Great, **24**, 132–136; tributary to Turks, **24**, 136–138; under John the Terrible and Michael the Brave, **24**, 138–142; successful revolt against Turks, **24**, 141; Turkish dependency, **24**, 142–145; unsuccessful effort of Peter the Great to free, **24**, 144; under Fanariot rule, **24**, 144–147; Russian and Austrian encroachments, **24**, 146–147; status defined in treaty of 1802, **24**, 147; union of the two principalities (1859), **24**, 150; allied with Russia against Turkey, **24**, 152; declared a kingdom (1881), **24**, 152; social conditions, **24**, 154–155; history in outline, **24**, 240–243.

Rumelia, Eastern, southern portion of Bulgaria; formed out of Turkish territory by treaty of Berlin (1878), **24**, 179; government of, **24**, 180; united with Bulgaria (1885), **24**, 182.

Rumianzov, Count, see Romanzov.

Rump Parliament, name given the Long Parliament after expulsion of Presbyterian members (Pride's Purge), see Government.

Runi, legendary Scandinavian king, son and successor of Hödur, **16**, 28.

Runnymede, meadow on the Thames near London; King John grants Magna Charta at, **18**, 347.

Ruotsinsalmi, battle of (naval), see Suenske Sound, battle of.

Rupert or Ruprecht (1352–1410), king of Germany 1401–1410; reign, **14**, 194; failure of Italian campaign, **9**, 255; **14**, 194.

Rupert (1619–1683), prince of the Palatinate; early career, **20**, 5; as Royalist general in English Civil War, **20**, 5, 7, 9, 14, 16, 22, 24, 35, 36; quarrels with

Charles I, **20**, 39; naval command in Civil War, **20**, 122–123; in English service against the Dutch, **20**, 246–248, 279; **13**, 624, 625.

Rupert, Saint (seventh century); establishes diocese of Salzburg, **8**, 532.

Rupert (d. 1135), German scholar, and abbot of Deutz; elaborates scientific mysticism, **14**, 92.

Rupilius, P., Roman consul 132 B.C.; suppresses slave revolt in Sicily, **5**, 324–325; secures legislation for Sicily, **5**, 326.

Ruprecht, see Rupert.

Rurik (d. 879 A.D.), a Scandinavian adventurer; founds monarchy in Russia, **17**, 95–96; death, **17**, 96.

Rus, see Kiev, principality of.

Rusas or Ursa (eighth century B.C.), king of Urartu; in league against Sargon, **1**, 398–400.

Rush, Richard (1780–1859), American statesman and diplomatist; in negotiations leading up to the declaration of the Monroe Doctrine, **21**, 525.

Russell, Charles, Lord Russell of Killowen (1832–1900), British jurist and politician; conducts cross-examination at Pigott trial, **21**, 649.

Russell, Edward, earl of Oxford (1653–1727), English admiral; signs invitation to William of Orange (1688), **20**, 405; joins William of Orange in Holland, **20**, 407; reads queen's despatch to officers, **20**, 435; wins battle of La Hogue (1692), **20**, 436; attempted impeachment of, **20**, 460.

Russell, John, duke of Bedford (1710–1771), English statesman; opposes plan for a colonial army in America (1745), **23**, 197; recommends punishment of Massachusetts colonists, **20**, 606.

Russell, John, first earl Russell, known as Lord John Russell (1792–1878), English statesman; advocates parliamentary reform, **21**, 521, 550–554, 560; secures repeal of Test Acts, **21**, 539; enters Grey's ministry, **21**, 549; advocates tithes for Ireland, **21**, 573; proposes Municipal Reform Bill, **21**, 575; introduces Bill for General Registration of births, deaths, and marriages, **21**, 579; eulogises William IV, **21**, 581; ministry, **21**, 606–612; opposes Romeward movement, **21**, 611; resignation (1852), **21**, 612; in Aberdeen ministry, **21**, 614; plenipotentiary to conference at Vienna, **21**, 617; foreign secretary in Palmerston's second ministry, **21**, 623; Italian policy (1859–1860), **21**, 627, 628; acknowledges Southern states as belligerents, **21**, 630; second ministry, **21**, 632; character, **21**, 596.

Russell, William, lord deputy to Ireland (1594), **19**, 423.

Russell, William, Lord Russell (1639–1683), English statesman; leader of the "Country Party" in parliament (1675), **20**, 281; member of council under Temple's scheme of government (1679), **20**, 293; execution, **20**, 304.

Russia, main treatment, **17**, 71–662; Introduction, *The Intellectual Development of Russia*, by A. S. Rappoport, **17**, 71–78; Chapter I, early history (to 1054 A.D.), 79–116; Chapter II, the period of the principalities (1054–1224 A.D.), 117–132; Chapter III, the time of Tatar domination (1235–1462 A.D.), 133–165; Chapter IV, from Ivan the Great to Ivan the Terrible (1462–1584 A.D.), 166–212; Chapter V, the century after Ivan the Terrible (1584–1682 A.D.), 213–248; Chapter VI, Peter the Great (1684–1725 A.D.), 249–326; Chapter VII, Catherine I to Peter III (1725–1762 A.D.), 327–371; Chapter VIII, the age of Catherine the Great (1762–1796 A.D.), 372–425; Chapter IX, Russia in the Napoleonic epoch (1796–1815 A.D.), 426–498; Chapter X, Alexander I, mystic and humanitarian (1801–1825 A.D.), 499–532; Chapter XI, the reign of Nicholas I (1825–1855 A.D.), 533–577; Chapter XII, Alexander II, the czar liberator (1855–1881), 578–609; Chapter XIII, reaction, expansion, and the war with Japan (1881–1906 A.D.), 610–629; *The Duma and the Outlook in Russia*, by A. S. Rappoport, **17**, 630–635; documents relating to Russian history, **17**, 636–658; **24**, 680–681; bibliography, **17**, 661–670; history in outline, **17**, 671–680; see Russo-Turkish Wars, and Russo-Japanese War; for Napoleon's invasion, see **12**, 566–598; for Poland, see **24**, 1–123.

Rulers: Ivan (III) the Great 1462–1505, **17**, 166–181.
Vassili Ivanovitch 1505–1533, 181–192.
Ivan (IV) the Terrible 1533–1584, 192–212.
Feodor Ivanovitch 1584–1598, 213–221.
Boris Godunov 1598–1605, 222–226.
The time of the troubles, 1605–1613, 226–237.
House of Romanov:
Michael Romanov 1613–1645, 237–243.
Alexis 1645–1676, 243–247.
Feodor Alexiévitch 1676–1682, 247–248.
Ivan V and Peter the Great 1682–1689, 249–253.
Peter the Great (alone) 1689–1725, 253–326.
Catherine I 1725–1727, 327–328.
Peter II 1727–1730, 328–330.
Anna Ivanovna 1730–1740, 331–340.
Ivan VI 1740–1741, 341–350.
Elizabeth 1741–1762, 350–360.
Peter III Jan. 5th–July 19th, 1762, 360–371.
Catherine (II) the Great 1762–1796, 372–425.
Paul I 1796–1801, 426–442.
Alexander I 1801–1825, 443–532.
Nicholas I 1825–1855, 533–577.
Alexander II 1855–1881, 578–609.
Alexander III 1881–1894, 610–617.
Nicholas II 1894–, 617–629.

Russo-Japanese Treaty (1907), **24**, 680.

Russo-Japanese War, a war begun (1904) by Japan to enforce the promised evacuation

of Manchuria by the Russians; Japanese ultimatum (January 8th, 1904), **17**, 622; Admiral Togo attacks Russian fleet (February, 1904), **17**, 622; **24**, 657; battle of the Yalu (May 1st, 1904), **17**, 623; **24**, 658; siege of Port Arthur, **17**, 625; **24**, 659; Mukden and Sea of Japan, **17**, 626; **24**, 661; Peace of Portsmouth, **17**, 626; **24**, 663; text of treaty, **17**, 650–654.

Russo-Turkish Wars:

1. (1696), Azov taken by Peter, **17**, 256; Peace of Karlowitz (1699), **24**, 402.
2. (1710–1711), Russian reverses—battle of the Pruth—Azov restored to Turkey, **17**, 282; **24**, 144, 406.
3. (1736–1739), Russians invade Crimea, in alliance with Austria; Treaty of Belgrade, **17**, 335–337; **24**, 409–410.
4. (1768–1774), Catherine the Great attempts to drive the Turks out of Europe—strong frontier established—Treaty of Kutchuk Kainardje, **17**, 380–383; **24**, 146, 414–419.
5. (1787–1792), Russia in alliance with Austria—successes of Suvarov, and Lauden—withdrawal of Austria—Ismail captured by Suvarov—Peace of Jassy, **17**, 399, 405–410; **24**, 422–424.
6. (1806–1812), war instigated by Napoleon—truce (1807)—negotiations between Alexander and Napoleon—war renewed (1810)—Peace of Bucharest, **17**, 459–463, 466–468; **24**, 424.
7. (1827–1829), Greek independence established by battle of Navarino—Russian successes under Diebitsch—intervention of the powers—Peace of Adrianople, **17**, 544–545; **24**, 148.
8. (1853–1856), the Crimean War, France, England, Turkey, in alliance against Russia—battles of the Alma and Balaklava—fall of Sebastopol—Treaty of Paris, **17**, 562–585; **21**, 615–617; **24**, 150.
9. (1877–1878), Russian losses at Plevna—capture of Kars and Adrianople—Treaties of San Stefano and Berlin, **17**, 602–606; **24**, 433; effect on Bulgaria, **24**, 178; on Servia, **24**, 203; on Montenegro, **24**, 211.

Rustchuk, city in Bulgaria; battle of (1773), **24**, 418; besieged by Russians (1810), **17**, 466.

Rustem (seventh century), Persian general, **4**, 403; **8**, 96 seq., 153.

Rustem, grand vizir under Suleiman I (1550); put in power by Roxelana, **24**, 357, 366.

Ruthennu, Egyptian name for a people of Syria, **2**, 272, 632.

Rutherglen, Scottish fortress; captured by Bruce (1313), **21**, 97.

Ruthven, Raid of (1582), conspiracy formed at Castle Ruthven in Scotland, **21**, 276–277.

Ruthyn, Reginald Grey de, 3rd Baron Grey de (1362?–1440), English nobleman; quarrels with Owen Glendower (1400), **18**, 517–518.

Ruthyn, Edmund Grey de, 4th Baron Grey de Ruthen, 1st Earl of Kent (1420?–1489); deserts Lancastrian army, **18**, 575.

Rutilius, C. Marcius, Roman plebeian; consul and dictator 356 B.C., **5**, 174–175, 177; **4**, 395; in Samnite War, **5**, 182.

Rutilius Lupus, P., Roman consul 90 B.C.; defeated, **5**, 413–414.

Rutilius Numatianus, Claudius (fifth century A.D.), Roman poet, **2**, 202.

Rutilius Rufus, P., Roman consul 105 B.C., in Africa, **5**, 388; in exile, **5**, 644.

Rutilius, P., Roman tribune 137 B.C.: and Mancinus, **5**, 319.

Rutli, meadow in Switzerland; oath taken on (1298), **16**, 555–556.

Rutowsky, Count, Saxon soldier; defeated by Frederick the Great at Pirna (1756), **15**, 190, 191, 192.

Rutulians, ancient tribe of Italy, **5**, 60.

Ruvigny, Henri Massue, Marquis of (1610–1689), French diplomatist; negotiates between Louis XIV and Charles II, **11**, 572; **20**, 282.

Ruvigny, Henry (1647–1720), earl of Galway; in English service at Blenheim, **11**, 619.

Ruzé, Henri Coiffier de; see Cinq-Mars.

Ruyter, Michel Adriaanszoon de (1607–1676), Dutch admiral; in wars with England, **11**, 575; **13**, 618, 624–630, 637; **20**, 127, 276; defeats Swedes at Odense, **16**, 340; conquers Barbary corsairs, **24**, 483; war with French in Mediterranean, **9**, 491; **11**, 585; **13**, 638; death and characterisation, **13**, 638–640.

Ryder, Sir Dudley (1691–1756), lord chief justice of the King's bench; death of, **20**, 582.

Rye House Plot, The (1683), a plot to assassinate Charles II of England and the duke of York; discovered, **20**, 303.

Ryerson, Adolphus Egerton (1803–1882), Canadian educator and reformer; in electoral reform movement in Upper Canada, **22**, 335.

Ryhove, Lord of, see Kethulle.

Ryswick, Peace of (1697), a treaty signed by England, France, Holland, and Spain at Ryswick in the Netherlands, **10**, 276; **11**, 608; **13**, 644; **14**, 402; **20**, 456; effect in America, **23**, 81, 165, 190; effect in Belgium, **14**, 35.

S

Sa, Mem or Men, de (ca. 1500–1572), Portuguese soldier; administration as governor-general of Brazil (1558–1572), **23**, 654.

Saad, Arab leader; defeats Persians at Kadisiya (637 A.D.), **8**, 97–98.

Saadians, Sheurfa dynasty in Morocco, **24**, 469.

Saalfeld, town in Saxe-Meiningen, Germany; battle of (1806), **15**, 294.

Saa-nekht (ca. 1400 B.C.), king of Egypt, **1**, 140.

Saarbrücken, city in Prussia; battle of (1870), **13**, 150.

Saaveora, General, Chilian soldier; in war with Peru (1879–1880), **23**, 607.

Sabaco, see Shabak.

Sabæans, an Arabian people, inhabitants of Yemen, **8**, 5.

Sabba (sixteenth century), monk of Mount Athos; learning of, **17**, 190.

Sabbatai-Zevi (1626–1676), Jewish pretended Messiah; converted to Islam, **24**, 392–393.

Sabbath, holy seventh day of the Jews; observance, **2**, 131, 132, 145, 147, 206.

Sabellians, ancient people of Italy; main treatment, **5**, 49; rivalry with Volscians, **5**, 143–144; religious customs, **5**, 178.

Sabellius (third century A.D.), Græco-Roman philosopher and churchman, **8**, 521.

Sabina (d. 137 A.D.), wife of Emperor Hadrian, **6**, 280.

Sabina of Bavaria (sixteenth century), wife of Count Egmont of Holland, **13**, 386.

Sabines, ancient people of central Italy; origin, **5**, 49, 178; rivalry with Etruscans, **3**, 6; called Quirites, **5**, 62; rape of the, **5**, 63–66; wars with Romans, **5**, 65–66, 79, 81, 142, 150; religion of, **5**, 73, 350; see also Samnites.

Sabinianus, pope 604–606 A.D.; unpopularity, **8**, 539.

Sabinianus or Sabinian, Roman general in reign of Constans; in war with Sapor (359 A.D.), **6**, 480–481.

Sabinus, Cornelius, prætorian tribune; slays Caligula (41 A.D.), **6**, 162.

Sabinus, Flavius, brother of Emperor Vespasian; assassination (69 A.D.), **6**, 229–230.

Sabinus, Julius, chief of Lingones; rebels against Rome (69 A.D.), **6**, 242.

Sabinus, Ostorius, Roman knight; accuses Soranus (66 A.D.), **6**, 205.

Sabinus, Poppæus, Roman consul 9 A.D.; appointed commander of Moesia, **6**, 138.

Sabinus, Titius (d. 28 A.D.), Roman knight; Sejanus plots against, **6**, 144, 147.

Sabita, ancient Libyan tribe, **1**, 168.

Sabugal, town in Portugal; battle of (1811), **10**, 541.

Sabutai Bahadur, Mongolian general of Jenghiz Khan; in China (1241), **24**, 279; invades Russia (1219), **17**, 135; conquers Kalka and defeats Bulgarians, **24**, 283; conquests in Europe, **24**, 287, 288; death, **24**, 289.

Sacæ, in ancient history, a nomadic people in Central Asia; subjugated by Persia, **2**, 591, 613, 629; **3**, 287; subjugated by Alexander the Great, **4**, 381.

Sacchetti, Franco (ca. 1335–ca. 1400), Italian author; criticism of, **9**, 202.

Sacerdos, Carsidius, Roman prætor 37 A.D.; banishment, **6**, 155.

Sacheverell, Henry (ca. 1672–1724), English churchman and Tory; brings about Marlborough's downfall, **11**, 625; trial (1710), **20**, 482–483.

Sachs, Hans (1494–1576), German poet; in Reformation, **14**, 278–279.

Sackett's Harbor, a lake port of New York, United States; battle of (1813), **23**, 333.

Sackville, Sir Edward, 4th Earl of Dorset (1590–1652); threatens Felton, Buckingham's assassin, **19**, 556.

Sackville, George, Viscount Sackville, known also as Lord George Germain (1716–1785), English general; traitorous conduct at battle of Minden (1759), **12**, 77; **15**, 213; dismissed from army, **20**, 589; suspected as author of Junius letters, **20**, 612.

Sackville, Thomas, Lord Buckhurst and Earl of Dorset (1536–1608), English poet; announces result of trial to Mary Queen of Scots, **19**, 368; ambassador to Netherlands, **13**, 523, 524; characterisation of, as dramatist, **19**, 463.

Saco, city in Maine; inhabitants acknowledge jurisdiction of the proprietary (1636), **22**, 636; first general court meets at (1640), **22**, 637.

Sacred Band, band of 300 Thebans organised against Sparta; commanded by Pelopidas, **4**, 142, 144, 156; at battle of Chæronea (338 B.C.), **4**, 243, 245.

Sacred Wars, wars waged by members of Amphictyonic League in defense of shrine of Delphi; against Crissa (ca. 590 B.C.), **3**, 169–170; Sparta expels Phocians from Delphi (ca. 448 B.C.), **4**, 432; Philip against the Phocians (356–346 B.C.), **4**, 227–232; against Amphissa (339–338 B.C.), **4**, 240.

Sacriportus, ancient locality in Italy; battle of (82 B.C.), **5**, 435.

Sacrovir, Julius, Æduan chief; revolts (21 A.D.), **6**, 137, 138.
Sacs, tribe of North American Indians; meet Father Allouez, **23**, 72.
Sacy, Lemaistre de (1613–1684), French ecclesiastic; defends Jansenism, **11**, 548.
Sadani, town in German East Africa; siege of (1889), **15**, 555.
Sadducees, political and religious party in Judea; religious belief, **2**, 160–161; revolt, **2**, 162.
Sadi (ca. 1190–1291 A.D.), Persian poet; writes *Gulistan* for court of Shiraz, **24**, 492.
Sadler, Sir Ralph (1507–1587), English statesman; messenger from Henry VIII of England to James V of Scotland, **21**, 236.
Sadowa, battle of, see Königgrätz, battle of.
Sadyattes or Candaules (d. ca. 690 B.C.) king of Lydia; criticism of story of, **2**, 421; regent for Meles, **2**, 428; overthrown by Gyges, **2**, 430; see Candaules.
Saffarids or Soffarids (ninth century), Mohammedan dynasty, which reigned in Persia; overthrow Tahirites, **8**, 217; overthrown by Samanids, **8**, 218–219.
Saffuria, fortress in Palestine; siege of (ca. 1259), **8**, 449.
Safiye, Venetian wife of Murad III; influence of, **24**, 370.
Sagadahoc, early colonial settlement in Maine, United States; establishment (1607), **22**, 611.
Sagar, town in India; relieved by British (1858), **22**, 196–197.
Sagartians or Asagarta, tribe of Iranian nomads; settle in Persia, **2**, 560, 569; method of war, **2**, 645.
Sagasta, Praxedes Mateo (1827–1903), Spanish statesman; appointed prime-minister, **10**, 408; in Serrano ministry (1872), **10**, 409, 415 note; resigns (1874), **10**, 416; minister under Maria Christina (1886-1890), **10**, 419; and the Cuban question, **10**, 419–420; death, **10**, 635.
Sage of Monticello, name given to Thomas Jefferson, see Jefferson.
Saguntum, ancient city of Spain; siege of (219 B.C.), **5**, 239; **10**, 6–7.
Sah (Saha, Sinha, Xatrapa), dynasty of India (ca. 28 B.C.–ca. 272 A.D.), **2**, 498.
Sahib Girai, see Girai.
Sahu-Ra, king of Egypt 3533 B.C.; reign, **1**, 98; deification, **1**, 187.
Saif ad-Din, see Saphedin.
Said Pasha (1822–1863), viceroy of Egypt 1854–1863; rule, **24**, 456; death, **24**, 457.
Sain (d. ca. 622 A.D.), Persian general; death, **7**, 159.
Sain Khan, see Batu.
Saint Adamnan, and other saints; see under individual names.
Saint Albans, city in England; battles of (1455, 1461), **18**, 572, 578.
St. Albans, Viscount, see Bacon, Francis.
St. Albans, earl of, see Clanricarde.
Saint-André, Jacques d'Albon de (d. 1562), French marshal; made marshal of France, **11**, 338; killed, **11**, 358.
Saint-André, Jean Bon (1749–1815), French revolutionist; in battle off Ushant, **12**, 381, 382.
St. Andrews, city in Scotland; castle of, besieged (1547), **19**, 219.
Saint-Angel, Louis de, officer of court of Aragon; intercedes with Isabella for Columbus (1492), **22**, 427.
St. Antoine, Faubourg, quarter of Paris; battle of (1652), **11**, 513.
Saint-Arnaud, Jacques Achille Leroy de (1796–1854), French soldier; commander-in-chief of French forces in Crimea, **17**, 566; at Alma, **17**, 566–567; death and character, **17**, 570.
St. Aubin, battle of (1488), **11**, 284–285.
St. Augustine, city in Florida; founded (1565), **22**, 550; Oglethorpe besieges, **23**, 63; attack of South Carolina on, in Queen Anne's War (1702), **23**, 59, 190.
St. Bartholomew, Massacre of, the "Paris Wedding" (Aug. 24th, 1572); organised slaughter of Huguenots in Paris, **11**, 374–378, **19**, 350; **13**, 434.
St. Brice's Day, Massacre of (1002), Anglo-Saxons massacre the Danes in England, **18**, 114–115.
St. Bridget, Order of, see Birgittine Order.
Saint Castin, Jean Vincent de l'Abadie, Baron de (1650–1712), French colonist in America; assists in capturing Pemaquid (1696), **23**, 189.
Saint Castin, Joseph de l'Abadie, Baron de, half-breed son of the preceding; captured by English (1721), **23**, 195.
St. Catherine, Order of, Russian order; established (1714), **17**, 286.
St. Clair, Arthur (1734–1818), American soldier; evacuates Ticonderoga (1777), **23**, 264.
St. Clair, Treaty of (918 A.D.), between French and Normans, **9**, 66.
St. Cloud, town near Paris; *coup d'état* of 18th Brumaire, November 9th, 1799, accomplished at, **12**, 484–488.
Saint-Cyr, Gouvion, see Gouvion-St. Cyr.
St. Denis, town near Paris; battle of (1567), **11**, 361–362.
Saint Dizier, town in France; battle of (1814), **17**, 488.
St. Domingo, see Santo Domingo.
Sainte-Aldegonde, Philipp van Marnix (1538–1598), Dutch author and statesman; composition of "Compromise" attributed to, **13**, 396; at states-general at Dort, **13**, 432; taken prisoner, **13**, 440; negotiates Treaty of Breda, **13**, 453; negotiates marriage of Charlotte of Bourbon, **13**, 454; subscribes to pacification of Ghent, **13**, 464; examines into attempted assassination of William of Orange, **13**, 492; negotiates for surrender of Antwerp, **13**, 514; excluded from service of state, **13**, 515; commissioned to translate Bible, **13**, 563, 591.

Sainte-Aulaire, Louis Clair de Beaupoil, Count of (b. 1778), French writer and diplomatist; member of "*Chambre Introuvable*," **13**, 19.
Sainte-Chapelle (Holy Chapel), chapel in Palais de Justice, Paris; built by Louis IX for reception of relics (1248), **7**, 300–301.
Sainte-Geneviève, church in Paris; school of, in twelfth century, **11**, 45.
Ste. Ménehould, town in France; Treaty of (1614), **11**, 436.
Saint Eric's Lag, code of laws compiled by Saint Eric, king of Sweden (twelfth century), **16**, 189.
Saintes, town in France; sacked by Hastings, **11**, 4; battle of (1242), **11**, 59; **18**, 373.
St. Eustatius, island in the West Indies; captured by English (1781), **14**, 11.
Saint-Fargeau, Louis Michel Lepelletier de, see Lepelletier.
St. Gall, city in Switzerland; commerce in middle ages, **16**, 581, 582; in strife with Appenzell (1405), **16**, 581–584.
St. Gall, abbey and monastery of; ancient literature preserved by, **16**, 536; secularised (1529), **16**, 632.
St. Gall, Prince-Abbots of, jurisdiction and titles of, **16**, 615, 658; strife with subjects, **16**, 581–583; allied with Swiss Confederation (ca. 1500), **16**, 615.
St. George, Bank or Company of, a Genoese financial institution; foundation and administration (1402), **9**, 265; acquires Sarzana, **9**, 383.
St. George, Company of, Italian military organisation (fourteenth century), **9**, 251.
St. George, Knights of, see Teutonic Order.
Saint-Germain, Claude Louis, Count of (1707–1778), French soldier and statesman; reorganises army, **12**, 129.
St. Germain-en-Laye, town near Paris; Treaties of: (1570), **11**, 365; (1654), **23**, 180; (1679), **15**, 142.
St. Gotthard, town in Hungary; battle of (1664), **11**, 566; **24**, 386.
St. Gotthard, Pass of the, pass over the St. Gotthard Alps; Suvarov's retreat over (1799), **12**, 476; seized by men of Uri (1847), **17**, 41.
St. Helena, island in the South Atlantic; discovery of, **10**, 486; Napoleon's exile in, **12**, 644–646.
Saint Hilaire, Barthélemy, see Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire.
Saint-Hilaire, Joseph (1766–1809), French soldier; at Austerlitz, **12**, 546; killed, **12**, 573.
St. James, Order of, established in Castile (twelfth century), **8**, 465.
St. Jean d'Angely, town near La Rochelle, France; siege of (1621), **11**, 446.
St. Jean-de-Luz, town in France; battle of (1794), **10**, 315: Peace of, **10**, 268.
St. John, Henry, see Bolingbroke, Viscount.
St. John, Knights of, see Hospitalers.
St. John, Oliver (1598–1673), English judge and politician, member of Cromwell's house of lords; in Short Parliament. **19**, 578; draws up bill for abolition of episcopate, **19**, 600.
St. Julien, Treaty of (1533), treaty of peace between Geneva and the Savoyard nobles, **16**, 637.
Saint-Just, Antoine (1767–1794), French revolutionist; denounces Danton, **12**, 336 and note; member of committee of public safety, **12**, 338; at battle of the Lines of Weissenburg, **12**, 358; mission to Rhine, **12**, 366, 378, 380; fall, **12**, 341–344.
St. Leger, Colonel, in mutiny of English officers in Madras (1807), **22**, 124.
St. Leger, Sir Anthony (1496?–1559), English soldier; lord deputy in Ireland under Elizabeth and Edward VI, **21**, 400, 402.
St. Leger, Barry (1737–1789), British soldier; defeated by Americans at battle of Oriskany (1777), **23**, 264.
Saint Lusson, Simon François Daumont, Sieur de, French commander in Canada (1671), **23**, 66, 72.
Saint-Mahé, battle of (1293), **18**, 405.
St. Maixent, town in France; siege of (1440), **11**, 231–232.
St. Malo, seaport in France; siege of (1377), **18**, 486.
Saint-Marc Girardin (1801–1873), French journalist; attacks Polignac and his colleagues, **13**, 41.
St. Mark, Church (Basilica) of, Venetian cathedral; construction, **8**, 476; rebuilt, **9**, 32.
St. Mary, Knights of, see Teutonic Order.
St. Mary's, city in Maryland, U. S. A.; established (1634), **22**, 600.
St. Mary's Falls, see Sault Saint Marie.
St. Michael, Order of; Louis XI of France founds (1469), **11**, 263; duke of Brittany refuses, **11**, 263.
St. Nicholas, Fort of, in the Caucasus; siege of (1839), **17**, 554.
St. Ouen, Declaration of (May 2nd, 1814), issued by Louis XVIII, promising a constitution to the French people, **12**, 619.
St. Petersburg, capital of Russia; founded (1702), **17**, 269–271; growth, **17**, 286, 287; inundations, **17**, 525, 526.
St. Petersburg Protocol (1826), agreement between England and Russia, **14**, 588.
St. Petersburg, Treaties of; (1772), **17**, 379; (1805), **17**, 445.
St. Philip, Castle of, fortress in Minorca; siege of (1756), **20**, 579–580.
St. Pierre, island off the south coast of Newfoundland; ceded to France (1748), **23**, 199.
Saint Pierre, Eustache de, French hero; devotion at Calais (1347), **18**, 466, 467.
St. Pierre le Moûtier, city in France, Joan of Arc takes (1429), **11**, 204.
Saint Pol, Louis de Luxembourg, Count of (1418–1475); punished by Charles VII, **11**, 233; made constable by Louis XI, **11**, 253.
Saint-Pol, Waleran de Luxembourg-Ligny, Count of (1355–1440), governor of Paris, **11**, 168.

Saint-Priest, François Emmanuel Guiquard, Count of (1735–1821), French diplomat; ambassador to Constantinople, **24**, 418.
Saint-Priest, George Emmanuel, Count of (1776–1814), Franco-Russian soldier, son of foregoing; takes Shirtoff, **17**, 468.
St. Privat, battle of, see Gravelotte.
St. Quentin, city in France; battles of (1557), **10**, 238; **13**, 382, 387; **19**, 260; (1871), **13**, 169.
Saintrailles or Xantrailles, Jean Poton de (ca. 1395–1461), marshal of France; lieutenant of Joan of Arc, **11**, 198.
Saint-Rejant, Pierre Robinault de (ca. 1768–1801), Vendean chief; attempt of, to assassinate Napoleon (1800), **12**, 509.
Saint-Romans, Mademoiselle de (eighteenth century), mistress of Louis XV, **12**, 86.
Saint-Saëns, Hélie de, French baron; made guardian of William Clito (1106), **18**, 236.
Saint-Sévères, Marshal de, French soldier; at deliverance of Orleans (1429), **11**, 198.
Saint-Simon, Claude de Rouvroy, Duke of (1607–1693), equerry and favourite of Louis XIII, **11**, 463.
Saint-Simon, Claude Henri, Count of (1760–1825), French social economist; effect of teaching of, **13**, 62; **13**, 209.
Saint-Simon, Louis de Rouvroy, Duke of (1675–1755), French soldier, statesman and writer; estimate of memoirs, **12**, 17.
St. Sophia, see Santa Sophia.
Saints of War, league of Florentine military chiefs (fourteenth century), **9**, 333, 334.
St. Victor, Hugh de, see Hugh de St. Victor.
St. Victor, church of, in Paris; influence of school of (twelfth century), **11**, 45.
St. Vincent, Cape, headland in Portugal; battle of (1797), **21**, 458.
St. Vincent, island in West Indies; ceded to Great Britain (1763), **23**, 223.
St. Vincent, Earl of, see Jervis, John.
Saisset, Joseph Théodore (1810–1879), French admiral; leads part of National Guard after siege of Paris, **13**, 182.
Saisset, Bernard de (d. 1314), bishop of Pamiers; trial of (1301), **11**, 79.
Sakarov, or Sacharov, or Sakharov, Victor Victorovitch, Russian soldier and statesman; minister of war (1904), **17**, 623.
Sakuntala, legendary Hindu nymph, **2**, 502.
Sakya, tribe of India, **2**, 499, 500, 501.
Saladin (Salah ad-din Yusuf ibn Ayub or Eyyub) (1137–1193), sultan of Egypt and Syria; reign, **8**, 228–229; wars with crusaders, **8**, 371–409; becomes vizir in Egypt (1169), **8**, 228, 369; succeeds to Fatimite power, **8**, 228, 369; unites Syria and Egypt under his rule, **8**, 369, 370; **14**, 107; defeats Christians near Tiberias, **8**, 373–376; takes Jerusalem, **2**, 305; **8**, 229, 376, 377; **14**, 107; **16**, 156; takes Antioch, **8**, 377; war with Frederick Barbarossa, **8**, 382; **14**, 107, 108; at siege of Acre, **2**, 305–306; **8**, 383–392; **11**, 48; **18**, 311–312; negotiations with Richard, **8**, 395; at siege of Joppa, **8**, 396–402; makes truce with Richard for three years, **8**, 402–403; friendly intercourse with crusaders, **8**, 404; death, **8**, 407; Arab and Christian eulogies of, **8**, 407, 409; generosity, **8**, 395 note, 403; character, **8**, 370, 405.
Saladin Tithe, earliest tax on personal property in England, instituted originally in 1188 in support of crusaders, **18**, 295, 295 note; **8**, 381.
Salado, small river in Spain; battle (1340), **10**, 73.
Salah ad-Din, see Saladin.
Salamanca, town in Spain; battle (1812), **10**, 365; **12**, 588; **21**, 478.
Salamanca, Council or Junta of (1486–1487), meeting held at Salamanca to consider projects of Columbus, **22**, 421–424.
Salamis, island of Greece; battle of (480 B.C.), **3**, 337, 345–353.
Salamis, city in Cyprus, naval battle near (306 B.C.), **4**, 566.
Salary Grab (1873), in United States history; popular name for an act of Congress increasing salaries of Federal officers, **23**, 472.
Salatis, king of Egypt ca. 2098–ca. 2085 B.C., **1**, 121–122.
Salazar, Vicente, Spanish-American statesman; president of Ecuador (1895), **23**, 615.
Sale, Sir Robert Henry (1782–1846), British soldier, called the "Hero of Jalalabad"; at siege of Jalalabad, **22**, 142–144; falls in battle of Mudki, **22**, 154.
Salem, city of Massachusetts, U. S. A.; colony founded at (1629), **22**, 643; disfranchised for upholding Roger Williams (1636), **23**, 94, 95; witchcraft delusion at (1692), **23**, 171–177; made seat of government in Massachusetts (1774), **23**, 239; assembly at (1774), **23**, 240.
Salem, city of New Jersey, U. S. A.; Quakers settle at (1675), **23**, 30.
Salentines, Italian tribe; probable origin, **5**, 49; conquered by Romans (ca. 264 B.C.), **5**, 210.
Salerno, city of Italy; siege (1077), **9**, 72.
Salerno, Gulf of, on east coast of Italy; naval battle in (1528), **9**, 455.
Salerno, School of, a once famous medical school at Salerno, Italy; founded by Arabs, **8**, 280; influence, **9**, 182.
Salgar, E., Spanish-American soldier and statesman; president of New Granada 1870–1872, **23**, 602.
Salian Franks, division of the Franks, *q. v.*
Salicetti or Saliceti, Christophe (1757–1809), French revolutionist; presents Napoleon to Carteaux, **12**, 372; denounces the people's representatives, **12**, 485.
Salic Law (Lex Salica), that part of the Salic laws which forbids the succession of women to the throne of any Salic land; effect on the house of Capet, **11**, 46; causes struggle between Philip VI of France and Edward III of England for French crown (1328), **11**, 98, 103; **18**, 455; introduced into Spain by Philip V (1714), **10**, 292; revoked in Spain by Ferdinand VII (1830), **10**, 394; texts, **11**, 653.

Salic Laws, a collection of Frankish laws, **7**, 463–464.
Salinator, Marcus Livius, Roman consul 219 B.C. and 207 B.C.; first consulship, **5**, 274; defeats Hasdrubal at the Metaurus, **5**, 274–277; triumph of, **5**, 278; imposes tax on salt, **5**, 339.
Salins, town in France; surrenders to royal troops (1668), **11**, 570.
Salisbury, James Cecil, 3rd Earl of (d. 1683), English statesman; committed to tower, **20**, 284.
Salisbury, Margaret Plantagenet, Countess of (d. 1541); imprisonment and execution, **19**, 186–187.
Salisbury, Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne Cecil, 3rd Marquis of, Viscount Cranborne, (1830–1903), English statesman; leaves Derby ministry on question of reform, **21**, 633; British representative to Conference of Constantinople, **21**, 640; secretary of state for foreign affairs, **21**, 641; plenipotentiary to Congress of Berlin, **21**, 641; leader of conservative party, **21**, 647; becomes premier (1885), **21**, 647; resigns (Jan. 1886), **21**, 648; second premiership (July 1886–1892), **21**, 648–649; resists Home Rule question, **21**, 648; elementary education made free, **21**, 648; third ministry (1895–1902), **21**, 651–660.
Salisbury, Robert Cecil, 1st Earl of, see Cecil, Sir Robert.
Salisbury, Thomas de Montague or Montacute, 4th Earl of, see Montague, Thomas de.
Salivahana, legendary Hindu prince of southern Behar (Bahar) (1st century B.C.), **2**, 498.
Salle, La, see La Salle.
Salles, Jean Baptiste (d. 1794), French revolutionist; favours decree of inviolability, **12**, 246; spokesman for Gironde, **12**, 291; execution, **12**, 391.
Sallust (Caius Sallustius Crispus) (86–34 B.C.), Roman historian; tribune (52 B.C.), **5**, 513; proconsul of Numidia, **5**, 561; estimate, **5**, 644.
Sallust, prætorian prefect of Julian (ca. 360 A.D.); counsels Julian, **6**, 503; declines emperorship, **6**, 510, 516; ambassador to Persian king, **6**, 512.
Salluvians, Gallic tribe; at war with Rome, **5**, 373.
Salmon Falls, town in New Hampshire; attacked by French and Indians in King William's War (1690), **23**, 186.
Salome, see Alexandra.
Salomon, bishop of Constance (ca. 917 A.D.), **7**, 597–598.
Salter, William, English Lollard clergyman; first victim burned under the *Statute de Heretico Comburendo* (1401), **18**, 521.
Saltonstall, Sir Richard (1586–1658), English-American colonist; becomes interested in Massachusetts Bay Colony, **22**, 640.
Salutati or Salutato, Coluccio de (1330–1406), Italian humanist; estimate, **9**, 202.
Salvador, often called San Salvador, Central American state; resists Iturbide (1823), **23**, 648; revolts (1827), **23**, 649; joins Central American republic (1895), **23**, 651.
Salvia or Salvius, Johann Adler, Swedish envoy; at Peace of Westphalia (1648), **14**, 383.
Salviati, Francesco (fifteenth century), Italian prelate; in Pazzi conspiracy (1478), **9**, 366–369.
Salvidienus, Q. Rufus (first century B.C.), Roman soldier; companion of Octavius, **5**, 613; conspires against Augustus, **6**, 121.
Salvius (Tryphon), heads slave revolt in Sicily (102 B.C.), **5**, 399–400.
Salza, Hermann von (ca. 1170–1239), German knight; aids Duke Henry of Breslau, **14**, 119.
Salzburg, Austro-Hungarian town; captured by Wrede (1809), **14**, 563.
Saman, Asad ben, sons of, found Samanid dynasty (819 A.D.), **8**, 217.
Samanids, Persian dynasty, reigning in Transoxania at end of ninth and during tenth century; claim descent from Sassanids, **24**, 490; foundation of authority, **8**, 217–218; overthrow Saffarids, **8**, 218; rule over Khorasan, Tabarestan, and Sidjistan, **8**, 219, 222; fall, **8**, 223.
Samaria, ancient division of Palestine; colonised by Esarhaddon, **2**, 128; assists Alexander, **2**, 134; becomes independent (ca. 63 B.C.), **2**, 163; allotted to Archelaus, **2**, 167; **6**, 139; annexed to Rome (17 A.D.), **6**, 140; middle province of Palestine under Romans, **2**, 46; under Agrippa (41–44 A.D.), **6**, 30.
Samaria, ancient city of Palestine; built by Omri (tenth century B.C.), **2**, 107; worship of Baal at, **2**, 107; besieged by Ben-Hadad, **2**, 108; besieged by Shalmaneser IV and taken by Sargon (722 B.C.), **1**, 397; **2**, 114–115; fortifications of, destroyed by Ptolemy I (ca. 312 B.C.), **2**, 301; restored by Herod, **2**, 166.
Samaritans, people of mixed descent, living in Samaria after fall of kingdom of Israel; religion, **2**, 115, 128, 173; relations to Jews, **2**, 128, 130, 173.
Samarkand or Samarcand, city in Turkestan; conquers Jenghiz Khan (1220), **24**, 282.
Samdan, Assyrian prototype of Hercules; original of Samson legend, **2**, 74.
Sameas, Jewish elder; urges punishment of Herod (ca. 41 B.C.), **2**, 164; favoured by Herod, **2**, 166.
Samgunu (d. ca. 664 B.C.), Aramæan prince; death, **1**, 430.
Sammurumat, see Semiramis.
Sammonicus, Q. Serenus (d. 212 A.D.), Roman author and bibliophile; library, **6**, 347.
Samnites, Italian tribe; origin and migrations, **5**, 49, 144, 178–180; alliance with Pyrrhus, **4**, 510; **5**, 203–208; aid Hannibal, **5**, 258; renew Roman allegiance, **5**, 272; treatment by Romans, **5**, 412, 428; in Social War, **5**, 412–428; in second civil war, **5**, 434–438; see also Samnite Wars.

Samnite Wars: first (343–341 B.C.), **5**, 180–183; second (327–304 B.C.), **5**, 186–194; third (298–290 B.C.), **5**, 194–198.
Samoan Islands, group in the South Pacific; under joint protectorate of United States, England, and Germany (1889), **23**, 483; partition (1899), **23**, 490.
Samogitians, Slav tribe in Lithuania; origin, **17**, 90; **24**, 41.
Samos, war with Athens, **3**, 438.
Samoset, Indian chief; visits Plymouth colonists (1621), **22**, 630.
Sampson, William Thomas (1840–1902), American naval officer; blockades Cuban ports (1898), **23**, 488–489.
Samshi, see Shamshi.
Samson, Israelite hero, **2**, 64, 74, 343.
Samudra Gupta, Hindu king; inscription, **2**, 499.
Samuel, Stephen, king of Bulgaria 976–1014; wars with Basil II, **7**, 244–246; **24**, 167.
Samur, river in Russia; battle of (1583), **24**, 371.
Samurai, Japanese military caste; treatment under reformed government, **24**, 627.
Sana, city in Arabia; becomes capital of Yemen (ca. 100 A.D.), **8**, 106.
Sanad, Arabic word signifying list of authorities for oral traditions, **8**, 301, 302.
Sancerre, city in France; added to territory of Louis IX (1228), **11**, 58.
Sanchez, Julian, Spanish guerrilla, leader; harasses French (1809), **10**, 353.
Sancho I, king of Aragon, see Sancho IV, king of Navarre.
Sancho I, king of Castile 1026–1035, see Sancho II of Navarre.
Sancho II, king of Castile 1065–1072; reign, **10**, 55.
Sancho (IV) "the Great" or "the Brave," king of Castile 1284–1295; reign, **10**, 70; makes alliance with Muhammed II against Alfonso X, **8**, 256; **10**, 69; war with Dom Diniz of Portugal, **10**, 441.
Sancho (I) "the Fat," king of Leon 955–967 A.D.; reign, **10**, 45.
Sancho I, king of Navarre 905–925; relations to Ordoño II, king of Leon, **10**, 44.
Sancho (II or III) "the Great," king of Navarre 970–1035, and, as Sancho I, king of Castile; wars with Moors, **8**, 463; assumes sovereignty of Castile, **10**, 47; conquests, **10**, 47, 51; death and division of kingdom, **10**, 47.
Sancho III, king of Navarre 1054–1076; becomes king, **10**, 48; death, **10**, 51.
Sancho IV, king of Navarre 1076–1094, and as Sancho I, king of Aragon 1063–1094; reign, **10**, 51–52.
Sancho I (1154–1211), king of Portugal 1185–1211; reign, **10**, 434–436; war with Moors, **10**, 432; relations with clergy, **10**, 435.
Sancho (II) "Capello," king of Portugal 1223–1248; reign, **10**, 436–438; wars with Moors, **10**, 436–437; social conditions under, **10**, 437; relations with clergy, **10**, 437–438; deposition, **10**, 438; death, **10**, 439.
Sanchoniathon or Sanchuniathon, Phœnician writer, of doubtful authenticity; works of, **2**, 302, 349–351.
San Clemente or Sanclemente, M. A. (1812–1902), president of Republic of Colombia 1898–1900; administration, **23**, 603.
Sancroft, William (1617–1693), English prelate, archbishop of Canterbury; at death bed of Charles II, **20**, 310; petitions King James against Declaration of Indulgence (1688), **20**, 395; prosecuted and sent to the Tower, **20**, 396–397; trial and acquittal of, **20**, 398–400; refuses to take oath of allegiance to William III, **20**, 421.
Sancus, Italian divinity; identified with Hercules, **5**, 97.
Sand, Karl Ludwig, German student; murders Kotzebue (1819), **15**, 371.
Sandasharme, king of Cilicia; submits to Asshurbanapal (ca. 664 B.C.), **1**, 419, 427.
Sandels, Count, Swedish viceroy in Norway; removed (1827), **16**, 475.
Sandi, Don Alvaro de, Spanish soldier; defeated by Piali (1560), **24**, 355.
Sandomir, province of Poland; inherited by Henry, son of Boleslaw (1139), **24**, 27.
Sandonides (Heraclids), Lydian dynasty, **2**, 401, 429.
Sandoval, Gonzalo de (1496–1528), Spanish soldier under Cortes; transports vessels to Tezcuco, **23**, 525–526.
Sandracottus or Sandracuptos, see Chandra Gupta.
Sanduarri (seventh century B.C.), king of Kundu and Sizu; allied with king of Sidon, **1**, 418, 420–421; **2**, 285.
Sandwich, Earls of, see Montague.
Sandys, Edwin (1519–1588), English prelate; persecutes Puritans, **19**, 451.
Sandys, Sir Edwin (1561–1629), English politician and author; befriends pilgrims, **22**, 623; becomes treasurer of Virginia Company, **22**, 582; committed to the Tower, **19**, 508.
Sanetomo (d. 1219), shogun of Japan; death, **24**, 587.
San Francisco, destroyed, **23**, 493.
Sangara, king of Carchemish, **1**, 386.
Sangha, Hindu god, **2**, 540–541.
Sangiban, king of the Alani 450 A.D.; treachery to Romans, **6**, 585, 587–588.
Sanguineto, Philip (fourth century), Florentine leader; captures Pistoia by strategy (1328), **9**, 151.
Sanhedrim, Hebrew council; condemns to death (ca. 62 A.D.), **2**, 175.
San Jacinto, Texas; battle of (1836), **23**, 366.
Sanjar, last Seljuk sultan; defeated by Kara-Khitais (1141), **24**, 272.
San Juan, locality in Cuba; battle of (1898), **23**, 489.
San Juan de Ulua, island near Vera Cruz, Mexico; Cortes arrives at, **23**, 508; fort on, bombarded by French, **13**, 71.
Sankh-ka-Ra, king of Egypt ca. 2600 B.C., **1**, 108.
Sankt Jacob on the Birs, village in Switzerland; battle of (1444), **11**, 236; **16**, 591–592.
Sankt Jacob on the Sihl, battle of, see Sihl.
Sankt Gallen, see St. Gall.
San Marino, state in Italy; independence recognised, **9**, 471; Alberoni seizes, **9**, 541; the last Italian republic, **9**, 579.
San Martin, José de (1778–1850), Spanish-American soldier; in war for independence in South America, **23**, 582, 585–586, 610.
San Pedro de Gormaz, town in Spain; battle of (919 A.D.), **10**, 44.
San Roman, Miquel, president of Peru (1860), **23**, 606.
San Salvador, name given first West Indian island discovered by Columbus; discovery, **22**, 432.
San Salvador, Republic of, see Salvador.
Sanskrit Literature, see Literature, Indo-Aryan.
Sans Souci, palace at Potsdam, Prussia; life of Frederick the Great at, **15**, 247–249.
San Stefano, Treaty of (1878) proclaims independence of Slav countries, **15**, 49; **17**, 606; **21**, 641; **24**, 178.
Santa Anna, Antonio Lopez de (1795–1876), president of Mexico; breaks Spanish influence in Mexico, **23**, 624; defeated and captured at battle of San Jacinto, **23**, 366; elected president, **23**, 624; defends Vera Cruz against French, **23**, 624; deposed and exiled, **23**, 625; return and reappointment as president, **23**, 625; defeated by General Taylor at Buena Vista, **23**, 372, 625; defeated at pass of Cerro Gordo, **23**, 374, 625; loses city of Mexico, **23**, 375; last dictatorship (1853–1855), **23**, 628; resigns and leaves country, **23**, 628; character, **23**, 626–627.
Santa Cruz, Spanish town on island of Teneriffe; Nelson attacks, **10**, 318.
Santa Cruz, Andres (1794–1865), South American soldier and statesman; in wars of revolution, **23**, 584, 587; elected president of Peru (1831), **23**, 612; work and influence in Peru, **23**, 612.
Santa Fé, capital of New Mexico; founded, **22**, 552.
Santals, East Indian tribe, **2**, 488.
Santa Lucia, locality in Italy; battle of (1848), **9**, 599; **14**, 643.
Santa Maria, ship in fleet of Columbus; voyage of, **22**, 428.
Santa Maria a Monte, fortress in Tuscany; taken by Guelfs under Novello, **9**, 148.
Santander, Francisco de Paula (1792–1840), New Granadan soldier and politician, **23**, 590.
Santarem, town in Portugal; taken by Alfonso VI (1093), **10**, 428; battle of (1184), **8**, 465.
Santa Sophia, cathedral of, at Constantinople; building of, **7**, 79, 80; description of former splendours, **7**, 80, 81.
Santerre, Antoine Joseph (1752–1809), French revolutionist and soldier; leads rabble bearing petition to king, **12**, 253–254; directs attack on Tuileries, **12**, 260; opposes assembly, **12**, 272; conducts Louis XVI to execution, **12**, 294; opposes Directory, **12**, 421; rallies opposition to Napoleon (1799), **12**, 485.
Santiago de Chile, capital of Chile; foundation of (1541), **23**, 552.
Santiago de Cuba, city in Cuba; captured by Americans (1898), **23**, 489.
Santo Domingo, island of, see Haiti.
Santo Domingo, capital of Dominican Republic; founded (1496), **22**, 448.
Santos, Maximo, president of Uruguay (1882); misgovernment of, **23**, 618.
Saphedin or Saifad-Din (d. 1218), brother of Saladin and leader of Saracens; negotiates with Richard, **8**, 394; sends horses to Richard during battle, **8**, 400; establishes empire in Syria, **8**, 410; heads forces of Syria and Egypt, **8**, 411; concludes peace for six years with Christians, **8**, 422; offers to renew peace, **8**, 423; death, **8**, 426.
Sapieha Rozynckil, Polish soldier; assists Dmitri (1608), **17**, 233; besieges monastery of the Trinity, **17**, 234.
Sapienza, island in Greece; battle of (1354), **9**, 266.
Sapor I or Shapur, king of Persia ca. 240–ca. 273 A.D.; invades Mesopotamia, **6**, 412; conquests, **6**, 417–418; **8**, 78–79.
Sapor II, king of Persia 310–ca. 381 A.D.; pre-natal coronation, **6**, 467; character, **8**, 80; persecutes Christians, **8**, 81; defeats Constantius, **6**, 467–468; invades Mesopotamia, **6**, 479–481; Julian's campaigns against, **6**, 499–508; defeats Romans, **6**, 511–514.
Sapor III, king of Persia ca. 384–389 A.D.; reign and death, **8**, 83.
Sapor (seventh century A.D.), commander of Armenians; assumes title of emperor (665 A.D.), **7**, 186.
Saracco, Guiseppe (1821–), Italian statesman; ministry of, **9**, 633.
Saracens, name given by mediæval Christians to Arab followers of Mohammed and later to Mohammedans in general; origin of name, **8**, 4; conquer Syria, **8**, 146–149, 156–159; in Phœnicia, **2**, 303 seq.; conquer Persia, **8**, 151–155; conquer Egypt, **8**, 160–162; in North Africa, **2**, 325–328; **8**, 191 seq.; invade Spain, **7**, 493–494; **8**, 192 seq.; **10**, 36 seq.; overrun Gaul, **7**, 495; **8**, 198 seq.; defeated at Tours, by Charles Martel (732 A.D.), **7**, 496; **8**, 199; **10**, 37; defeated in Burgundy (737 A.D.), **7**, 498; wars with Charlemagne, **7**, 542, 553; conquer Portugal, **10**, 427; decline of power in Spain, **8**, 233 seq., 463–465; kingdoms of Ghassan and Hira, **7**, 121; wars with Eastern Empire: (under Heraclius), **7**, 169, 179–182; (under Constans), **7**, 184–186; (under Constantine), **7**, 187–189; (under Justinian), **7**, 190–194; (under Anastasius II), **7**, 194; (under Constantine V), **7**, 211–212, 213; (under Nicephorus), **7**, 231–232; (under Joannes Zimisces), **7**, 241–242; sieges of Constantinople (672 A.D.), **7**, 187–188;

(717–718 A.D.), **7**, 202–205; pillage Corsica and Sardinia, **7**, 558; capture Crete and Sicily, **7**, 222 note, 227 note; Nicephorus attempts to recapture Sicily, **7**, 232; pillage coasts of Italy, **7**, 576, 583; defeated by Robert Guiscard, **9**, 72; transplanted from Sicily to Nocera by Frederick II, **9**, 83, 182; colonies of, at Luceria and Nocera exterminated by French (thirteenth century), **9**, 109; influence on Italian literature and customs, **9**, 182, 183, 185; wars with crusaders, **2**, 304–306; **8**, 344–465; slave trade of, in middle ages, **9**, 320; see also **Arabia, Arabs, Crusades.**

Saracus, see **Sin-shar-ishkum.**

Saragossa or Zaragoza, capital of province of Saragossa, Spain; council of church held at (380 A.D.), **10**, 12; captured by Christians (1118), **8**, 243; **10**, 59; Philip V of Spain defeated by French at (1710), **10**, 289; **20**, 478; besieged by French (1809), **10**, 349.

Saragossa, Duke of, see **Palafox y Melzi.**

Saratoga, village in New York; battles of (1777), **23**, 264–265.

Sarbaraza, see **Shahr Barz.**

Sardanapalus, title given to **Elagabalus**, *q. v.*

Sardanapalus, see **Asshurbanapal.**

Sardinia, Kingdom of, a former kingdom of Italy, including the duchy of Savoy and the island of Sardinia; constituted (1720), **9** 532; districts of Milan ceded to (1784), **14**, 434; in latter half of eighteenth century, **9**, 540, 548, 550; in time of French rule in Italy, **9**, 574; insurrection of, subdued by Austria (1820), **14**, 587; Charles Albert, king of, heads war for Italian independence (1848), **9**, 594 seq.; reforms in (1854), **9**, 602; middle Italian states unite with (1859), **9**, 606; in war of Italy with Austria (1859), **9**, 603 seq.

Sardinia, island in the Mediterranean; ceded to Rome (255 B.C.), **5**, 223, 234; conquered by Vandals (534 A.D.) **7**, 93, 96; under Byzantine empire (568 A.D.), **7**, 440; conquered by Saracens (711 A.D.), **7**, 196; conquered by Pisans (1132), **9**, 36; under Spanish rule (seventeenth century), **9**, 486, 531.

Sardis or Sardes, capital of Lydia; legend of, **2**, 246; captured by Persians (546 B.C.), **2**, 432, description of, **2**, 434–437.

Sarduris I (Siduri), king of Armenia (ca. 833 B.C.); at war with Shalmaneser III, **1**, 338, 390; **2**, 388.

Sarduris II, king of Armenia (735 B.C.); at war with Assyria, **1**, 392–393; **2**, 388–389.

Sarduris III, king of Armenia (ca. 644 B.C.); sends ambassador to Asshurbanapal, **1**, 430.

Sargon I (Shargani-shar-ali, Sharrukin), king of Agade in Babylonia ca. 3800 B.C., father of Naram-Sin; reign, **1**, 360–362; legend concerning finding of, **1**, 360, 619; "tablet of omens," **1**, 361–362; in Syria and Cyprus, **1**, 311; invades Egypt, **1**, 312; founds library, **1**, 441; date of, fixed by excavations of Nabonidus, **1**, 455; cylinders show antiquity of Babylonian civilisation, **1**, 535; culture of period, **1**, 569; quotation from inscription of, **2**, 220.

Sargon II, king of Assyria 722–705 B.C.; main treatment, **1**, 397–403; conquest of Samaria, **1**, 397; **2**, 115; expedition against Hamath and towns on Mediterranean coast, **1**, 398; **2**, 285; conquers Hittites, **1**, 398; **2**, 392; policy in Cilicia, **1**, 400; **2**, 416; supremacy recognised in Cyprus, **2**, 621; **3**, 205; relations with Urartu, **1**, 398–399; **2**, 584; conquest of Babylon, **1**, 400–402; founds Dur-Sharrukin, **1**, 403; character and policy, **1**, 403; compared with Sennacherib, **1**, 416; letter to, from Ishtar-duri, **1**, 542–543.

Sasbach, village in Baden; battle of (1675), **11**, 584.

Sarmatians or Sauromatæ, Scythian tribe; early history, **2**, 442, 444; **6**, 232, 462; conquered by Huns, **7**, 46; conquered by Goths, **6**, 463–464; colonised in Pannonia, Thrace, Macedonia, and Italy, **6**, 465.

Sarmiento, Domingo Faustino (1811–1888), Argentinian statesman; becomes president (1868), **23**, 616.

Sarpedon, legendary king of Lydia, **2**, 418.

Sarpedon, legendary Cretan hero, **3**, 194–195.

Sarsfield, Patrick (d. 1693), earl of Lucan, Irish general; serves in army of James II in Ireland, **21**, 428; raises siege of Limerick, **20**, 427; **21**, 432; surrenders Limerick, **21**, 434; in French service, **20**, 432; **21**, 434; death, **21**, 434.

Sarus (d. ca. 413 A.D.), Gothic general in service of Honorius; defeated in Gaul (407 A.D.), **6**, 547; at war with Alaric (409 A.D.), **6**, 559; death, **6**, 569.

Sarvathasiddha or Siddartha, Indian prince known later as Buddha; summary of career of, **2**, 478; see also **Buddha.**

Saskatchewan, made a province, **22**, 346.

Sassacus, American Indian chief of Pequot tribe; defeated (1637), **23**, 106.

Sassanids or Sassanians, dynasty of Persian kings (226–641 A.D.); empire of, begun by Ardashir I, **8**, 76 seq.; relations with Rome, **8**, 77; war with Turks, **24**, 266; last of empire, **8**, 99, 155.

Satire Ménippée (1594), French political satire, directed against the League; influence, **11**, 404.

Satrianum, see **Asculum.**

Satsuma, province in the island of Kinsin, Japan; rebellion in (1877), **24**, 632.

Saturn, ancient Italian deity; worship of, **2**, 351.

Saturnalia, festival of Saturn; in ancient Rome, **6**, 367.

Saturninus, Claudius Sentius, Roman governor in Germany 4–6 A.D.; receives appointment from Augustus, **6**, 63; under Tiberius, in campaign against Germans, **6**, 64.

Saturnius, Lucius Appuleius, Roman tribune (102 B.C.), in alliance with the Roman consul Marius, **5**, 402; obtains renewal of tribunate, **5**, 403; conspiracy of, **5**, 404.

Saturnius II, soldier of Gaul; proclaimed emperor of Alexandria (ca. 278 B.C.), **6**, 430; death, **6**, 430.

Satyrus, commander of insurgents in Sicily (101 B.C.); defeated by Romans, **5**, 400.

Sauchieburn, locality in Scotland; battle of (1488), **21**, 197.

Saucourt, village in France; battle of (881 A.D.), **7**, 586.

Saul (eleventh century B.C.), first king of the Hebrews 1055–1033 B.C.; elected king, **2**, 77; reign, **2**, 78–79; relations with David, **2**, 79–83; death, **2**, 83.

Saulcy, Louis Félicien Joseph Caignart de (1807–1880), French archæologist, **1**, 609.

Sault Sainte Marie or Saint Mary's Falls, rapids in St. Mary's River, between Lakes Superior and Huron; French establish settlements on, **23**, 66, 72.

Saulx-Javannes, see **Javannes.**

Saumarez, James, 1st Baron de (1757–1836), British admiral of French extraction; attacks French at Algeciras, **12**, 513.

Saumur, town in France; plot, **13**, 26–27.

Sauran, Franz, Count (1760–1830), Austrian statesman; finance minister, **14**, 565.

Sauria, town in Acarnania, **4**, 492.

Sauromatæ or Sauromatians, see **Sarmatians.**

Sauvage, Jean, French merchant; reconnoiters White Sea (ca. 1586), **17**, 227.

Sava, Saint (Rastko) (d. 1237), father of Servian national church, **24**, 190.

Savage, John (d. 1586), English conspirator; in Babington conspiracy, **19**, 361–362; trial and execution, **19**, 363.

Savage's Station, place in Virginia; battle of (1862), **23**, 432.

Savannah, city of United States; founded (1733), **23**, 61; taken by British, **23**, 271; unsuccessful attempt to regain, **23**, 271.

Savaron, Jean (1550–1622), French soldier; speech in states general of 1614, **11**, 437.

Savary, Anne Jean Marie René, duke of Rovigo (1774–1833), French soldier; watches for Duke de Berri, **12**, 534; has Duke d'Enghien executed, **12**, 535; mission to Russia, **17**, 450; commands corps in campaign of Eylau and Friedland, **17**, 452; as minister in St. Petersburg, **17**, 462, 463.

Savile or Saville, George, marquis of Halifax (1630–1695), English statesman; ambassador of Charles II to Louis XIV, **20**, 276; joins Temple's ministry, **20**, 293; character, **20**, 293–294; opposes violence of Shaftesbury, **20**, 297; oratory in Exclusion Bill debate, **20**, 299; lord privy seal, **20**, 306, 420; urges liberal treatment of colonies, **20**, 306 seq.; rivalry with Rochester, **20**, 307–309; president of the council, **20**, 360; dismissed from council, **20**, 382; opposition to James II, **20**, 382, 385, 411, 412; offers crown to William and Mary, **20**, 415; retires from office, **20**, 428; death, **20**, 458.

Savile, Sir George, English politician; moves for repeal of obsolete anti-Catholic penalties (1778), **20**, 635; presents petition against unconstitutional power of the crown (1780), **20**, 633; motion in regard to royal pensions, **20**, 634; house of, attacked during Gordon riots (1780), **20**, 635.

Savoie-Carignan, see **Lamballe, Princesse de.**

Savona, city in Italy; fortified by French (ca. 1529), **11**, 325; enforced residence of Pius VII (1809–1812), **12**, 575.

Savonarola, Girolamo (1452–1498), Italian reformer; at death-bed of Lorenzo de' Medici, **9**, 388; arouses Florentines against Medici, **9**, 412; career at Florence, **9**, 421–424; death, **9**, 424.

Savoy, Dukes of, see **Humbert.**

Savoy, House of, reigning house of Italy; main treatment, **9**, 502–511; relations with dukes of Mantua and Gonzaga, **9**, 499; continual progress, **9**, 580.

Savoy, former duchy of Italy, **9**, 502–511; treaty with France (1562), **11**, 348 note; alliance with Venice (ca. 1616), **9**, 515; in War of Spanish Succession, **9**, 528–530; internal changes during latter half of eighteenth century, **9**, 540–541; restored to king of Sardinia (1815), **9**, 579; ceded to France (1860), **9**, 607.

Savoy, Charles Emmanuel, see **Charles Emmanuel.**

Savoy, Eugène, Prince of, see **Eugène.**

Sawyer, Sir Robert (d. 1692), English lawyer; acts with Somers as counsel for the seven bishops (1688), **20**, 398.

Saxe, Count Maurice de or Maurice of Saxony (1696–1750), marshal of France; attempts to secure Courland, **17**, 329–330; in First Silesian War, **12**, 37; takes command of army in war of Austrian Succession, **12**, 39; engagement to Anna Ivanovna, **17**, 329; in Second Silesian War, **12**, 40 note, 40–45; **14**, 434; **20**, 562; private life, **12**, 56–57.

Saxe-Hildburghausen, Ernst Friedrich Karl, Duke of (1748–1780); in Seven Years' War, **15**, 200, 202.

Saxo Grammaticus (thirteenth century), Danish historian, **16**, 4, 158.

Saxons, people formerly inhabiting northern part of Germany; learn shipbuilding from Romans, **6**, 434; invade Britain, **6**, 526; invade Gaul, **6**, 547; join Lombards in invasion of Italy, **7**, 435; abandon Italy for Gaul, **7**, 439, 441; their influence on language of Britain, **7**, 441; aggregation of tribes, **7**, 458; hatred of Franks, **7**, 459, 491, 505; defeated by Charles Martel, **7**, 491, 499; defeated by Pepin the Short, **7**, 505, 509, 516, 518; the Saxon War (772–804 A.D.), **7**, 524–525, 540–541, 543–544; institutions and character, **7**, 540; **18**, 33–35; religion,

18, 43–44; during reign of Louis the Pious, **7**, 567–568; oppressed by Ludwig the German, **7**, 570–571; excommunicated by archbishop of Mainz for sacrilege, **7**, 648; defeated by Henry IV, **7**, 648, 654; invited by British inhabitants, **18**, 30; conquest of Britain, **18**, 35–40; divide England into eight kingdoms, **18**, 41; converted by St. Augustine (597 A.D.), **18**, 44; absorb Danes, **18**, 123; re-establish supremacy over Normans, **18**, 138; dynasty cut off by death of Eadward the Ætheling, **18**, 141; defeated by Mieczyslaw I of Poland (968 A.D.), **24**, 8.

Saxon Shore, name of military district in Roman Britain, **18**, 25, 25 note.

Saxony, formerly duchy, now kingdom of Germany; during reign of Frederick Augustus, **15**, 403–404; in Peace of Dresden (1745), **15**, 182; conquered by Frederick II (1756) in Seven Years' War, **15**, 190–193; becomes theatre of war (1761), **15**, 220–221; treatment by Napoleon, **12**, 553; in Congress of Vienna, **14**, 578–579; **15**, 325; uprising and granting of constitution (1830–1831), **15**, 403; uprising of 1848, **15**, 440–441; reforms of King John (1854–1873), **15**, 465; opposition to Prussia in Austro-Prussian War (1866), **15**, 487; occupation by Prussia, **15**, 488; peace with Prussia and entrance into North German Confederation (1866), **15**, 494.

Saxony, Kings of, see Frederick Augustus I, Anthony, and John.

Saxony, dukes and electors of, see Augustus II and III (kings of Poland), Frederick I, Frederick III, Henry John, John Frederick, John George and Maurice.

Saxony, grand duke of, see Ferdinand III.

Say and Sele, William Fiennes, Lord (1582–1662), English Puritan nobleman; favours Massachusetts Bay Company, **22**, 641; seeks citizenship in Massachusetts, **23**, 99; takes part with Scotch against Charles I, **19**, 577; appointed lord privy-seal, **20**, 234.

Saybrook, town in Connecticut; Andros demands surrender of (1676), **23**, 152.

Saye and Sele, James Fiennes or Fenys, Lord, executed by insurgents during Cade's rebellion (1450), **18**, 567, 568.

Sbigniew (d. ca. 1125), brother of Boleslaw III of Poland; assassination, **24**, 26.

Scæva, Cassius, Roman centurion; bravery at Dyrrhacium (48 B.C.), **5**, 538, 595.

Scævola, C. Mucius (sixth century B.C.), legendary Roman hero; story of, **5**, 92–93.

Scævola, P. Mucius, Roman consul 133 B.C.; aids T. Gracchus, **5**, 361, 365.

Scævola, Q. Mucius (d. 82 B.C.), Roman jurist; attempted murder of, **5**, 430–431; death, **5**, 436.

Scala, Cane or Can' Grande della (1291–1329), sovereign prince of Verona; reign, **9**, 155–156; employs German mercenaries, **9**, 241.

Scala, Mastino della (d. 1279), founder of the house of Scala at Florence; rise to power, **9**, 108.

Scala, Mastino della (1298–1351), prince of Verona 1329–1351; feud with Florentines and Venetians, **9**, 158; sells Lucca to Florence, **9**, 159, 160.

Scales, Thomas de, 7th Lord Scales (ca. 1399–1460), English soldier; defends Tower of London against Cade insurgents (1450), **18**, 568–569.

Scales, Lord, see Woodville, Anthony.

Scali, Giorgio (fourteenth century), Florentine popular leader; opposes Guelfic party, **9**, 335, 343.

Scanderbeg or Skanderbeg (1403–1468), Albanian soldier and ruler; military genius, **24**, 212; wars with Turks, **24**, 325–326; overpowered by Turks, **24**, 331.

Scandinavia, in general the region of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark (*q. v.*); ancient legends, **6**, 56, 59; conquered by Attila, **7**, 51; cradle of the Lombards, **7**, 437.

Scanlan, Sir Thomas Charles (1834–), colonial secretary and premier of Cape Colony; compelled to resign (1884), **22**, 271.

Scapula, P. Ostorius, Roman governor of Britain (50 A.D.); defeats and captures Caractacus, **6**, 169; **18**, 13.

Scapula, T. Quintius (d. 45 B.C.), Roman soldier; organises revolt against Cæsar in Spain, **5**, 562, 566; a suicide, **5**, 568.

Scarron, Madame, see Maintenon.

Scato, Vettius, Italian commander in Marsic War (90 B.C.), **5**, 413, 414, 417.

Scaurus, M. Æmilius (163–89 B.C.), Roman soldier and statesman; ambassador to Numidia, **5**, 384–385; accused of inciting revolt, **5**, 412; character and abilities, **5**, 382, 384, 387.

Scaurus, M. Aurelius (d. 105 B.C.), Roman legate in Gaul; defeated by Cimbrians, **5**, 393.

Scevinus, Flavius, Roman senator (65 A.D.); conspires against Nero, **6**, 202–204.

Schaffhausen, canton of Switzerland; received as canton, **16**, 614.

Schalk Burger, see Burger.

Schams, valley in Switzerland; battle of (1450), **16**, 589.

Schamyl (1797–1871), a Caucasian chief; leads tribes of Daghestan, **17**, 553; career of, **17**, 599; defeat and capture, **17**, 599.

Schanis, town in Switzerland; battle of (1799), **17**, 435.

Scharnhorst, Gerhard Johann David von (1755–1813), German soldier and military author; character and ability, **15**, 300; reorganises Prussian army, **15**, 301; lays foundations of modern Prussian army, **15**, 310; death, **14**, 573; **15**, 313.

Schaumburg-Lippe, or Lippe-Bückeburg, Frederick William, Count of (1724–1777), German soldier; commands English troops in Portugal, **10**, 530; **20**, 600.

Schelde, river in Europe; Holland maintains control of (1784), **14**, 43; free navigation of agreed to by William of Holland (1839), **14**, 55.

Schele von Schelenburg, George Victor Friedrich Dietrich, Baron (1771–1844), Hanoverian statesman; efforts at accession of Ernest Augustus, **15**, 405.

Schelling, Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph von (1775–1854), German philosopher; influence, **15**, 353.

Schemiophris, see Sebek-neferu-Ra.

Schenectady, city in New York; French and Indians massacre inhabitants (1690), **23**, 162.

Schenk, Martin (d. 1590), Dutch soldier; exploits and death, **13**, 526.

Schérer, Barthélemy Louis Joseph (1747–1804), French soldier; replaces Kellerman (1795), **12**, 409; appointed to command, **12**, 470; defeated at Magnano (1799), **12**, 471; resigns from Directory, **12**, 472.

Schertlin, Sebastian (sixteenth century), German soldier; campaign in Bavaria (1546), **14**, 293; commands at Augsburg, **14**, 298.

Scheveningen, battle of, see Texel.

Schill, Ferdinand von (1776–1809), Prussian soldier; efforts against Napoleon (1807), **12**, 567; seeks to aid Austria, **15**, 306; death, **12**, 575; **15**, 306.

Schiller, Johann Christoph Friedrich von (1759–1805), German poet; career and influence, **15**, 347 seq.

Schism, The Great, division between Latin and Greek churches; started by strife between Ignatius and Photius (857 A.D.), **8**, 568; development, **8**, 569 seq.

Schism Act (1714), measure to force conformity to church of England; passage of, **20**, 491; opposition to, **20**, 492.

Schism of the West, The Great (1378–1417), the division between parties in Roman Catholic church adhering to different popes; causes and result, **8**, 630 seq.; **9**, 249 seq.; **11**, 185.

Schlagintweit, Hermann von (1826–1882), German scientist; explores in Dardistan, **2**, 490.

Schleswig, northern part of Schleswig-Holstein (*q. v.*).

Schleswig-Holstein, a province of Prussia; union with Denmark (1454), **14**, 221; organisation under Christian VIII of Denmark, **15**, 443 seq.; Frederick of Denmark becomes king of (1848), **15**, 446; again subjugated by Denmark (1851), **15**, 458; succession in, settled by London protocol (1852), **15**, 458; relations with Germany and Denmark (1863–1866), **15**, 21 seq.; see also Schleswig-Holstein Wars.

Schleswig-Holstein Wars, (1), with Denmark (1848–1850), **15**, 447–451; **16**, 439–441; (2), Austria and Prussia against Denmark (1864), **15**, 484–485; **16**, 444, 449.

Schlettstadt, town in Alsace-Lorraine; siege of (1870), **13**, 169.

Schley, Winfield Scott (1839–), American naval officer; in Spanish-American War, **23**, 488, 489.

Schliemann, Heinrich (1822–1890), German archæologist; excavations in Asia Minor, **2**, 429, 434; **3**, 39–44, 54, 77; **4**, 625.

Schlüsselburg, formerly known as Nöteborg, town of Russia; siege of (1702), **17**, 269; name changed, **17**, 270.

Schmerling, Anton von (1805–1893), Austrian statesman; reforms of, **15**, 1^{r}, 20; secures liberty of the press, **15** 20.

Schmoller, Gustav (1838–) German political economist; influence of his theories, **15**, 537.

Schoeman, General, Boer soldier; opposes raid of Pretorius into Orange Free State (1854), **22**, 277, 284–285.

Schofield, John McAllister (1831–), American general; in the Atlanta campaign (1864), **23**, 444; at battle of Franklin, **23**, 445.

Scholastic Philosophy, mediæval system of deductive thought; influence of Arabs on, **8**, 277; growth of, in Italy, **9**, 181, 184; school of Gerbert (1000), **11**, 40; in the Middle Ages, **7**, xix–xxi; **11**, 184; three schools of Paris, **11**, 45; great philosophers of University of Paris (1100–1270), **11**, 73; opposes freethinkers and Jews, **11**, 41; Abélard and Bernard (1115–1150), **11**, 41–45; champions of, and the Augsburg confession (1530), **14**, 270.

Schomberg, Friedrich von, duke of Schomberg (1615–1690), Protestant soldier of German birth; campaigns of, in Portugal, **10**, 516–517; commands English troops for invasion of Holland, **11**, 579; campaign in Netherlands, **11**, 588; restores Liège to French influence, **11**, 597; campaign of, in Ireland, **20**, 425; killed at battle of the Boyne (1690), **11**, 602; **20**, 426.

Schomberg, Henri, Count of (1575–1632), French marshal; in French war with Spain (1630), **11**, 461.

Schomberg, Tich de, German officer in the service of Henry IV of France; at battle of Ivry, **11**, 398, 399.

Schomburgk, Sir Robert (1804–1865), German traveller; marks boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela (1841), **23**, 598.

Schönbrunn, Treaty of, also called Treaty of Vienna, a treaty concluded between Napoleon I and Francis I of Austria (1809), **12**, 577; **14**, 558, 560; **17**, 466; **21**, 474.

Schopenhauer, Arthur (1788–1860), German philosopher; philosophy of, **15**, 353–354.

Schouten, Willem Cornelis, Dutch navigator; discovers Cape Horn (1616), **13**, 574.

Schreiner, William P., premier of Cape Colony; administration (1898–1900), **22**, 274; attempt to conciliate British and Boers, **22**, 275.

Schubert, Christian Friedrich Daniel (1739–1791), German poet; characterisation of, **15**, 340.

Schulenberg, Adolf Friedrich, Count von (1685–1741), Prussian general; at battle of Mollwitz, **15**, 162, 164.

Schullenberg, Johann Matthias, Count von (1661–1747), Prussian general; at battle of Frauenstadt, **17**, 273.
Schurz, Carl (1829–), German-American soldier and politician; supports Liberal Republican movement (1872), **23**, 469; leads Mugwump movement (1884), **23**, 480.
Schuyler, Peter (1657–1724), American statesman and soldier; in expedition against Montreal (1691), **23**, 164, 187; becomes governor of New York (1719), **23**, 166.
Schuyler, Philip (1733–1804), American general and politician; in campaign of Saratoga, **23**, 262.
Schwabach, town in Bavaria; first series of dogmatic definitions adopted at (1529), **14**, 268.
Schwarz, town in Austria; destroyed by Bavarians (1809), **14**, 563.
Schwarzenberg, Felix Ludwig Johann Friedrich, Prince von (1800–1852), Austrian statesman; becomes prime-minister (1848), **14**, 649; **15**, 1; lauded by France, **15**, 4; meets count of Brandenburg at Warsaw (1848), **15**, 457; at conference of Olmütz (1850), **15**, 10; death, **15**, 11.
Schwarzenberg, Johann, Baron von (1463–1528), minister of the prince-bishop of Bamberg; draws up penal code (1507), **14**, 280.
Schwarzenberg, Karl Philipp, Prince von (1771–1820), Austrian general; commands Austrian troops in Napoleon's Russian campaign (1812), **14**, 569; ordered to return to Galicia (1813), **12**, 601; made general of the allied armies (1813), **14**, 574; **17**, 484; defeated at Dresden (1813), **12**, 604; **14**, 575; at battle of Leipsic (1813), **12**, 604–605; **14**, 576; at battle of Montereau (1814), **12**, 609; invades France (1815), **15**, 331; **17**, 485; enters Paris, **17**, 490.
Schwarzenberg Code, inauguration of, **14**, 280.
Schwarzerd, Philipp, see Melancthon.
Schwechat, town in Austria; battle of (1848), **14**, 647.
Schweidnitz, town in Prussia; sieges of (1757), **15**, 202; (1758), **15**, 204; (1762), **15**, 223.
Schweigaard, Christian Homann (1838–), Norwegian statesman; becomes premier ("April ministry" 1884), **16**, 484.
Schwerin, Count Kurt Christoph (1684–1757), German general; at battle of Mollwitz, **12**, 36; at battle of Hohenfriedberg, **15**, 179; at battle of Prague, **15**, 195.
Schwyz, canton of Switzerland; main treatment, **16**, 547–550; enters into coburghership with Appenzell (1402), **16**, 582; in old Zürich War (1440), **16**, 590.
Science:
Arabian: inherited from Greece, **8**, 19, 277; under Abbasids in Baghdad (medicine, chemistry), **8**, 214–215, 220; at Granada (astronomy, medicine, chemistry, etc.), **8**, 255; astronomy, **8**, 271, 279; grammar, **8**, 19 seq.; medicine, **8**, 279–280; mathematics, **8**, 278–279.
Assyro-Babylonian and Chaldean: ancient Babylonian, **1**, 310; Assyrian, **1**, 567–570; astrology, **1**, 538, 563–565; astronomy, **1**, 537–538, 568 seq.; mathematics, **1**, 538; medicine, **1**, 538; zoology, **1**, 567; Babylonian divisions of time (year, day, etc.), **1**, 565–567; Chaldean astronomers, **1**, 480.
Chinese: astronomy, etc., **24**, 538.
Denmark: school of navigation, founded by Christian IV (ca. 1600), **16**, 357.
Egyptian: medicine, **1**, 212–213; geography (Ptolemy), **2**, 303; **4**, 611.
England: learning of the Druids in Celtic Britain, **18**, 5–6; scientific learning under Alfred, **18**, 83; *De Natura Rerum* of Beda, **18**, 166; education in science, time of Henry II, **18**, 297–298; sanitary condition of England under Henry VII, **19**, 51 seq.; development under James I, **19**, 525; condition of, in England under James I, **19**, 525; Harvey discovers circulation of the blood, **20**, 219–220; state of, in 1685, **20**, 351–353; development of applied science (1790–1815), **21**, 484.
France: under Louis XI, **11**, 275; seventeenth century, **11**, 637 seq.; under Louis XV, **12**, 120 seq.
Germany: influence of Emperor Frederick II, **14**, 120–121; patronised by Emperor Charles IV, **14**, 180–181; patronised by Emperor Frederick III, **14**, 236; in Germany under Emperor Rudolf II, **14**, 331; revival of, at close of Thirty Years' War, **14**, 390; progress in Bohemia (early nineteenth century), **14**, 596; patronised by Frederick the Great, **15**, 183, 246; Berlin Academy of Science, **15**, 146, 183.
Greek: geography (Strabo), **1**, 38–40; astronomy in heroic age, **3**, 88–89; science at time of Socrates, **4**, 33 seq.; development of, **4**, 597 seq.; scientific methods of observation and experiment, **4**, 597; influence of Aristotle, **4**, 599, 606; separation of sciences from philosophy, **4**, 606; growth of mathematics and astronomy, **4**, 606–607; abstract science, **4**, 607 seq.; rise of astrology, **4**, 608; Archimedes, **5**, 264.
India: influence of Greeks, **2**, 528.
Ireland: Royal Society of Dublin founded (1683), **21**, 437.
Netherlands: Spinoza, **13**, 590 seq.
Poland: Copernicus, **24**, 47.
Russia: Academy of Science founded by Peter, **17**, 77; Russian scientists, **17**, 77; under Alexander I, **17**, 516; lycée of Tsarskoi Selo founded, **17**, 502–503.
Scotland: thirteenth and fourteenth century (Sir Michael Scott, John Duns Scotus), **21**, 124; practical use of steam as motive power, **21**, 327; nineteenth century progress in applied science and invention, **21**, 326–327.
Spain: Alfonsine tables, **10**, 68.
Switzerland: at Geneva (sixteenth century), **16**, 640.

United States: John Fitch's steamboat (1787), **23**, 286; progress in electricity (Edison and Bell), **23**, 478.
See also Agriculture, Archæology, Architecture, Astronomy, Education, Inventions, Manufactures, Mathematics, Medicine, Philosophy.
Scipio Calvus, Cn. Cornelius (d. 212 B.C.), Roman consul 222 B.C.; war with Insubrians, **5**, 237; campaigns in Spain, **5**, 244, 249, 259, 268.
Scipio, Lucius Cornelius, "Asiaticus," brother of Africanus Major; legate in Spanish War, **5**, 279, 281, 283; in African War, **5**, 284; as consul (190 B.C.), directs Asiatic war, **5**, 298–299.
Scipio, L. Cornelius Asiaticus, Roman consul, 83 B.C.; in war with Sulla, **5**, 435.
Scipio, L. Cornelius "Barbatus," Roman consul 298 B.C.; in Samnite war, **5**, 194–196.
Scipio, P. Cornelius (d. 212 B.C.), Roman consul, father of Africanus Major; campaigns against Carthaginians in Spain, **5**, 242, 244, 249, 259, 268.
Scipio Africanus Major, Publius Cornelius (ca. 234–185 B.C.), Roman soldier and statesman; saves his father's life, **5**, 249; tribune in the army, **5**, 257; elected proconsul, **5**, 278; wrests Spain from the Carthaginians, **5**, 281; **10**, 7–8; returns to Rome, **5**, 283–284; invades Africa, **5**, 284; defeats Hannibal at Zama, **5**, 287; triumph in Rome, **5**, 293; campaigns in Greece and Asia, **5**, 298–299; absolute power, **5**, 337; trial and death in retirement, **5**, 301; character, **5**, 278, 302.
Scipio Æmilianus Africanus Minor, P. Cornelius (ca. 185–129 B.C.); friendship for Polybius the historian, **5**, 304 note, 308, 313, 315; attains military distinction as a tribune, **5**, 307; made consul, **5**, 308; siege and destruction of Carthage, **5**, 309–314; **2**, 325; siege of Numantia, **5**, 320; **10**, 8; marriage, **5**, 360; civil dissensions and death, **5**, 366–371; character, **5**, 319–320, 371, 653.
Scipio Nasica, P. Cornelius (d. ca. 170 B.C.), son of Cn. Scipio; chosen by the Senate as the "best citizen of Rome," **5**, 284.
Scipio Nasica Corculum, P. Cornelius, Roman senator (150 B.C.); opposes destruction of Carthage, **5**, 305.
Scipio Nasica Serapio, P. Cornelius, Roman consul 138 B.C.; opposes reforms of Gracchus, **5**, 364–367.
Scipio, Q. Metellus Pius (96–46 B.C.), Roman consul; accused of bribery, **5**, 511, 514; against Cæsar in the Civil War, **5**, 539, 545, 554–556; defeat at Thapsus and death, **5**, 556, 556 note.
Sclerena, mistress of the Byzantine emperor Constantine (X) Monomachus (1030); invested with title of Augusta, **7**, 250.
Scolotæ or Scoloti, a Scythian tribe; see Scythians.
Scopas (b. ca. 420 B.C.), Greek sculptor, builds temple at Tegea (396 B.C.), **3**, 482.
Scopas, Ætolian leader in Egyptian army (ca. 202 B.C.); defeated by Antiochus the Great of Syria, **2**, 302; **4**, 558.
Scotland, main treatment, **21**, 1–327; Chapter I, early history to the death of Macbeth (80–1058 A.D.), **21**, 1–22; Chapter II, from Malcolm Canmore to David I (1058–1153), 23–44; Chapter III, last Celtic kings (1153–1286), 45–61; Chapter IV, days of Wallace (1286–1305), 62–82; Chapter V, Robert Bruce (1305–1331), 83–127; Chapter VI, David II and the Baliols (1329–1371), 128–148; Chapter VII, accession of the Stuarts, (1371–1424), 149–169; Chapter VIII, royalty *versus* nobility (James I to James III), (1424–1487), 170–201; Chapter IX, James IV and Flodden Field (1488–1513), 202–225; Chapter X, James V and Mary Stuart (1513–1567), 226–266; Chapter XI, crown against kirk (James VI), (1567–1625), 267–290; Chapter XII, the gradual union with England (1603–1707), 291–327; for Alexander II and the disputed succession (late thirteenth century), see **18**, 399–404; for Edward I of England and his invasions of Scotland, see **18**, 406–412; 419–425; for Edward II and Scotland and the battle of Bannockburn, **18**, 431, 432–436; for Edward III and Scotland, **18**, 448–450; 454–455, 464–465; for Richard II and Scotland, **18**, 497–498; Henry IV and Scotland, **18**, 521–522; for rivalry between Elizabeth and Mary Queen of Scots, see **19**, 281–291; for history of Mary Queen of Scots, see **19**, 292–327; for Charles Edward, the pretender in Scotland, see **20**, 562–566.
Scots or Scoti, a gaelic tribe of Ireland; origin and settlement in Scotland, **18**, 25–26; **21**, 1, 3, 7, 333–334; called Milesians, **21**, 7; see Dalreudins.
Scott, John, see Eldon, Lord.
Scott or Scot, Sir Michael (d. 1292), Scotch author; renowned in Scotland as a magician and necromancer, **21**, 124.
Scott, Sir Walter (1771–1832), Scottish novelist and poet, **21**, 327.
Scott, Walter Francis, duke of Buccleuch; see Buccleuch.
Scott, Winfield (1786–1866), American soldier; at battle of Lundy's Lane (Bridgewater), **23**, 334; in frontier warfare, **23**, 361; defeats Santa Anna at battle of Cerro Gordo (1847), **23**, 374; whig candidate for president (1852), **23**, 389; refuses to join Secessionists, **23**, 417; retired from command, **23**, 430.
Scott-Moncrieff, Sir Colin Campbell (1836–), English colonial officer; reforms in Egypt, **24**, 463.
Scotus, Duns, see Duns Scotus.
Scotus, Johannes, see Erigena.
Scourge of God, The, name to Attila, (*q. v.*).
Scracimir, Ivan (fourteenth century), joint ruler of Bulgaria; rules over Widdin, **24**, 174; defeated at battle of Nikopoli (1396), **24**, 175.
Scribonia, wife of Augustus Cæsar; divorced (39 B.C.), **6**, 116; exile, **6**, 118.

Scribonius, Proculus (d. 67 A.D.), Roman soldier; driven to suicide by Nero, **6**, 216.
Scribonius, Rufus (d. 67 A.D.), Roman soldier; brother of Proculus; driven to suicide by Nero, **6**, 216.
Scrooby, Church of, ancient church of the Pilgrims at Scrooby, England; history, **22**, 616 seq.
Scrope or Scroope, Henry le, baron Scrope of Masham (1376?–1415), executed for conspiracy against Henry V, **18**, 530.
Scrope, Henry le, Baron Scrope of Bolton (1534–1592), English soldier; leads army in invasion of Scotland (1570), **19**, 341.
Scrope, Richard le, baron Scrope of Bolton (ca. 1327–1403), lord chancellor; quarrel with Richard II, **18**, 499.
Scrope, Richard (ca. 1350–1405), archbishop of York; leader in insurrections of 1403–1405, **18**, 524; execution, **18**, 525.
Scrope, Sir Stephen, as lord deputy in Ireland, defeats Art McMurrough (1407), **21**, 390.
Sculpture, see Art.
Scurcola, battle of; see Tagliacozzo.
Scutage, in English history, the commutation for personal military service, due under the feudal system; instituted by Henry II, **18**, 262.
Scutari, city in Asia Minor, Turkey; besieged by Turks (1479), **9**, 296.
Scylax, Greek admiral; voyage of discovery down the Indus (ca. 512 B.C.), **2**, 609.
Scyllis, Greek sculptor, **3**, 127.
Scytha or Scythes, mythical ancestor of Scythians; legends of, **2**, 405–444.
Scythians (Manda), in ancient history the inhabitants of an undefined region in the north and eastern part of Europe and in central and northern Asia; main treatment, **2**, 400–411, 438–444; definition of name, **2**, 400; called Scoloti, **2**, 404, 410, 582; confused with Mada or Medes, **1**, 422, 443; **2**, 559, 567, 573 note, 586; influence in Asia Minor, **2**, 400–401; drive out Cimmerians, **2**, 410, 430, 576; invade Media, **3**, 292; territory invaded by Darius, **2**, 439, 441, 610–611; **3**, 264, 292; war with Cyrus, **2**, 439; war with Cyaxares, **1**, 444; **2**, 576, 582; share in overthrowing Assyrian Empire, **1**, 438, 443; **2**, 567, 585–586; wars with Egyptians, **1**, 183; **2**, 439; wars with Philip and Alexander the Great, **4**, 239, 348; descendants found Parthian empire, **2**, 439; **8**, 47–48; invade Parthia under Arsaces VI, **8**, 51; restore Phraates III to throne of Parthia, **8**, 53; ravage Parthia under Phraates II (ca. 128 B.C.), **8**, 61–62; aid Phraates IV of Parthia against Tiridates, **8**, 69; in India, **2**, 497, 501, 504, 506; subdued by Attila, **7**, 49–51; customs, **1**, 467; **2**, 403–410, 437, 438, **7**, 50.
Sea-kings, see Vikings, Northmen.
Se-Amen (Smendes) king of Egypt of Tanite dynasty; rules Thebes, **1**, 171.
Sea of Japan, battle of, **17**, 626; **24**, 663.
Seaton, Lord, see Colborne, John.
Seaton, Christopher (d. 1306), brother-in-law of Robert Bruce; joins Bruce in fight for Scottish independence, **21**, 88; rescues Bruce, **21**, 90; death, **21**, 91.
Sebastian (1554–1578), king of Portugal 1557–1578; accession, **10**, 495; character, **10**, 495, 498; adventures in Africa, **8**, 252; **10**, 495, 496; mysterious death, **10**, 497; see also Sebastians, The.
Sebastian (fourth century A.D.), Roman general of Emperor Julian; invades Mesopotamia (363 A.D.), **6**, 500, 505.
Sebastiani, Count François Horace Bastien (1772–1851), French soldier and diplomatist; sends home reports of French mission in Levant, **12**, 529; envoy of Napoleon to Constantinople, **12**, 555; **17**, 460.
Sebastians, The, imposters claiming throne of Portugal after disappearance of King Sebastian (1578), **10**, 503 seq.
Sebastopol or Sevastopol, seaport in Taurida, Russia; siege of in Crimean War (1854–1855), **17**, 571–585; **21**, 616.
Sebastopolis, seaport of Cilicia; battle of (692 A.D.), **7**, 190.
Sebekhotep I, king of Egypt (ca. 2250 B.C.); founds XIIIth dynasty, **1**, 117.
Sebekhotep V or Kha-nefer-Ra, king of Egypt (ca. 2200 B.C.); **1**, 118.
Sebekhotep VI, king of Egypt (ca. 1600 B.C.); tomb opened, **1**, 159.
Sebek-neferu-Ra, queen of Egypt (ca. 2255 B.C.), **1**, 112, 117.
Sebennytes, XXXth Egyptian dynasty, **1**, 292.
Sebercheres, king of Egypt ca. 3498–ca. 3491 B.C., **1**, 100.
Seceders, Arab sect of, see Kharijites.
Secession, War of, see Civil War in America.
Séchelles, Jean-Moreau de (1690–1760), French controller-general of finances, **12**, 89.
Séchelles, Hérault de, see Hérault de Séchelles.
Seckendorff, Count Friedrich Heinrich (1673–(1763), German field-marshal and diplomatist; at battle of Braunau, **14**, 431; saves life of Frederick the Great, **15**, 152.
Secular Games, Roman games, so called from *saeculum*, a period of time of about 100 years; celebration of, **6**, 98–101.
Sedan, city in France; battle of (1870), **13**, 157–160; **15**, 526.
Seddon, Rt. Hon. Richard John (1845—), New Zealand statesman, premier of New Zealand 1893–1904; socialistic legislation, **22**, 262–263; death, **21**, 672.
Sedgemoor, tract of land in Somersetshire, England; battle of (1685), **20**, 365.
Sedgwick, John (1813–1864), American soldier; at battle of Chancellorsville, **23**, 437; in Wilderness campaign, **23**, 446–447; death, **23**, 447.
Sedition Law, see Alien and Sedition Acts.
Sedulius, Cœlius (fifth century A.D.), a Roman Christian poet, **21**, 337.
Segestes (first century A.D.), Cheruscan chief; warns Varus of conspiracy, **6**, 65, 67; envious of Arminius, **6**, 67, 71; besieged by Arminius, **6**, 71, 134; honoured at triumph of Germanicus, **6**, 76.

Segimund, (first century A.D.), German prince and priest, son of Segestes; taken captive to Rome, **6**, 71, 76.
Segrave, John de (1256–1325), English soldier; sent with an army into Scotland and defeated near Roslin (1303), **18**, 420; **21**, 78.
Segrave (Seagrave), Nicholas de (1238–1295), 1st baron Segrave; fights for Montfort at Lewes, **18**, 881.
Séguier, Pierre (1588–1672), French statesman, chancellor of France; on Day of the Barricades, **11**, 500; estimate, **11**, 529; remodels legislative system, **11**, 540.
Ségur, Count Philippe Paul (1780–1873), French soldier; at battle of Ulm, **12**, 544.
Ségur d'Aguesseau, Count Louis Phillippe de (1753–1830), French politician; Marie Antoinette secures appointment as marshal of France, **12**, 139.
Sehathor, king of Egypt (ca. 1600 B.C.), **1**, 118.
Sehested, town in Germany; battle (1813), **16**, 431–432.
Seidlitz or Seydlitz, Friedrich Wilhelm von (1721–1773), Prussian cavalry leader; at battle of Rossbach (1757), **15**, 202; at battle of Zorndorf (1758), **15**, 206; at siege of Spitzberg (1759), **15**, 216.
Seif, son of Yezen, Arabian chief; liberates Yemen from Abyssinian rule (605 A.D.), **8**, 110.
Seignelay, Marquis of, see Colbert, Jean Baptiste.
Seine-port, see Simport.
Sejanus, Ælius (d. 31 A.D.), favourite and minister of Emperor Tiberius; quells mutiny of soldiers, **6**, 133; character, **6**, 143; intrigues against Tiberius and family, **6**, 144–148; fall, **6**, 151–154.
Seker-nefer-ka (Necherophes), king of Egypt ca. 3900–ca. 3872 B.C., **1**, 92, 93.
Sekhent-neb-Ra, king of Egypt (ca. 1635 B.C.), **1**, 124, 125.
Sekhet, Egyptian goddess, **1**, 112.
Sékigahara, town in Japan; battle (1600), **24**, 589.
Selby, city in England; royalists routed at (1644), **20**, 22.
Selden, John (1584–1654), English jurist and Orientalist; joins in protest to James I, **19**, 508; defends liberty of the subject, under Charles I, **19**, 545; opposes orders of Charles I, **19**, 559.
Seleucia, ancient city near the Tigris, see Ctesiphon.
Seleucids or Seleucidæ, royal dynasty in Syria 312–ca. 65 B.C.; main treatment, **4**, 552–561; Jews under, **2**, 25–26, 135–146; relations to Parthians, **8**, 53 seq.; see also names of individual kings.
Seleucus (I) Nicator (ca. 358–280 B.C.), Macedonian general, founder of Seleucid dynasty in Syria; reign, **2**, 138; **4**, 552–555; chiliarch in Alexander's army, **4**, 279; marriage, **4**, 377; receives chiliarchy of Perdiccas at Alexander's death, **4**, 428; rise to prominence, **4**, 441, 443; ruler of Parthians, **8**, 49; war with Antigonus, **4**, 443, 444, 491, 564–565; conquers Babylonia (312 B. C.), **4**, 492, 553; sends ambassador to Chandra Gupta, **2**, 504; takes title of king, (306 B.C.), **4**, 446, 496, 554; with allies overthrows Antigonus at Ipsus (301 B.C.), **4**, 449–450, 498, 503; **2**, 301; war with Demetrius Poliorcetes, **2**, 302; alliance with Demetrius, **4**, 450; takes Demetrius prisoner, **4**, 454, 500, 504–505; builds Antioch, **4**, 554; fortifies Seleucia, **1**, 480; war with Lysimachus, **4**, 555; extent of empire, **4**, 455, 499, 500, 506, 554–555; murdered by Ptolemy Ceraunus, **4**, 456, 506.
Seleucus (II) Callinicus, king of Syria 246–227 B.C.; reign, **2**, 138; **4**, 557; seizes throne by aid of Laodice, **4**, 557, 570; wars with Ptolemy and Antiochus, **2**, 136; **4**, 557, 570–571; **8**, 54; death, **4**, 557.
Seleucus (III) Ceraunus, king of Syria 227–224 B.C.; reign, **2**, 138; **4**, 557.
Seleucus (IV) Philopator (Soter), king of Syria 187–176 B.C.; reign, **2**, 138–139; **4**, 559.
Seleucus (VI) Epiphanes, king of Syria 96–ca. 95 B.C.; reign, **4**, 561.
Self-denying Ordinances (1645), in English history, a measure intended to remove inefficient commanders from the army, **20**, 27.
Selim I (ca. 1465–1520), sultan of Turkey 1512–1520; reign, **24**, 338–339; rebellion against Bayazid II, **24**, 337; conquers Syria, **2**, 307; war with mamelukes, **24**, 444; conquest of Egypt, **24**, 444–446; buys rights to caliphate, **24**, 445; organises government of Egypt, **24**, 446; makes Barbarossa beyler-bey of Africa, **24**, 477; coalition of European princes against, **19**, 75; character, **24**, 338, 339.
Selim II, the "Sot" (d. 1574), sultan of Turkey 1566–1574; reign, **24**, 367–370; before accession, **24**, 357; accession, **24**, 367; collision with Russians, **24**, 367–368; conquest of Cyprus, **24**, 368–369; battle of Lepanto, **24**, 368; death, **24**, 369.
Selim III (1761–1808), sultan of Turkey 1789–1807; reign, **24**, 422–424; continues war with Austria and Russia, **17**, 406 seq.; **24**, 422; treaty of Jassy, **17**, 410–411; French sympathies of, **24**, 423; attempts to remodel army, **17**, 459; **24**, 423–424; hesitates between alliance with France or Russia, **17**, 459–460; unites with allied powers against France, **24**, 424; influenced by French to declare war against Russia, **17**, 460; **24**, 424; deposition, **17**, 461; **24**, 424.
Selim at-Teumi (sixteenth century), chief of Tholeba Arabs in North Africa; invites corsairs to Algiers, **24**, 476.
Seljuks, Turkish dynasty, reigning in central and western Asia in eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth centuries, founded by Toghrul or Toghril Bey, grandson of Seljuk; main treatment, **2**, 377–378; **8**, 225–227; **24**, 311; Toghrul establishes his authority in Baghdad, **8**, 224; conquests of Alp Arslan, **2**, 377; **7**, 258 note; capture of Jerusalem, **2**, 377; **7**, 258 note; sultanate of Iconium and Rum established, **2**, 377;

8, 296; wars with Eastern Empire, **2**, 377; **7**, 259, 262, 318; **8**, 226; division of empire at death of Malik Shah (1092), **2**, 377; **8**, 226, 227, 350; successors of Malik Shah, **8**, 226 seq.; wars with crusaders, **2**, 377; **8**, 344 seq.; Seljuk sultan at Aleppo overthrown (1127), **8**, 228; Nur-ad-Din takes Palestine from, **8**, 228; power broken by conquests of Moguls, **2**, 377–378; **7**, 311; **24**, 272; relations with Ottoman Turks in Asia Minor, **24**, 310 seq.; superseded by Ottomans, **2**, 378; **24**, 312 seq.; literature under in Persia, **24**, 492; see also names of individual rulers.

Selkirk, Thomas Douglas, Earl of (1771–1820), Scottish coloniser and author; colonisation projects of, in Canadian northwest, **22**, 343.

Selman (sixteenth century), Turkish sea captain (reis); establishes Turkish sovereignty in Arabia, **24**, 346.

Selmer, Christian August (1816–1889), Norwegian statesman; premier of Norway 1880–1883, **16**, 483–484.

Semblançay, Jacques de Beaune, Baron of (1445–1527), treasurer of Francis I, **11**, 315.

Semempses, see **Sem-en-Ptah.**

Semendria, Servian fortress on right bank of Danube; abandoned by Turks (1688), **24**, 595; stormed by Turks (1690), **24**, 399; siege (1789), **17**, 408.

Sem-en-Ptah, or Semempses, or Men-sa-Nefer, king of Egypt ca. 4186–ca. 4168 B.C., **1**, 90.

Seminara, town in Italy; siege and battle of (1503), **9**, 428; **11**, 299.

Seminary Ridge, battle of; see **Gettysburg.**

Seminole, tribe of North American Indians; see **Seminole Wars.**

Seminole Wars, in American history, two wars between the government and the Seminole Indians. 1. Sometimes called Florida War (1817–1818), **23**, 346; 2. (1835–1842), **23**, 361.

Semiramis or Sammurumat, mythical Babylonian queen; legends, **1**, 318–319, 367, 580–593; **2**, 420, 526; establishes weaving factories, 487.

Semites, a group of people, including the Jews and allied races, supposed to have descended from Shem, son of Noah; origin, **1**, 338, 347–348, 358–359; **8**, 3; character, **1**, 346; **2**, 355, 565; religion, **1**, 314; **2**, 171, 202, 433; language, **1**, 87, 310, 345; **2**, 65, 273; drive Sumerians from Babylonia, **1**, 323, 326, 338, 342–343; inscriptions, 357, 564, 575; **2**, 110; influence on Greek literature, **2**, 225; relations with Hittites, **2**, 393–396.

Semmes, Raphael (1809–1877), American naval officer in Confederate service; commands Confederate cruiser *Alabama*, **23**, 448.

Semomyslaw, king of Poland (921 A.D.), character, **24**, 8.

Semnones, German tribe; aid Cherusci, **7**, 427; migrations, **7**, 428.

Semonville, Charles Louis Huguet, Marquis of (d. 1834), French statesman; surrendered by Swiss to Austria, **12**, 363.

Semowit, king of Poland 860–892 A.D.; accession, **24**, 2; character and reign, **24**, 7–8.

Sempach, town in Switzerland; battle of (1386), **14**, 192; **16**, 576–577.

Sempach Letter, military ordinance adopted by Swiss confederates (1393), **16**, 579.

Sempronia (second century B.C.), sister of T. Gracchus; marries Scipio Africanus Minor, **5**, 360; suspected of murdering Scipio, **5**, 370; denounces fraud of Saturninus, **5**, 403.

Sempronian Laws, measures introduced by C. Gracchus (123 B.C.); provisions of, **5**, 374.

Sempronius (Tiberius Sempronius Longus), Roman consul 218 B.C.; Hannibal defeats, **5**, 249–250.

Sempronius, see **Blæsus, Gracchus,** and **Tuditanus.**

Semti, see **Hesepti.**

Seneca, Lucius Annæus (ca. 4 B.C.–65 A.D.), Roman philosopher and statesman; Nero a pupil of, **6**, 184, 206, 208; banishment to Corsica, **6**, 177, 180; decline of political influence, **6**, 194–196; Nero's enmity toward, **6**, 203; suicide, **6**, 204; philosophy, **6**, 310, 312; tragedies, **6**, 102, 346.

Seneca, M. Annæus (ca. 61 B.C.–30 A.D.), Roman rhetorician, **6**, 158.

Senecas, tribe of North American Indians; wars with Susquehannas (1676), **23**, 127.

Senecio, Tullius, nephew of Seneca; implicated in Piso's conspiracy (65 A.D.), **6**, 203, 204.

Seneffe, village in Belgium; battle of (1674), **11**, 584; **13**, 637; **14**, 34.

Senegal, colony in Western Africa; ceded to France (1783), **12**, 139.

Sengun, son of Toghrul; boyhood, **24**, 275; fights Jenghiz Khan (1203), **24**, 276.

Senibaldi, see **Innocent IV.**

Senlac, battle of; see **Hastings.**

Senlis, town in France; assembly of (1301), **11**, 79; treaty of (1493), **11**, 287.

Sennacherib (Sin-Akhe-Erba), king of Assyria 705–681 B.C.; invades Palestine, **2**, 115–116; campaigns, **1**, 177, 311, 403–416; takes Syrian workmen to Nineveh, **2**, 285; opposes Greeks in Cilicia, **3**, 206; constructs canals for Nineveh, **1**, 552; destroys Babylon, **1**, 334; murdered by his sons, **1**, 334; library of, at Nineveh, **1**, 441; will of, **1**, 620.

Senones, Gallic tribe; enter Italy (390 B.C.), **5**, 156; wars with Rome, **5**, 200, 236, 526; in league with Arminius, **6**, 76.

Sens, city in France; resists Northmen (886 A.D.), **11**, 9; council of (1140), **11**, 43; siege of (1420), **11**, 180; **18**, 420.

Sentinum, town in Italy; battle of (295 B.C.), **5**, 196–197.

Senussis, religious sect in North Africa; characteristics, **8**, 303.

Seoul, capital of Korea; Japanese troops reinforced in, **24**, 558; Japanese deliver ultimatum at (1894), **24**, 576.

Separation Law (1905), **13**, 198; text, **13**, 242.

Sepoy Mutiny, see **India, British.**

September Convention, treaty between France and Italy (1864); terms of, **9**, 613; Victor Emmanuel attempts to enforce, **9**, 620.

September Laws (Fieschi Laws), (1835), a bill restricting press and jury in France, **13**, 65.

September Massacres, a series of murders by French Revolutionists (1792); preparations for, **12**, 269; details, **12**, 270 seq.; Carlyle's description of, **12**, 273; Ternaux's account of, **12**, 276; effect in England, **21**, 452.

Septembrists; 1. Instigators of the September Massacres *q. v.*; 2. Partisans of Portuguese Constitution of 1822, **10**, 554.

Septennial Act (1716), act prolonging to seven years the possible duration of English parliament, **20**, 512–514.

Sequani, Gallic tribe; in wars with Cæsar, **5**, 514, 515.

Sequeira, Diogo Lopes de, Portuguese navigator; discovers Malacca and Sumatra (1509), **10**, 486.

Serapis, Egyptian divinity, worship of, **1**, 63, 653; temple of, at Babylon, **5**, 653; Vespasian's attitude towards, **6**, 232.

Serban Cantacuzenus, prince of Wallachia 1679–1688; achievements and death, **24**, 143.

Serbs, a Slavic people, natives of Servia; origin, **24**, 187; settle in Servia, **24**, 187; relation to Croats, **24**, 188.

Serena (d. 408), niece of Theodosius I; married to Stilicho, **6**, 538; **7**, 30; becomes mother-in-law of Honorius, **6**, 543; executed by senate, **6**, 552.

Serenus, bishop of Marseilles; forbids image worship (599 A.D.), **7**, 207.

Serfdom:

Crusades, effect of, on enfranchisement of lower classes, **8**, 405.

England: in pre-Roman Britain, **18**, 4; in Anglo-Saxon period, **18**, 158–159, 161; effect of Norman conquest on peasant class, **18**, 211; the Statute of Labourers (1349), **18**, 469–471; conditions of English peasantry (fourteenth century), **18**, 488; Wat Tyler's revolt, **18**, 489–494; influence of Wycliffe, **18**, 494–495; Jack Cade's rebellion (1450), **18**, 566–569.

Europe (in general): middle ages, serfs and villains, **8**, 489 seq; middle ages, condition of peasants, **8**, 491 seq.

France: decline under Louis X (1314–1316), **11**, 90.

Germany: ancient, **18**, 34; condition of peasants in reign of Frederick Barbarossa, **14**, 99; in twelfth and thirteenth centuries, **14**, 140 seq.; peasants in Germany (middle ages), **8**, 496; emancipation of the serfs (1807), **15**, 304–305; text of the edict of emancipation, **15**, 592–594.

Poland: under Casimir the Great, **24**, 33; agrarian reforms of Stein, in Prussian Poland, **24**, 117; emancipation of peasants, **24**, 117; oppression of peasants in Austrian Poland, **24**, 117–118.

Russia: attachment of serfs to the soil (sixteenth century), **17**, 218–219; liberation of peasants in the Baltic provinces (1816–1818), **17**, 505; peasant insurrections in Russia in 1824, **17**, 527 seq.; emancipation of serfs (1861), **17**, 586–593; effects of emancipation, **17**, 593.

Switzerland: condition of the peasants (middle ages), **8**, 496 seq.

Turkey: the rayahs (serfs) under Suleiman I (sixteenth century), **24**, 362; the rayahs under Köprili Zade Mustapha, **24**, 397.

Sergius I (d. 701 A.D.), pope 687–701; pontificate of, **8**, 542.

Sergius II (d. 847 A.D.), pope 844–847; pontificate of, **8**, 566, 567.

Sergius III (d. 913 A.D.), pope 904–911; pontificate of, **8**, 579.

Sergius IV, pope 1009–1012, **8**, 508.

Sergius (ca. 560 A.D.), Byzantine courtier; appointed governor of Pentapolis, **7**, 126; defeat, **7**, 127.

Seringapatam or Srirangapatam, town in Mysore, India; siege of (1792), **22**, 111–112; captured by English (1799), **22**, 114–115.

Serrano y Dominguez, Francisco (1810–1885), duke de la Torre, Spanish soldier and statesman; joins revolutionists, **10**, 401; becomes president of provisional ministry (1868), **10**, 402; becomes regent (1869), **10**, 407; second ministry (1872), **10**, 409; establishes military dictatorship (1874), **10**, 415; relations with Europe, **10**, 416.

Serrão, Francisco, Portuguese navigator; discovers Molucca Islands (1512), **10**, 486.

Serre, Hercule, Count of (1776–1824), French statesman; member of the *Chambre Introuvable*, **13**, 19.

Serranus Gavianus, Sextus, Roman tribune 57 B.C.; opposes Cicero, **5**, 506.

Sertorius, Quintus (d. 72 B.C.), Roman general; supports Marius, **5**, 427, 429; withdraws to Spain, **5**, 435; **10**, 8; governs Spain, **5**, 458–459; negotiates with Mithridates, **5**, 459, 467.

Sérurier, Jean Mathieu Philibert (1742–1819), French marshal; at battle of Loano, **12**, 409; relations with Napoleon, **12**, 425, 483; at battle of Castiglione, **12**, 434.

Servan, Joseph (1741–1808), French politician; establishes federal camps at Paris (1792), **12**, 252; decree of, **12**, 258; restored to office, **12**, 267.

Servia, kingdom in the Balkan peninsula; main treatment, **24**, 187–206; origin and early history, **24**, 187–189; Nemanya dynasty, **24**, 189–193; decline and fall of empire, **24**, 193–195; under the Turks, **24**, 195–198; insurrection; Kara George, **24**, 198–201; new administrative regulations in, **24**, 201–203; becomes kingdom under Milan Obrenovich, **24**, 203; rivalry of Austria and Russia, **24**, 204; reign and murder of Alexander, **24**, 204–

205; to-day, **24**, 205–206; history in outline, **24**, 248–249.
Servile Wars, three wars waged by Rome against insurgent slaves; 1. (134–132 B.C.), **5**, 322–326; 2. (102–101 B.C.), **5**, 399–400; 3 (73–71 B.C., also called War of the Gladiators), **5**, 460–461.
Servilia, mother of Marcus Brutus; Cæsar's gifts to, **5**, 590.
Servilia (d. 66 A.D.), daughter of Soranus, accused of conspiracy, **6**, 206.
Servilianus, Quintus Fabius, Roman consul 142 B.C.; defeated by Lusitanians, **5**, 318.
Servilius Geminus, Cnæus, Roman consul 217 B.C.; campaigns against Hannibal, **5**, 250–252.
Servilius Vatia, Publius Isauricus (d. 44 B.C.), Roman pro-consul; conquers Isauria, **2**, 387; **7**, 197.
Servilius, Marcus, secures triumph for L. Æmilius Paulus (201 B.C.), **5**, 304.
Servius Tullius, king of Rome ca. 578–534 B.C.; succeeds Tarquinius, **5**, 81; reign of, **5**, 81, 83; assassinated, **5**, 83; reforms constitution, **5**, 107–115; legends of, **5**, 97, 98, 100; Etruscan origin of, **5**, 106, 107.
Sesostris, see **Ramses II.**
Sestius, Lucius, friend of Brutus; made consul by Augustus (23 A.D.), **6**, 83.
Set, Egyptian deity; identified with Baal and called Sutekh, **1**, 123; worship of, **1**, 119, 187; conflict with Ra, **1**, 221.
Set-amen, Egyptian princess; worshipped with Theban Triad, **1**, 130.
Setes, see **Neb-Ra.**
Sethos, in legend, name given to Egyptian king, corresponding to Tirhaqa, **1**, 177; **2**, 116.
Seti I (Sethosis), king of Egypt 1355–1345 B.C.; reign, **1**, 142–143; wars of, in Syria, **2**, 9, 273, 394; digs canal between Nile and Red Sea, **1**, 183; buildings, **1**, 117; tablet of, discovered at Abydos, **1**, 290.
Seti II, king of Egypt 1250–1235 B.C.; reign, **1**, 166.
Set-nekht (d. 1235 B.C.), king of Egypt; founds 20th dynasty, **1**, 166.
Settlement, Act of, in English history an act of parliament, regulating succession to the throne (1701); text of, **22**, 366–367.
Seuthes, Thracian prince; aided by the Ten Thousand (ca. 400 B.C.), **4**, 63; negotiations with Dercyllidas, **4**, 85; alliance with Athens, **4**, 120.
Sevastopol, see **Sebastopol.**
Seven against Thebes, in Greek legend, an expedition undertaken by seven heroes against Thebes; origin of legend, **3**, 38; place in history, **3**, 72–73, 108.
Seven Bishops, Case of the, trial of Archbishop Sancroft and six bishops for petitioning James II against the Declaration of Indulgence (1688), **20**, 395–399.
Seven Cities, in New Mexico, see **Cibola.**
Seven Days' Battles, series of engagements in the peninsular campaign of the American Civil War, fought in the region of the Chickahominy (1862), **23**, 431–432.
Sevenoaks, town in England; battle of (1450), **18**, 567.
Seven Pines, see **Fair Oaks.**
Seven Weeks' War, see **Austro-Prussian War.**
Seven Years' War, waged against Frederick the Great of Prussia by Austria, France, and Russia (1756–1763), **12**, 66, 73–77, 352; **14**, 441–447; **15**, 189–231.
Severus, Flavius Valerius, Roman emperor, associate of Galerius 306–307 A.D., **6**, 437.
Severus, L. Septimius (146–211 A.D.), Roman emperor 193–211 A.D.; reign, **6**, 385–391; early life, **6**, 384; in Britain, **6**, 389–390; **18**, 20–21; leads army against Caledonians, **21**, 5.
Severus, Libius, nominal emperor of Rome 461–465 A.D.; reign, **6**, 611–612.
Severus, M. Aurelius Alexander (205–235 A.D.), Roman emperor 222–235 A.D.; reign, **6**, 400–403; war with Persia, **6**, 402.
Severus, architect of Nero's palace (ca. 60 A.D.), **6**, 200.
Severus, Catilius, governor of Syria under Hadrian (ca. 117 A.D.), **6**, 280.
Severus, Sextus Julius, Roman soldier, legate of Hadrian; puts down Jewish revolt (135 A.D.), **6**, 284.
Severus, Temple of, destroyed by Sixtus V (ca. 1590), **9**, 479.
Sevier, John (1745–1815), American pioneer and Indian fighter; at battle of King's Mountain (1780), **23**, 277; governor of the "State of Franklin" (1784–1788), **23**, 288.
Sévigné, Marie de Rabutin-Chantal, Marquise de (1676–1696), French writer; correspondence, **11**, 634.
Seville, Spanish city; seat of Ermenigild's court (582 A.D.), **10**, 21; captured by Ferdinand III of Castile (1248), **8**, 254; **10**, 66–67.
Seville, Council of, see **Casa de la Contratacion de las Indias.**
Seville, Treaty of (1729), treaty establishing an alliance between England, France, and Spain, **14**, 1.
Sewall, Samuel (1652–1730), American colonial jurist; connection with witchcraft trials, **23**, 176.
Seward, William Henry (1801–1872), American statesman; opposes Clay's compromise in United States senate (1850), **23**, 381; confidential adviser of President Taylor, **23**, 382; opposes passage of Kansas-Nebraska Act, **23**, 392; arraigns Polk administration's Kansas policy, **23**, 397; candidate for Republican nomination for president (1856), **23**, 399; defeated by Lincoln for Republican presidential nomination (1860), **23**, 407; in negotiations upon Crittenden compromise, **23**, 412; becomes secretary of state in Lincoln's cabinet, **23**, 413; position of, in the "*Trent* Affair," **23**,

424; diplomacy of, during Civil War, **23**, 22; advises Lincoln in regard to emancipation, **23**, 435; influences President Johnson's reconstruction policy, **23**, 460; diplomatic note in regard to withdrawal of French from Mexico (1866), **23**, 634.
Sewall, Jonathan (1766–1839), Canadian jurist, chief justice of Lower Canada 1808–1838; impeachment of, **22**, 332.
Sexburga (d. 673 A.D.), queen of Wessex 672 A.D.; reign, **18**, 63.
Sexby, Edward (d. 1658), English soldier; intrigues against Cromwell, **20**, 162; issues tract against Cromwell, **20**, 168; imprisonment and death, **20**, 169.
Sextius, Publius, Roman prætor 53 B.C.; aids Cicero, **5**, 506; defended by Cicero, **5**, 508; convicted of bribery, **5**, 513.
Seymour, Charles (1661–1748), duke of Somerset; proposes treasurership for Shrewsbury, **20**, 495; summons privy councillors, **20**, 496; master of the horse, **20**, 507.
Seymour, Edward (ca. 1506–1552), duke of Somerset, earl of Hertford, brother of Jane Seymour, uncle of Edward VI; invades Scotland (1544), **21**, 241–242; sacks Edinburgh (1544), **21**, 241; influence over Henry VIII, **19**, 207; created duke of Somerset (1547), **19**, 207; made Protector, **19**, 208; at battle of Pinkie, **19**, 220; **21**, 244; strife with his brother Thomas, **19**, 211–214; his fall and execution (1549), **19**, 216–218.
Seymour, Edward (1539–1621), earl of Hertford, son of the Protector; marries Lady Chaterine Grey (1560), **19**, 293.
Seymour, Sir Edward (1633–1708), English politician; partisan of William of Orange, **20**, 408.
Seymour, Sir Edward Hobart (1840–), English admiral; leads Pekin relief force (1900), **24**, 568.
Seymour, Frederick Beauchamp Paget, Baron Alcester (1821–1895), English admiral; bombards Alexandria (1882), **24**, 460.
Seymour, Lord Henry, English admiral; opposes Spanish armada (1588), **19**, 396.
Seymour, Horatio (1810–1886), American politician; Democratic candidate for president (1868), **23**, 466.
Seymour, Lady Jane (ca. 1510–1537), third queen of Henry VIII of England; as lady-in-waiting of Anne Boleyn, **19**, 164; marriage, **19**, 176; death, **19**, 179.
Seymour, Sir Michael (1802–1887), British admiral; bombards Canton at command of Sir John Bowring (1857), **21**, 618.
Seymour, Thomas, Lord Sudely (1508?–1549), English admiral; marries Catherine Parr, widow of Henry VIII, **19**, 211; aspires to marriage with Elizabeth, **19**, 211–212; relations with the princess Elizabeth, **19**, 212–213; treason charges against, **19**, 213; execution, **19**, 214.
Seymour, William, Duke of Somerset (1588–1660), marriage to Arabella Stuart, **19**, 495.
Sforza, Ascanio, brother of the duke Lodovico; restored to Milan (ca. 1481), **9**, 375.
Sforza, Bianca, daughter of Duke Galeazzo Maria Sforza; marries Emperor Maximilian I, **14**, 237.
Sforza, Francesco (1401–1466), Italian soldier and duke of Milan, 1450–1466, son of Giacomuzzo Sforza, **9**, 236; supports Ferdinand I of Naples, **9**, 238; in service of Visconti, **9**, 283, 286; as duke of Milan, **9**, 258–259, 265; friendship for Cosmo de' Medici, **9**, 362.
Sforza, Francesco Maria (1492–1535), duke of Milan 1522–1535; tyranny of the Spanish, **9**, 447; treats with France, betrayed by Pescara, **9**, 449–450; surrenders to Spaniards, **9**, 451; **11**, 323; duchy restored by Charles V, **9**, 457; **14**, 268.
Sforza, Galeazzo Maria (1444–1476), duke of Milan 1466–1476, **9**, 259–260, 362; assassinated, **9**, 364–365.
Sforza, Giacomuzzo Attendolo (ca. 1369–1424), Italian soldier, favourite of Joanna of Naples; surname, and early life, **9**, 235; military achievements and death, **9**, 236.
Sforza, Giovanni Galeazzo (1468–1494), duke of Milan 1476–1481, **9**, 375, 382.
Sforza, Lodovico, "Il Moro" (d. 1510), duke of Milan, 1481–1499; becomes sole ruler of Milan, **9**, 375, 387; at war with Venice, **9**, 380, 381–383; seeks the intervention of France, **9**, 239, 410; acquires Genoa, **9**, 386; patronises Leonardo da Vinci, **9**, 396; in alliance for defence of Italy against Charles VIII of France, **9**, 420; deprived of duchy by Louis XII, **9**, 425; **11**, 297; betrayal by the Swiss, **9**, 427; **16**, 616 note; imprisoned in France, **9**, 427; **11**, 298.
Sforza, Massimiliano (d. 1530), duke of Milan 1512–1515; restored to duchy, **9**, 437; **14**, 243; **16**, 617; abdication after battle of Marignano, **9**, 445.
Shabak, king of Ethiopia; acquires supremacy (728 B.C.), **1**, 176–177; attacks Assyria, **1**, 398, 409.
Shabatz, **24**, 199, 202, 206.
Shackamaxon, Treaty of (1683), between William Penn and Indians, **23**, 38.
Shad-i-mulk, mistress of Khalil Mirza; influence on Khalil (1405), **24**, 302.
Shadrach Case (1851), fugitive slave case in United States history, **23**, 388.
Shafter, William Rufus (1835–), American soldier; in command at siege of Santiago de Cuba (1898), **23**, 489.
Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley Cooper, 1st Earl of (1621–1683), also known as Lord Ashley, English statesman and politician; created Baron Ashley, **20**, 234; commissioner at trial of the regicides, **20**, 236; member of Cabal ministry, **20**, 264; created earl of Shaftesbury, **20**, 275 note; lord-chancellor, **20**, 277; secret leader of opposition to Charles II, **20**, 280; committed to Tower, **20**, 284; becomes lord-president of the council, **20**, 293; resignation, **20**, 297; charged with treason, **20**, 302; lord proprietary

of Carolina, **23**, 49, 52; friendship for Locke, **20**, 490; flight to Holland, and death, **20**, 304.
Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley Cooper, 7th Earl of (1801–1885), known also as Lord Ashley, English statesman and philanthropist; advocates factory legislation, **21**, 610.
Shah Alam, emperor of Hindustan ca. 1764–1804; accession to throne of Delhi, **22**, 39; joins English, **22**, 70, 84; annuity discontinued by Hastings, **22**, 84; restored by General Lake, **22**, 119.
Shahbaraz (Shah Barz, Surbaraza), Persian soldier; in wars with Heraclius, **7**, 163–166; usurps Persian crown (629 A.D.), **8**, 95–96.
Shah Jahan or Shah Jehan (king of the world) (ca. 1592–1666), Mughal emperor 1627–1658, son of Jahangir; reign, **22**, 33.
Shahnameh, Persian national epic; subject, **24**, 266.
Sha-ho, see Shakhe.
Shah-Rukh (d. 1446), ruler of Transoxiana, son of Timur, reign, **24**, 302; rebuilds Merv and Herat, **24**, 492.
Shah Shuja, Afghan ruler; seeks reinstatement on throne of Kabul (1838), **22**, 138; **24**, 502; assassination, **22**, 144.
Shakespeare, William (1564–1616), English poet and dramatist; Macaulay's estimate, **19**, 466.
Shakhe (Sha-ho), battles of (1904), **17**, 624.
Shakhovskoi, Prince, Russian noble; in plot of Dmitri III, second impostor (1606), **17**, 230–235.
Shalmaneser I, king of Assyria (ca. 1300 B.C.); founds Calah (Nimrud), **1**, 364; reign, **1**, 368, 375.
Shalmaneser II, king of Assyria 860–824 B.C.; black obelisk of, **1**, 369, 388, 484, 616–618; **2**, 111; campaigns, **1**, 387–389; **2**, 284, 583, 589; conquers Israel, **1**, 387–388; **2**, 111; rebellion of son, Asshur-danin-apli, **1**, 389; defeats Hittites, **2**, 392.
Shalmaneser III, king of Assyria 782–772 B.C.; campaigns, **1**, 390–391.
Shalmaneser IV, king of Assyria 727–722 B.C.; reign, **1**, 395–396; conquers Phœnicia, **2**, 257, 284–285, 315.
Shamash, the sungod of Assyro-Babylonian mythology; identified with Babbar, **1**, 342; place in Assyrian hierarchy, **1**, 517; hymns to, **1**, 518; in Gilgamesh epic, **1**, 526; in Etana legend, **1**, 531, 532.
Shamash-shum-ukin, Assyrian prince; made vice-king over Babylonia (668 B.C.), **1**, 178; revolts against Asshurbanapal, **1**, 431–434.
Shamiram, see Semiramis.
Shamshi or Samsh, queen of Arabia; subjugated by Tiglathpileser (ca. 734 B.C.), **1**, 394; **8**, 103.
Shamshi-Adad I, king of Assyria 1830–1810 B.C.; reign, **1**, 372.
Shamshi-Adad II, king of Assyria ca. 1800 B.C., **1**, 330.
Shamshi-Adad III, king of Assyria ca. 1090 B.C.; accession, **1**, 378.
Shamshi-Adad IV, king of Assyria 823–811 B.C.; succeeds Shalmaneser, **1**, 389.
Shang Dynasty (1766–1153 B.C.), established in China, **24**, 543.
Shanghai, Chinese treaty-port; foreign interests during Taiping rebellion (1853), **24**, 549.
Shang Ko-he (seventeenth century), Chinese emperor; divides China with Le Tsze-Ching, **24**, 544.
Shannon, Wilson (1802–1877), American politician; appointed governor of Kansas Territory to supersede Reeder, **23**, 395.
Shapur, see Sapor.
Sharaf ad-Daula (tenth century A.D.), Buyid prince, **8**, 223.
Shardana, Phœnician tribe; serve as mercenaries, **1**, 143, 164–165.
Sharezer or Nergal-shar-usur, Assyrian prince; kills his father, Sennacherib (681 B.C.), **1**, 415–416.
Shargani-shar-ali, see Sargon I.
Shargena, king of Agade (ca. 3800 B.C.); legend of, **1**, 360–361.
Sharludari (seventh century B.C.), Egyptian prince; joins Tirhaqa, **1**, 426.
Sharp, James (1618–1679), Scottish prelate; made archbishop of St. Andrews, **21**, 298; tyrannies under, **21**, 299; murdered, **21**, 305.
Sharp Resolution (1617), an act declaring supremacy of the states of Holland in church matters, **13**, 560.
Sharpsburg, battle of, see Antietam.
Sharrukin, see Sargon I.
Sharruludari, king of Askalon; reign, **1**, 404.
Shashanq I or Shishak, king of Egypt ca. 945–920 B.C.; reign, **1**, 173; pillages Jerusalem, **2**, 107.
Shashanq II, king of Egypt ca. 850 B.C.; **1**, 173.
Shashanq III, king of Egypt ca. 800 B.C.; reign, **1**, 174–175.
Shashanq IV, king of Egypt ca. 750 B.C.; reign, **1**, 174.
Shasu, Syrian tribe, **1**, 134, 142, 144.
Shawer, vizir or sultan in Egypt 1163; seeks aid of Almeric, **8**, 366.
Shawnees, North American Indian tribe; Marquette and Joliet meet, **23**, 74.
Shays, Daniel (1747–1825), American insurgent; leads rebellion of 1786–1787 (Shays' Rebellion) in Massachusetts, **23**, 287.
Shays' Rebellion, a popular revolt in Massachusetts (1786–1787), caused by economic distress, and precipitated by heavy taxation, **23**, 287.
Sheba, Queen of (tenth century B.C.) (Arabic legend gives her name of Balkis); visit to Solomon, **2**, 104.
Sheba-ben-Bichri, sheikh of the Bicrites; rebels against David (970 B.C.), **1**, 95.
Sheerness, seaport in Kent, England; taken by Dutch (1667), **20**, 261.
Shelburne, William Petty, Earl of, 1st marquis of Lansdowne (1737–1805), English statesman; secretary of state in Grafton ministry (1766), **20**, 609; in Rockingham's ministry, **20**, 638; becomes premier, **20**, 638; concludes peace with American colonies, **20**, 638–640; resignation, **20**, 640.

Shelby, Isaac (1750–1826), American soldier; at battle of King's Mountain (1780), **23**, 277.
Shem, see Semites.
Shemiaka, Dmitri (d. 1453), prince of Galicia; seizes grand princedom, **17**, 158–160; death, **17**, 160.
Shenandoah Valley, valley in Virginia; scene of Jackson's campaign of 1862, **23**, 430–431; Sheridan's campaign in (1864), **23**, 449.
Sheol, the Hebrew Hades, **2**, 100.
Shepherd Kings, see Hyksos.
Shepherd's Calendar, The, poem by Edmund Spenser, **19**, 465.
Shepley, George Forster (1819–1878), American soldier and jurist; appointed military governor of Louisiana, **23**, 458.
Shepstone, Sir Theophilus (1817–1893), British soldier and colonial official; sent into Transvaal, **22**, 288; proclaims annexation of Transvaal by British crown (1877), **21**, 642; **22**, 288.
Sher Ali or Shere Ali (1825–1879), amir of Afghanistan 1863–1878; main treatment, **24**, 503; succession to throne, **22**, 207; provokes war with England, **22**, 207–208; defeat and death, **21**, 641; **22**, 208; **24**, 503.
Sher Ali Khan, sirdar of Kandahar; resigns his rule (1881), **22**, 209.
Sheremetrev or Scheremetjev, Count Boris Petrovitch (1652–1719), Russian soldier; at siege of Azov (1695), **17**, 256; battle of Narva (1700), **16**, 373; wins battle of Dorpat, **17**, 268; victorious at Humolova and Marienburg, **17**, 268; takes Gaditch (1709), **17**, 279; in battle of Pultowa, **16**, 384.
Sheridan, Philip Henry (1831–1888), American soldier; in command of Federal cavalry in Wilderness campaign (1864), **23**, 446 seq.; commands Federal forces in Shenandoah Valley campaign (1864), **23**, 448 seq.; defeats Early at Winchester, **23**, 449; at battle of Cedar Creek (1864), **23**, 449; at battle of Five Forks (1865), **23**, 450; blocks Lee's retreat from Richmond, **23**, 451.
Sheridan, Richard Brinsley (1751–1816), English dramatist and statesman; joins parliamentary attack on North ministry (1781), **20**, 638; under-secretary of state in Rockingham coalition ministry (1782), **20**, 638; joins in attack on Pitt ministry (1783), **20**, 643; as one of the managers of Warren Hastings' impeachment trial, **20**, 650; in "All-the-Talents" ministry (1806), **21**, 470.
Sheriffmuir, plateau in Scotland near Stirling; battle of (1715), **20**, 510; **21**, 324.
Sherifs, dynasty in Morocco; origin of (sixteenth century), **8**, 252.
Sherman, John (1823–1900), American statesman; as secretary of treasury labours for resumption of specie payment (1879), **23**, 477; author of Sherman Silver Act of 1890, **23**, 482.
Sherman, Thomas West (1813–1879), American general; reduces forts Walker and Beauregard, and Port Royal (1861), **23**, 422.
Sherman, William Tecumseh (1820–1891), American soldier; at battle of Shiloh (1862), **23**, 428; forces Confederates to evacuate Haines Bluff, **23**, 441; in battles around Chattanooga, **23**, 442–443; appointed commander-in-chief of the Federal armies in the West, **23**, 443; battle of Kenesaw Mountain, **23**, 444; commands Federal army in Atlanta campaign, **23**, 444–445; begins march from Atlanta to the sea (1864), **23**, 445; captures Atlanta (1864), **23**, 445; enters Savannah (1864), **23**, 445; final campaign in the Carolinas (1865), **23**, 446; defeats Wade Hampton at Columbia, S. C. (1865), **23**, 446; defeats Johnston at battle of Bentonville (1865), **23**, 446; Johnston's army surrenders to (1865), **23**, 451.
Sherman Law (1890), act passed by American Congress for purchase and coining of silver, **23**, 482; purchase clause of, repealed (1893), **23**, 485.
Sheshbazzar, see Zerubbabel.
Shiites or Shiahs, a division of Mohammedans; distinguished from Sunnites, **8**, 173; revolt against Omayyads (ca. 724 A.D.), **8**, 187.
Shikoku, one of islands of Japan, **24**, 591.
Shiloh, locality in Tennessee; battle of (also called battle of Pittsburg Landing) (1862), **23**, 428.
Shimei, a Benjamite (d. ca. 970 B.C.); relations with David, **2**, 95–97, 100.
Shimonoseki or Simonoseki, Treaty of (1895), treaty between China and Japan; negotiated, **24**, 559, 578; provisions of, **24**, 655.
Shinar, see Sumer.
Shins (Rom), a Hindu tribe; origin, **2**, 490.
Shintoism, **24**, 579, 581.
Shipka Pass, a pass in the Balkans; Turks attack Russians at (1877), **17**, 604.
Ship-money, a tax levied in England originally on seaports and trading towns, later extended to entire kingdom; first levy (1630), **19**, 568–570; second levy (1639), **19**, 577; (1640), **19**, 580; its abandonment promised by Charles I, **19**, 578; king breaks his promise regarding, **19**, 580; judges declaring it lawful, punished, **19**, 584; declared contrary to laws and statutes of realm, **19**, 598.
Shippen, William (1673–1743), English politician; Jacobite leader in House of Commons (1727–1733), **20**, 541.
Ships, Shipbuilding:
Assyro-Babylonia: general character of ships, **1**, 491–494; regulations concern-

ing shipping, 1, 511; character of ships constructed by Sennacherib, 2, 285.
Egypt: 1, 215.
England: under Alfred the Great, 18, 89–90; Alfred adopts new model of ship, 18, 90; the fleet of Sweyn (eleventh century), 18, 115; Earl Godwin's gift-ship, 18, 127; growth of merchant marine in reign of Victoria, 21, 658.
France: Renau d'Eliçagaray invents new bombarding vessel (1682), 11, 598.
Greece: heroic age, 3, 88.
Rome: influence of, on the Saxons, 6, 434.
Shir Ali, see Sher Ali.
Shirkuh (d. 1169) Kurdish chieftain and lieutenant of Nur ad-Din; becomes grand vizir of Egypt, 8, 228; conflict with Almeric, king of Jerusalem, 8, 366–367.
Shirley, James (1596–1666), English dramatic poet, 20, 4.
Shirley, William (1693–1771), American colonial governor and soldier; becomes governor of Massachusetts (1741), 23, 195; organises expedition against Louisburg in King George's War (1745), 23, 196; suggests the organisation of an American colonial army for conquest of Canada (1745), 23, 197; calls on Massachusetts militia to suppress press-gang riots in Boston (1747), 23, 198; supports project for issue of specie currency in Massachusetts, 23, 199; asserts disbelief in an attempt of American colonies to secure independence (1755), 23, 212.
Shirley's War, see King George's War.
Shirpurla (Shirpurla-Girsu, Sirgulla, Girsu, Lagash), an ancient kingdom and city of Babylonia; dynastic history, 1, 351–356; exploration of site by French, 1, 349.
Shir Shah (d. 1545), Afghan warrior; assumes imperial title, 22, 25.
Shir Singh, Sikh sirdar; in second Sikh War (1848–1849), 22, 157–158.
Shirvan, a former province of Persia; conquered by Russia (1806), 17, 459.
Shishak, see Shashanq I.
Shishman, Bulgarian boyar; revolts (963 A.D.) and founds dynasty, 24, 166; maintenance of his dynasty, 24, 167.
Shishman, Michael, Bulgarian czar 1323–1330; seeks alliance with Byzantium, 24, 174; relations with Servia, 24, 191.
Shishman, Ivan III, last Bulgarian czar in Tirnova; forced to pay tribute to Murad I (1366), 24, 174.
Shishman of Widdin, Bulgarian prince; defeated by Milutin of Servia (1291), 24, 191.
Shiva, see Siva.
Shkyiperi, name applied to Albania, 24, 211.
Shoes, Alliance of the, revolutionary peasant organisation founded in the bishopric of Speyer (1502), 14, 260.
Shogun, title of commander-in-chief of the army in feudal Japan; hereditary in head of Minamoto family, 24, 583; power shattered by revolution of 1868, 24, 587, 623.
Shomeron, Semitic name for Samaria, *q. v.*
Shore, Jane (d. 1527), mistress of Edward IV of England; punished by Richard III, 18, 610.
Shorthand, practice of, in Rome, 6, 348.
Short Parliament, The, the parliament that sat from April 13th, 1640, to May 5th, 1640, 19, 577–578.
Shotoku Tai-shi (573–621 A.D.), Japanese prince; constitution, 24, 667–669.
Shovel, Sir Charles Cloudesley (ca. 1650–1707), British admiral; beginning of career of, 20, 323; attacks Toulon (1707), 20, 476.
Shrewsbury, a town of England; battle of (1403), 18, 523–524.
Shrewsbury, Earls and Dukes of, see Bellême and Talbot.
Shubari (Shubartu), Syrian tribe, 2, 395.
Shubrick, William B. (1790–1874), American naval commander; seizes Mazatlan, Mexico (1847), 23, 373.
Shuhi and Shuhites, see Sukhi.
Shuiski, a princely house of Russia; seize guardianship of throne, 17, 195–196.
Shuiski, Andrei Michaelovitch (d. 1543), Russian statesman; rule, 17, 195.
Shuiski, Dmitri Ivanovitch, Prince (d. 1613), Russian soldier; commands at battle of Klushino (1610), 17, 235.
Shuiski Skopin, see Skopin-Shuiski.
Shuiski, Vasili Ivanovitch, czar of Russia, see Vasili IV.
Shulman-Asharid, see Shalmaneser II.
Shulman-Khaman-ilani, governor of Sadikkan; brings presents to Asshurnazirpal III (884 B.C.), 1, 379, 382.
Shun, emperor of China ca. 2300 B.C., 24, 542.
Shun-che, emperor of China; raised by Manchus to throne (1644 A.D.), 24, 544.
Shunti or Tokatimur, last emperor of Tatar dynasty in China; founds dynasty of northern Yuan in Mongolia (1368), 24, 306.
Shutar-nakhundi, king of Elam; in war between Sargon II of Assyria and Merodach-baladan of Chaldea (711 B.C.), 1, 400, 401.
Shute, Samuel (1653–1742), colonial governor of Massachusetts 1716–1727, 23, 195.
Shuvalov, Ivan Ivanovitch (1727–1798), Russian statesman; promotes education, 17, 359.
Shuvalov, Paul Andreivitch, Count (1776–1825), Russian general; victorious in West Bothnia, 17, 458.
Si Ahmed Ben Musa (d. 1900), vizir of Morocco; influence of, 24, 474.
Siam, kingdom in southeastern Asia; main treatment, 24, 513–517; land, 24, 513–514; people, 24, 514; history, 24, 515–517; ambassador of Louis XIV received by King Narai (1685), 24, 515; treaties concluded with England, United States, France, Japan, and other countries, 24, 516; French expedition to Bangkok and conclusion of treaty (1893), 24, 516–517,

560–561; independence by convention between England and France (1896), 24, 517; chronology, 24, 686.
Siaposh, see Kaffirs.
Siaoush Pasha (d. 1687), vizir under Suleiman II; killed by janissaries, 24, 394.
Sibas, see Sivaites.
Siberia, Russian possession in Asia; discovery (1533) and annexation, 17, 197–198.
Siberian Railway, railway built by Russia, crossing Siberia from west to east—as a stimulus to Russian expansion, 17, 619; China agrees to protect, 17, 621–622.
Sibittibili, king of Byblus; pays tribute to Tiglathpileser III of Assyria (ca. 738 B.C.), 2, 284.
Siburtius or Sibyrtius, Macedonian officer under Alexander the Great; appointed governor of Gedrosia, 4, 369.
Sibylline Oracles, supposed prophecies of the Sibyls; resemblance to teaching of Heraclitus, 3, 493.
Sibylline Books, in Roman mythology, nine books offered by the Sibyl to Tarquin the Proud; legend, 5, 84, 98; law respecting their keepers, 5, 171; controlled by chief pontiff, 5, 402; their orders, 5, 257, 284, 301; burned (83 B.C.), 5, 435; apocryphal books condemned and burned, 6, 293, 307.
Sicambri, see Sugambri.
Sicani, Italic tribe; settle western Sicily, 2, 316; 3, 200, 591; supposedly related to Iberians, 10, 2.
Sicanus, Syracusan general; assists in defense against Athenians (415 B.C.), 3, 603.
Sicard, Roch-Ambroise Cucurron, Abbé (1742–1822), French philanthropist; escapes execution, 12, 271.
Sicarii, Jewish assassins; cause disorders in Jerusalem (ca. 60 A.D.), 2, 174.
Sicels, or Siceliotes, or Siculi, Sicilian tribe, 2, 316, 320; 3, 220, 591; 10, 2.
Sicharbas (Sichæus), Tyrian high priest; slain by Pygmalion (ca. 800 B.C.), 2, 259, 308–309.
Sicilian Vespers, name applied to the massacre of the French in Sicily by the Sicilians (1282), 7, 314; 9, 112–114; 10, 96; 11, 74; 14, 130.
Sicilies, Kingdom of the Two, see Two Sicilies.
Sicily, an island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Italy, at several periods an independent kingdom; Phœnician colonisation in, 2, 277, 312–313, 322, 331; Greek colonisation in, 3, 192, 200–201; at war with Athens, 3, 591–616; Roman successes in, against Carthaginians, 2, 319–321; the tyrants in (410–337 B.C.), 4, 202–207; under Agathocles (317–289 B.C.), 4, 578–583; Pyrrhus invades (277 B.C.), 4, 510; 5, 208; events of the First Punic War in (264–241 B.C.), 5, 215–221, 224–226, 230, 231, 232, 233; annexed to Rome (241 B.C.), 4, 530; fall of Syracuse (212 B.C.), 5, 264–265; Servile wars in, 5, 322–326, 399–400, 460–461; Alaric conquers (ca. 410 A.D.), 6, 564; conquered by Eastern empire, 7, 107, 418, 440; captured by Saracens, 7, 222 note, 249 note; conquered by Normans (1061–1090), 9, 63, 64, 72–73; conquered by Henry VI (1194), 8, 412; 9, 82; conquered by Charles of Anjou (1266), 9, 109; at war with Pedro III of Spain (ca. 1276), 10, 95–96; separated as kingdom of Sicily from kingdom of Naples (1282), 9, 113; as a separate kingdom (1282–1435), 9, 232; reunited with Naples (1435), 9, 237; Juan of Navarre inherits (1458), 9, 237; again united with Naples (1503), 9, 428; Spanish rule in, 9, 490–491; made a separate kingdom by Treaty of Utrecht (1713), 9, 529; reunited with Naples under Austrian rule (1720), 9, 532; as a separate kingdom under English protection (1806–1815), 9, 570, 572–574; Congress of Vienna reunites with Naples (1815), 9, 579; rebels against Naples (1848), 9, 594; see also Two Sicilies, Kingdom of the.
Sickingen Franz von (1481–1523), German knight; relations of, with Charles V, 14, 251.
Sickles, Daniel Edgar (1825-) American soldier and politician; at battle of Gettysburg, 23, 438–439.
Siculi, see Sicels.
Sicyon, city of Peleponnesus, Greece; situation, 3, 30; settled by Dorians (1100 B.C.), 3, 119; art of, 3, 488; revolution in, 3, 184, 185; enters Argive confederacy, 3, 120; joins Achæan League (249 B.C.), 4, 518; prosperity of, 4, 519; freed from Macedon, 4, 519; territories of, ravaged (221 B.C.), 4, 527–529.
Siddartha, see Sarvathasiddha.
Sidetes, see Antiochus VII.
Sid al-Battal (d. 729 A.D.), Arabian soldier; wars with Eastern Empire, 7, 204.
Sidi Ahmed, bey of Tunis; attempts to Europeanise country (ca. 1850), 24, 485.
Sidi Ali (sixteenth century), Turkish admiral; defeated by Portuguese (1553), 24, 346; conquers Aden, 24, 354; literary works of, 24, 354.
Sidi Muhammed (d. 1859), bey of Tunis 1858–1859; attempted reforms of, 24, 485.
Sidi Muhammed (d. 1873), sultan of Morocco 1859–1873; reign, 24, 273.
Sidi Okba, see Achbar ben Nafi.
Sidicines, Italian tribe; war with Samnites, 5, 180–183.
Sidmouth, Henry Addington, 1st Viscount (1757–1844), English statesman; becomes premier and chancellor of exchequer (1801), 21, 460; arranges Peace of Amiens with France (1802), 21, 461; failure of his policy of retrenchment (1802), 21, 462; prepares for renewal of hostilities with France, 21, 462–463; retires from premiership in favour of Pitt (1804), 21, 465; in "All-the-Talents" ministry (1806–1807), 21,

470; home secretary (1817), **21**, 506; proposes "Six Acts" in house of lords (1820), **21**, 510; challenged by Thistlewood, **21**, 513; discovers and thwarts Cato-street conspiracy (1819–1820), **21**, 512–514.
Sidney, Algernon (ca. 1622–1683), English politician; opposes trial of Charles I, **20**, 72; execution, **20**, 304.
Sidney, Sir Henry (1529–1586), English statesman; lord deputy in Ireland, **19**, 422; **21**, 407–409; characterisation, **19**, 422.
Sidney, Henry, earl of Romney (1641–1704); signs invitation to William of Orange (1688), **20**, 405; created Viscount Sidney by William III (1689), **20**, 423.
Sidney, Sir Philip (1554–1586), English general and author; commands garrisons at Flushing and Rammekens, **13**, 517; appointed governor of Flushing, **13**, 518; invades Flanders, **13**, 521; death, **13**, 521–522; **19**, 361; characterisation, **19**, 361.
Sidon, city of Phœnicia; battle of (1196), **8**, 411–412.
Sidonius, Caius Sollius Apollinaris (431–484 A.D.), bishop of Clermont; proposes to write history of Attila's wars, **6**, 584.
Siduri, see Sarduris.
Siebener Konkordat, an agreement concluded between seven of the Swiss cantons for the preservation of popular sovereignty (1833), **17**, 38.
Siedlce, capital of a government of the same name in Russian Poland; battle of (1831), **24**, 116.
Siegfrid (ninth century), king of Northmen; wars with Franks, **7**, 587, 588, 590.
Siena or Sienna, capital of province of Siena, Italy; in Ghibelline war against Florence (1144), **9**, 41; wins battle of Montaperto (1260), **9**, 102–104; transferred to Naples, **9**, 239; receives Charles IV, **9**, 244; revolts against emperor (1369), **9**, 247; joins War of Liberation (1375), **9**, 248; surrenders to Gian Galeazzo Visconti (1399), **9**, 255; war against Florence, **9**, 371; enslaved by Pandolfo Petrucci, **9**, 430; loses popular government, **9**, 408; siege and fall of (1555), **9**, 464–467.
Siena, Council of (1423–1424), a church council held at Siena, Italy, **8**, 637.
Sierck, town in Germany; siege of (1643), **11**, 491.
Sierra de los Infantes, locality in Spain; battle of (1319), **8**, 256.
Sievershausen, town in Germany; battle of (1533), **14**, 312.
Sieyès, Count Emmanuel Joseph (1748–1836), generally known as the Abbé Sieyès, French publicist and statesman; on meaning of third estate, **12**, 150; influence in popular party, **12**, 154–155; declines election to Directory, **12**, 419; opposed by Barras, **12**, 449; replaces Rewbell in Directory, **12**, 472; stigmatises the "patriots," **12**, 479; influence, **12**, 482; resignation, **12**, 484; retirement, **12**, 494.
Siffin, plain on western bank of Euphrates; battle of (ca. 657 A.D.), **8**, 171–172.
Sigebert I (d. 575 A.D.), king of Austrasia; disputes sovereignty with Chilperic, **7**, 479.
Sigebert III (d. 654 A.D.), king of Austrasia; reign, **7**, 480, 486.
Sigebert (d. 634 A.D.), king of East Anglia; retires to monastery, **18**, 50.
Sigebert (d. 509 A.D.), king of Ripuarians; rules Cologne, **7**, 468, 469; betrayed by Clovis, **7**, 475.
Sigebert, king of Wessex; deposed (754 A.D.), **18**, 65.
Sigel, Franz (1824–1902), German-American soldier; at battle of Wilson's Creek (1861), **23**, 421; at battle of Pea Ridge (1862), **23**, 427.
Sigeric, king of the Goths (ca. 415 A.D.); reign, **6**, 570; **10**, 15.
Sigismund (1361–1437), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1412–1437, son of Charles IV; inherits margravate of Brandenburg, **14**, 190; marries Maria of Hungary, **14**, 191; war with Bajazet (1392–1396), **13**, 352; **24**, 319–320; elected emperor, **14**, 199; incites Swiss against Frederick of Austria, **16**, 584; invests Frederick of Hohenzollern with electorate of Brandenburg, **11**, 186; **14**, 214; council of Constance and, **11**, 186; **14**, 200–207; **16**, 584; John Huss and, **14**, 202–205; invades Bohemia, **14**, 210; condition of Germany under, **14**, 211; confers privileges on Hamburg, **16**, 350; invests John of Bavaria with county of Holland, **13**, 342; favours Eric XIII of Sweden, **16**, 205; alliance with Eugenius IV, **14**, 212; coronation, **14**, 212, 213; acquires crown of Bohemia, **14**, 213; death, **14**, 213, 215; person and character, **14**, 200; **16**, 584.
Sigismund, Saint, king of Burgundy 516–524; accession, **7**, 478; **13**, 350; defeated by Clodomir, **7**, 478.
Sigismund, king of Lithuania; elected king (1506), **17**, 185; Glinski revolts against, **17**, 185, 186; war with Vasili Ivanovitch, **17**, 186, 187.
Sigismund I (1467–1548), king of Poland 1507–1548; defeats Lithuanians and subjugates Teutonic knights, **24**, 45.
Sigismund (II) Augustus (1520–1572), king of Poland 1548–1572; devotion to wife, **24**, 46; war with Russia, **17**, 200; **24**, 46; extends dominions, **24**, 46; oppresses Jews, **24**, 47; death, **24**, 47.
Sigismund (III) Vasa (1556–1632), king of Poland 1587–1632, and Sweden 1592–1604; elected king of Poland, **16**, 300; **24**, 51; inherits crown of Sweden, **15**, 110; **16**, 303; **24**, 51, 52; reign in Sweden, **16**, 303–307; reign in Poland, **24**, 51–53; wars with Russia and Turkey, **17**, 236; **24**, 51, 52; leaves Duke Charles (Charles IX) regent in Sweden, **16**, 303; deposed from Swedish throne, **16**, 306; struggles to regain Swedish throne, **16**, 313, 314; **24**, 52, 53; Jesuits

make tool of, **24**, 52, 53; character, **24**, 53.
Sigismund, duke of Austria, cousin of Emperor Frederick III; imports Armagnacs against Swiss, **16**, 591; driven from Swiss dominions (1467), **16**, 592, 593; mortgages Alsace to Charles the Bold (1469), **16**, 594.
Sigismund, John, see John Sigismund.
Sigrid the Proud, Swedish princess; marries Sweyn, king of Denmark (ca. 995 A.D.), **16**, 66; conspires against King Olaf of Norway, **16**, 65.
Sigtryggr (d. 1042), Danish king of Dublin; joins insurgents of Leinster against Brian, king of Ireland (1014), **21**, 352.
Sigurd Ring, king of Denmark 736–750 A.D.; at battle of Bravalla, **16**, 38 seq.; reign, **16**, 39.
Sigurd Snogoje, "Snake eye," king of Denmark 794–803 A.D.; reign, **16**, 40.
Sigurd I, joint ruler of Norway 1103–1130, son of Magnus III; accession, **16**, 105; becomes sole ruler (1122), **16**, 106; pilgrimage to Jerusalem, **16**, 106 seq.; spreads Christianity, **16**, 106; death, **16**, 107.
Sigurd II, king of Norway 1136–1155; reign, **16**, 108–109.
Sigurd, son of Magnus V; claims crown of Denmark (1202), **16**, 113 seq.
Sigurd, chief of the Orkney jarls; ally of Sigtryggr (1014), **21**, 353 seq.
Sigurd Jarl, of the court of Hakon the Good in Norway; at assembly of Trondhjem (940 A.D.), **16**, 53; death, **16**, 55.
Sihl, stream in Switzerland, battle at the (1443) **16**, 590.
Sikhim, a state of British India; figures in question of boundary between Tibet and India (1890), **24**, 509.
Sikhs, religious sect in India; doctrine, **22**, 150; persecution by Mohammedan rulers, **22**, 150 seq.
Sikh Wars, two wars between the British and the Sikhs; first war (1845–1846), **22**, 153 seq.; Treaty of Lahore, **22**, 156; second war (1848–1849), **22**, 157 seq.; final defeat, **22**, 158.
Si-Lala (nineteenth century), Algerine rebel; defeated, **24**, 485.
Silanus, Ambracian soothsayer; summoned by Cyrus the Younger (401 B.C.), **4**, 55.
Silanus, D. Junius, Roman consul 62 B.C., stepfather of Brutus; at trial of Catiline, **5**, 489, 493.
Silanus, Lucius Junius, a Roman; Agrippina drives to suicide (49 A.D.), **6**, 176.
Silanus, M. Junius (d. 196 B.C.), Roman soldier; legate of Scipio in Spain, **5**, 281.
Silanus, M. Junius, Roman consul 109 B.C.; defeated by Cimbrians, **5**, 393.
Silanus, M. Junius, Roman consul 19 A.D., father-in-law of Caligula; suicide, **6**, 164.
Silesian Wars, three wars prosecuted by Frederick the Great against Austria for the possession of Silesia; (1.) (1740–1742), **12**, 36–37; **14**, 427–430; **15**, 161–174 (battles of Mollwitz and Chotusitz); (2.) (1744–1745), **12**, 40–42; **14**, 432–434; **15**, 178–182 (battles of Hohenfriedberg, Sorr, and Kesselsdorf); 3. (1756–1763), see Seven Years' War.
Silesia, region of central Europe; surrendered to Casimir I of Poland (eleventh century), **24**, 15; ravaged by Bohemians, **24**, 22; ruled by Duke Wladislaw II of Poland, **24**, 27; effect on, of Mongolian incursions, **14**, 118; incorporated with Bohemia (1355), **24**, 36; Casimir III of Poland triumphs over, **24**, 36; ceded to Frederick the Great (1742), **12**, 37; **14**, 432; **15**, 174; reforms in, under Frederick the Great, **15**, 243–244.
Silhouette, Étienne de (1709–1767), French statesman; career and policy, **12**, 89–90.
Silingi, Silingians, branch of the Vandals in Spain, **6**, 570, 598; **10**, 15.
Silistria, town in Bulgaria; Russians defeated at (1773), **24**, 418; taken by the Russians (1810), **17**, 466; siege of (1854), **17**, 564.
Silius, Caius, Roman consul 13 A.D.; invades land of Chatti, **6**, 75; suicide, **6**, 144–145.
Silius, son of the consul Silius; paramour of Messallina ca. 48 A.D., **6**, 171, 173–174.
Silo, Q. Pompædius (d. 88 B. C.), chief of Marsians in Social War; advances upon Rome, **5**, 411; defeats Cæpio, **5**, 415; slain, **5**, 417.
Silures, a British tribe; conquests of, **18**, 3; conquered by the Romans, **6**, 169, 189; **18**, 13–14.
Silver, ratio to gold in antiquity, **2**, 339; object of Phœnician commerce, **2**, 331, 339; used as money in antiquity, **2**, 340–342; medium of exchange in ancient India, **2**, 520; price at Athens, **3**, 214; mines, at Laurium, **3**, 449; use in Greek sculpture, **3**, 486; use as currency in Sparta, **4**, 78; discovered at Potosi, **23**, 552; discovery of, at Broken Hill, N. S. W., **22**, 241.
Silverius, pope 536–540 A.D.; mysterious fate of, **8**, 530.
Silvester II (Gerbert) pope 999–1003; introduces use of Arabic figures, **8**, 278; pontificate of, **8**, 590; **11**, 40.
Silvester III (John, bishop of Sabina), antipope 1044–1046; disputes with two others, **8**, 591.
Silvius Postumus, mythical ancestor of the Alban Silvii; legend of, **5**, 61, 99.
Simancas, town in Spain; battle of (934 A.D.), **10**, 44.
Simcoe, John Graves (1752–1806), British soldier and colonial governor; administration of, in Upper Canada, **22**, 330–331.
Simeon, tribe of Israel, **2**, 70, 106.
Simeon, first emperor of Bulgaria 893–927; education, **24**, 162; wars with Byzantines, **24**, 163, 164; extent of dominion, **24**, 164; death, **24**, 164.
Simeon the Proud, grand-prince of Russia 1341–1353; reign, **17**, 147.
Simeon, Saint, see Stephen I of Servia.
Simeon, patriarch of Jerusalem; rouses interest in crusades (1095), **8**, 330.

Simier, Jehan, envoy of duke of Anjou to Elizabeth (1578); success of, **19**, 353.
Simmias, Theban philosopher, friend of Socrates, at death of Socrates (399 B.C.), **4**, 40–42.
Simmias, Macedonian general; at battle of Arbela (331 B.C.), **4**, 324, 327.
Simnel, Lambert, (1487–1525), a pretender to English throne during reign of Henry VII; rebellion of, **19**, 21; coronation of, **19**, 22; end of rebellion, **19**, 23.
Simon I, Jewish high priest (310 B.C.), **2**, 135.
Simon (II) "the Just," Jewish high priest (ca. 200 B.C.); character and administration, **2**, 137.
Simon Asmoneus (d. 135 B. C.); Jewish high priest, son of Mattathias and brother of Judas Maccabeus, character, **2**, 145; appointed adviser to Judas, **2**, 148; wars, **2**, 150, 154–155; 158; rule, **2**, 159; death, **2**, 160.
Simon Bar Giora (d. 71 A.D.), Jewish leader; defends Jerusalem against Titus (70 A.D.), **2**, 179, 195; **6**, 234–236; executed at Rome, **6**, 239.
Simon Bar Kocheba (Bar Kosiba) (d. ca. 135 A.D.), Jewish leader; leads revolt against Rome, **2**, 29; **6**, 284, 294, 314.
Simon, Jules (Jules François Simon Suisse) (1814–1896), French statesman; in provisional government of the Third Republic, **13**, 162; ministry, **13**, 189; rebuked by President MacMahon, **13**, 190 seq.; opposes Ferry's anti-clerical measures, **13**, 192.
Simon, Richard (d. 1487), English priest; furthers imposture of Lambert Simnel, **19**, 21; death, **19**, 23.
Simon, Parisian shoemaker; placed in charge of Dauphin Louis XVII (1793); brutality of, **12**, 317, 400.
Simon Peter, see Peter.
Simonoseki, Treaty of, see Shimonoseki.
Simplicius, bishop of Rome 468–483; solicits temporal intervention in papal election, **8**, 528.
Simport, Seine-port, Conference of (1433), peace negotiations between Charles VII, king of France, and Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, **11**, 222.
Simski, Khabar, Russian general; in wars with Tatars (1521), **17**, 189.
Sin, Assyro-Babylonian moon-god; temple in Ur, **1**, 342; worship in Assyria, **1**, 517; hymn addressed to, **1**, 525.
Sin-akhe-erba, see Sennacherib.
Sinan Pasha (d. 1517), Turkish general; in war with mamelukes (1516–1517), **24**, 444–445.
Sinan Pasha (sixteenth century), renegade Jewish corsair in North Africa; with Barbarossa in expedition along Genoese coast (1533), **24**, 352; defeated by Charles V, **8**, 251; re-establishes Turkish authority in Tunis, **8**, 252.
Sinan Pasha (sixteenth century), Turkish soldier, grand vizir under Murad III and Muhammed III; expedition of, into Hungary (1593), **24**, 372; campaign in Wallachia (1594), **24**, 139 seq., 373; takes Bukharest (1595), **24**, 373.
Sind, or Sinde, or Scinde, or Sindh, province of British India; conquest of, **22**, 145; rulers of, **22**, 146; annexed to British possessions (1843), **22**, 149; social conditions under Napier, **22**, 149.
Sindhia (eighteenth century), ruler of the Mahrattas of India; in war with England (1778), **22**, 92 seq.; (1802), **22**, 118 seq; defeated by General Wellesley in battle of Assaye (1803), **22**, 121; signs treaty of peace with British (1804), **22**, 121; engages to aid in destruction of the Pindharis (1818), **22**, 127; throne and capital restored to (1858), **22**, 198.
Sineh (Sinehat, Sinuhe) (ca. 2460 B.C.), Asiatic adventurer and writer; memoirs of, **1**, 59, 70, 111–112.
Singapore, island south of Malay peninsula; ceded to British (1824), **22**, 132 seq.
Singara, city in Mesopotamia; battle of (348 A.D.), **6**, 468; **8**, 81.
Sinha, see Sah.
Sinhalas, Cingalese tribe, **2**, 489.
Siniavin, Russian admiral; commands fleet against England (1807), **17**, 459; blockades Dardanelles, **17**, 461.
Sinking Fund, in English history; established by Pitt (1786), **20**, 646.
Sinope, seaport in Asia Minor; battle of (1853), **21**, 615.
Sins, town in Switzerland; battle of (1712), **16**, 661.
Sin-shar-ishkum or Saracus, king of Assyria; attacks Babylonia (609 B.C.), **1**, 335, 439, 443.
Sinshumlishir, king of Assyria (ca. 610 B.C.), **1**, 335, 443.
Sinuhe, see Sineh.
Sioux or Dakotas, North American tribe of Indians; characteristics, **22**, 507; Father Claude Allouez missionary among, **23**, 72; Marquette visits, **23**, 74.
Sippar or Sippara, Babylonian city; Elamites pillage (1075 B.C.), **1**, 329; temples and buildings restored (sixth century B.C.), **1**, 336; conquered by Cyrus (538 B.C.), **1**, 336; civilisation of, **1**, 338; Assyrian conquests of, **1**, 378, 392, 394; siege of, **1**, 433.
Siptah Meneptah, king of Egypt ca. 1250 B.C.; reign, **1**, 166.
Siraj-ud-Daula or Surajah Dowlah (d. 1757), nawab of Bengal; seizes British factory at Kasimbazar, **22**, 54; defeats and imprisons English in "Black Hole of Calcutta," **22**, 54 seq.; defeated at Fort William by English, **22**, 57; fall, **22**, 60 seq.; death, **22**, 60.
Sirgulla, see Shirpurla.
Sisibut or Sisebert (d. 621 A.D.), king of the Goths; reign, **10**, 24.
Sisenando, king of the Goths (633 A.D.), **10**, 25.
Sisenna, Lucius Cornelius (ca. 115–67 B.C.), Roman annalist; works, **5**, 644.

Sisinius, pope 708 A.D.; success or of John VII, **8**, 543.
Sispis, see Teispes.
Sistella, in Spain; battle of (1795), **10**, 316.
Sistine or Sixtine Chapel, papal private chapel in the Vatican; decorations by Michelangelo, **9**, 401.
Sisygambis, mother of Darius Codomannus; captured at Issus (333 B.C.), **4**, 303.
Sita, mythical Indian heroine; mystical presents to, **2**, 520.
Sitalces (d. 424 B.C.), king of the Thracian tribe of the Odrysians; aids Athens, **3**, 534, 544, 561; extent of empire, **3**, 581; **24**, 156.
Sitalces, Thracian general of Alexander; murders Parmenion (326 B.C.), **4**, 370; in Ecbatana, **4**, 383.
Sitavorok or Zsitvatorok, Peace of (1606); establishes important diplomatic relations between Turkey and the rest of Europe, **14**, 327; **24**, 374.
Sittius, Publius, Roman commander; aids Cæsar in Africa (46 B.C.), **5**, 561.
Siva (Shiva), the third god of the Hindu triad; worship of, **2**, 529, 545–546, 547.
Sivaji (1627–1680), a chief of the Konkan, in the northern section of the Western Ghats; rule and character, **22**, 35–37, 38.
Siward (d. 1055), earl of Northumberland 1041–1055; rule, **18**, 139.
Six Articles, Act of (1539), in English history an act "abolishing diversity in opinions" in the English church, **19**, 184–185.
Six Nations, The, see Iroquois.
Sixtus, or Xystus, I, Saint, pope ca. 119–ca. 129 A.D., **8**, 503.
Sixtus, or Xystus, II, Saint, pope 257–258 A.D., **8**, 503.
Sixtus III, Saint, pope 432–440 A.D., **8**, 504.
Sixtus IV (Francesco Albescola della Rovere) (1414–1484), pope 1471–1484; nepotism of, **9**, 239; joins Naples in war against Milan and Florence, **9**, 239; plots against Lorenzo de' Medici, **9**, 365–370; attempts to involve Swiss in his Italian disputes, **16**, 605; makes peace with Florence, **9**, 377–378; summary of pontificate, **8**, 643.
Sixtus V (Felice Peretti) (1521–1590), pope 1585–1590; main treatment, **9**, 478–480; places statue of St. Peter on Trajan's column, **6**, 280; restores column of Aurelius, **6**, 301; refuses to compromise with Henry IV of France, **11**, 400; promises aid to Spanish armada, **19**, 389.
Skalitz, town in Bohemia; battle of (1866), **15**, 489.
Skanda Gupta (d. 470 A.D.), king in India; rules over 100 kings, **2**, 498–499; overthrown, **2**, 499–500.
Skanderbeg, see Scanderbeg.
Skeffington, Sir William (d. 1535), called "The Gunner," British statesman; lord deputy of Ireland, **21**, 398; reappointed lord deputy, **21**, 399.
Skelton, Bevil (fl. 1661–1692), English minister to France (1688); recalled by James II, **20**, 406.
Skerrett, Colonel, British soldier; in Peninsular War (1812), **10**, 365.
Skiernewice or Skierniewice, town of Russian Poland; Three Emperors' League reconstituted at (1844), **17**, 614.
Skiold or Skjold, in Norse mythology, the son of Odin and a mythical king of Denmark; marries Gefion, **16**, 15; colonises Zealand, **16**, 21; conquers Saxons, **16**, 37.
Skioldungs, descendants of Skiold, who ruled in Denmark and Sweden, **16**, 21, 34, 35, 37.
Skobelev, Mikhail (1844–1882), Russian soldier; at siege of Plevna, **17**, 603–604; at battle of Kezanlik, **17**, 605; in campaign against Turcomans, **17**, 615.
Skopin-Shuiski, Michael Vasilievitch, Prince (1587–1610), Russian soldier; defeats Bolotnikov, **17**, 231; death, **17**, 235.
Skotkonung, see Olaf (the Lap King).
Skrjinetzski or Skrzynecki, Jan Boncza (1786–1860), Polish commander; in Polish insurrection of 1830–1831, **17**, 547.
Skule (d. 1241), Norwegian noble, half-brother of Inge II; conflict with Hakon V, **16**, 115.
Skupshtina, national assembly of Servia; composition of, **24**, 203.
Slaghök, Didrik (d. 1522), Swedish bishop; instigates massacre at Stockholm, **16**, 230; appointed governor of castle of Stockholm, **16**, 234; elected primate of Sweden, **16**, 235; death, **16**, 236.
Slankamen, town in Austria-Hungary; battle of (1691), **14**, 398; **24**, 400.
Slaughter-House Cases (1869), cases brought before the Supreme Court of the United States, the decision of which limited the scope of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution; interpretation of (1873), **23**, 469.
Slavery and Slave-trade:
America: introduction of slavery in Spanish colonies, **22**, 536–537; see also under United States.
Assyro-Babylonia: contract tablets, referring to slaves, **1**, 496–497; regulations concerning slaves, **1**, 502, 513.
Brazil: attempt at emancipation, **23**, 658; efforts at suppression of slave trade, **23**, 659; emancipation, **23**, 662.
Ecuador: emancipation, **23**, 614.
Egypt: in ancient Egypt, **1**, 88, 112, 128, 131, 139; mameluke corps recruited from slaves, **9**, 319, 321; **24**, 443; slave trade in middle ages, **9**, 319, 322.
Germany: ancient times, **18**, 34.
Great Britain: English rebels transported as slaves, **20**, 376; abolition, advocated by Wilberforce, **20**, 650; movement for abolition in British West Indies, **21**, 527–528; Emancipation Act (1833), **21**, 568.
France: slavery abolished throughout French dominions (1848), **13**, 104.
Greece: early times, **3**, 39, 83, 96; Sparta, **3**, 129; Crete, **3**, 196; Athens, **3**, 212, 214; Aristotle on slavery, **4**, 264; value of Greek slaves, **2**, 344.

Haiti: insurrection of slaves led by Toussaint l'Ouverture, **12**, 382, 530–531.
India: **2**, 512, 522.
Ireland: slave trade in pre-Norman period, **21**, 360; Irish Catholics sold as slaves by Cromwell, **20**, 118.
Italy: slave trade of Venice and Genoa in middle ages, **9**, 319–323.
Jews: customs concerning slaves, **2**, 119, 206–207, 209; Hebrew slaves in Phœnician commerce, **2**, 343, 344.
Mohammedan: slave trade in middle ages, **9**, 320 seq., 323; see also Turkey.
Paraguay: emancipation (1867), **23**, 620.
Phœnicia: **2**, 342–345.
Portugal: slavery abolished, **10**, 558.
Rome: slaves under the decemvirate, **5**, 133–134; servile war in Sicily (134–133 B.C.), **5**, 322–326; growth of slavery after Punic Wars, **5**, 343–346; the second slave war (101 B.C.), **5**, 399; child slavery, **6**, 356 seq.; under the empire, **6**, 359–367.
Russia, **17**, 112.
Scandinavia: **16**, 83 seq.
South Africa: Dutch reduce Hottentots to slavery, **22**, 266; emancipation in Cape Colony (1834), **22**, 267.
Syria: popularity of Syrian slaves, **2**, 343, 344.
Tatars: slave trade of, **9**, 319–320.
Turkey: origin of janissaries, **24**, 315–316; in the harem, **24**, 356.
United States: first slaves arrive in Virginia (1619), **22**, 584–585; slave code in Virginia, **23**, 125, 132; Indian slaves in Virginia, **23**, 125; slavery established in Maryland, **22**, 601; slaves in New Netherlands, **23**, 15, 20; negro slavery introduced in South Carolina, **23**, 53; Indian slaves sold by settlers of South Carolina, **23**, 56; Indians enslaved by South Carolina, **23**, 191, 194; slavery prohibited in Georgia, **23**, 64; New England Indians sold as slaves to Bermuda, **23**, 148; colonies oppose slave trade, **23**, 237; abolition of slavery in western country proposed by Jefferson in his ordinance of 1784, **23**, 288; prohibited in Northwest Territory by ordinance of 1787, **23**, 289; abolished in Massachusetts by Constitution of 1780, **23**, 290; steps toward abolition and restriction of slavery and suppression of slave trade after the Revolution, **23**, 290; slavery and slave-trade in the Federal Constitutional Convention (1787), **23**, 292–293; Congress refuses to prohibit slavery in Mississippi territory (1798), **23**, 315; futile attempts to establish slavery in Northwest Territory, **23**, 315; slavery and the Missouri Compromise (1819–1820), **23**, 347–349; slavery and the question of Texan annexation (1844–1846), **23**, 369; the question of slavery in the Territories, **23**, 378–379; slavery extension and the compromise of 1850, **23**, 379–382; effect of slave-holding on the South, **23**, 384; growing political importance of slavery question, **23**, 385; the churches and slavery, **23**, 385; *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, **23**, 386–387; influence of the Fugitive Slave Law, **23**, 387–388; slavery and the admission of Kansas, **23**, 391–392, 394–395, 396–399; 402–403; the status of slavery as defined by the Dred Scott decision (1857), **23**, 401–402, 404; John Brown's raid (1859), **23**, 404–405; slavery question in presidential campaign of 1860, **23**, 405–407; secession, **23**, 408; slavery and the Constitution of the Confederacy, **23**, 411; emancipation, **23**, 435; the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution adopted, **23**, 458; see also **Abolition, Civil War in America, Emancipation, Serfdom.**
Slavs or Slavonians, race of Eastern Europe; origin, **17**, 85, 88; **24**, 187; early history, **24**, 187–188; expansion, **9**, 64; **17**, 91–92; characteristics, **17**, 89; influence, **24**, 129; political organisation, **17**, 92–94; settle in Balkan peninsula, **24**, 129–130, 157, 159, 188; invade Greece, **3**, 39; **24**, 221–222; ruled by Scandinavians (862 A.D.), **17**, 95; intercourse with West, **17**, 72; Mongolian influence over, **17**, 72–73; place in science and literature, **17**, 89; liberation of Balkan Slavs (1878), **17**, 609; growing power in Austria, **15**, 56–57, 59–62.
Slidell, John (1793–1871), American politician, Confederate envoy to England; taken from British steamer *Trent* by Captain Wilkes, **21**, 631; **23**, 424.
Slingsby, Sir Henry (1602–1658), English royalist; trial and execution, **20**, 172–173.
Sloane, Sir Hans (1660–1753), British physician and naturalist, **20**, 352.
Slobozia, Congress of (1807), held by representatives of Russia and Turkey, **17**, 461.
Slocum, Henry Warner (1827–1894), American soldier and politician; in Sherman's march to the sea, **23**, 445.
Sloughter, Henry (d. 1691), colonial governor of New York 1689–1691; administration, **23**, 163–164.
Sluys or Sluis, seaport in Netherlands; battle of (1297), **18**, 415; naval battle of (1340), **18**, 456–457; sieges of (1587), **19**, 386; (1794), **14**, 17.
Smalkaldic League (1531), league formed at Smalkald by several Protestant princes against Charles V; formation, **14**, 270; **16**, 631; refuses to recognise Ferdinand as king of the Romans, **14**, 271; weakness, **14**, 290; destroyed in upper Germany, **14**, 298.
Smalkaldic War (1546–1547), war waged by Smalkaldic League against Charles V, **14**, 294–305.
Smendes, see **Se-Amen.**
Smerdis, or Bardija, or Bardius (d. 529 B.C.), son of Cyrus; killed by Cambyses, **2**, 600; impersonations of, **2**, 603, 605, 607.

Smit, Nicholas, Boer general, storms Majuba Hill (1881), **22**, 291.
Smith, Adam (1723–1790), Scottish political economist; theory of wealth, **12**, 117; defends navigation acts, **21**, 610.
Smith, Andrew Jackson (1815–1897), Union general in American Civil War; at battle of Nashville, **23**, 446.
Smith, Charles Ferguson (1807–1862), American general; in assault upon Fort Donelson (1862), **23**, 426.
Smith, Edmund Kirby (1824–1893), American soldier in Confederate service; at battle of Bull Run, **23**, 423; in campaign of 1862 in Kentucky and Tennessee, **23**, 434; surrender, **23**, 451.
Smith, George (1840–1876), English Assyriologist; explorations of, **1**, 610, 621.
Smith, Sir Harry George Wakelyn (1788–1860) governor of Cape Colony 1848–1850; defeats Boers of Orange River sovereignty (1848), **22**, 267, 277.
Smith, John (1790–1824), British missionary in West Indies; charged with inciting slave revolt (1823), **21**, 528.
Smith, John (1579–1631), English explorer and historian; settlement of Jamestown (1607), **19**, 489; **22**, 568–571; adventures among the Indians (rescue by Pocahontas), **22**, 573–575, 576; explorations, **22**, 573, 576, 611–612; as president of London Company, **22**, 575–577; return to England, **22**, 578, 578 note.
Smith, Joseph (1733?–1790), English officer; at battle of Trincomalee (1767), **22**, 75.
Smith, Sir Thomas (1558?–1625), treasurer of London Company (1607), **22**, 568; resigns, **22**, 581.
Smith, Sir Thomas (1512–1577), English diplomatist; negotiates French treaty, **19**, 349.
Smith, Thomas, colonial governor of South Carolina (1694); introduces cultivation of rice, **23**, 59.
Smith, William Farrar (1824–1903), American Union general; at battle of Chattanooga, **23**, 442.
Smith, Sir William Sidney, often called Sir Sidney Smith (1764–1840), English naval officer; at battle of Acre (1799), **12**, 478; concludes agreement with Kléber, **12**, 512; operations in Portuguese waters (1806), **23**, 656.
Smolensk, Principality of, a mediæval principality of Russia (1054), **17**, 118.
Smolensk, ancient city in Russia; sieges of (1513), **17**, 187; (1609–1610), **17**, 234, 236; battle of (1812), **12**, 587–588; **17**, 472.
Sneferu (d. 3733 B.C.), king of Egypt; reign, **1**, 98, 100; conquers Sinai peninsula, **1**, 68; **2**, 265; worship of, **1**, 187.
Snorre or Snorro Sturleson or Sturluson (1179–1241), Icelandic sage; promulgates laws, **16**, 124.
So, see **Shabak.**
Soæmias, Julia (d. 222 A.D.), mother of the emperor Elagabalus; proclaims her son emperor (218), **6**, 394–395; in Roman senate of women, **6**, 404.
Sobieski, John, see **John (III) Sobieski.**
Sobraon, small place in the Punjab, British India; battle of (1846), **22**, 155.
Social Conditions:
Albania: **24**, 213–214.
Avars: **24**, 129.
Bohemia: fourteenth century, **14**, 195–197; communistic movement, **14**, 208.
Arabia: ca. 500 A.D., **8**, 4–8, 107–109; epic period, **8**, 286–293; thirteenth century, height of civilisation, **8**, 18–22, 271 seq.
Assyro-Babylonian: **1**, 460 seq.
Austro-Hungary: early Hungarian, **14**, 549; Austrian progress under Francis I, **14**, 594–596; conditions preceding revolution of 1848, **14**, 605, 608–609; conditions in 1849, **15**, 3–4.
Bosnia: nineteenth century, **24**, 216.
Bulgaria: ca. 500 A.D., **24**, 157; intellectual decline and asceticism, **24**, 165; the Turkish rule, **24**, 175–176; present conditions, **24**, 186.
Egypt: ancient, **1**, 208 seq.
England: among early Britons, **18**, 3–4; social organisation among the Anglo-Saxons, **18**, 158–163; at time of Norman conquest, **18**, 211–212; violence and misery under Stephen, **18**, 255; court of Henry II, **18**, 293; Norman development, **18**, 296–298, 302–304; under Richard I, **18**, 326; Wales under Edward I, **18**, 396; wretchedness under Edward II, **18**, 436–437; chivalry under Edward III, **18**, 452–454; age of Chaucer, **18**, 476; licentiousness of clergy, **18**, 484; popular discontent under Richard II, **18**, 488–489; life during Wars of the Roses, **18**, 558–560; court of Edward IV, **18**, 599; life under Henry VII, **19**, 48–53; splendour of Henry VIII, **19**, 62; age of Elizabeth, **19**, 455–468; life under James I, **19**, 480–482; **19**, 518–522; time of Charles I, **19**, 571; **20**, 1–4, 215–216, 227; the Restoration, **20**, 297, 312–316; life in 1685, **20**, 318–358; age of Anne, **20**, 503–504; gin riots in reign of George II, **20**, 547–548; love of pageantry (1835), **21**, 577.
France: fêtes of Charles VI, **11**, 160; (fifteenth century), suffering of the people; the dance of the dead, **11**, 183; nobility, church, and commonalty in fifteenth century, **11**, 225 seq.; the court of Catherine de' Medici, **11**, 384; time of Louis XIV, (1) the middle class, **11**, 542, 543; (2) the court, **11**, 550; (3) the country, **11**, 562; (4) crime of poisoning, **11**, 556; under Louis XV, (1) the people, **12**, 3–8; (2) court degeneracy, **12**, 30, 54; age of Voltaire, **12**, 111 seq.; metamorphosis during the Revolution, **12**, 204, 298, 311–312, 389–390, 416, 420; court of Napoleon I, **12**, 538–539; conditions in 1830, **13**, 55–56; the people in 1848, **13**, 79, 89,

92, 100; misery and heroism during siege of 1870, **13**, 176; (nineteenth century), the working classes, **13**, 204–222; decrease of birth-rate, **13**, 198.
Germany: brigandage under Frederick Barbarossa, **14**, 99; barbarism and violence (twelfth and thirteenth centuries), **14**, 140–143; (fourteenth century), (1) feudalism, cities, **14**, 185; (2) church domination, **14**, 195, 208; contemporary account of coronation of Frederick III, **14**, 219; private warfare in fifteenth century, **14**, 230–235; sale of indulgences, **14**, 252 seq.; prosperity in the sixteenth century, **14**, 277–279; popular causes of Thirty Years' War, **14**, 330; conditions at end of the war, **14**, 383–389; under Joseph II, **14**, 449 seq., 466 seq.; Maria Theresa's relations to court and people, **14**, 464; Austria at Leopold's accession, **14**, 498; time of Frederick the Great, (1) newspapers, **15**, 158; (2) legislative reform, **15**, 183; (3) misery after the wars, **15**, 226, 232; during French Revolution, **15**, 260 seq., 270, 284; increase in power of middle classes (nineteenth century), **15**, 401–402; conditions in 1848, **15**, 425–430, 440, 463; conditions after 1870, **15**, 533 seq., 548–549.
Greece: heroic age, **3**, 94–97; Spartan institutions, **3**, 131–138; national festivals, **3**, 170–173; conditions before time of Solon, **3**, 207–208; Greeks compared with Persians, **3**, 379–380; period of Cimon characterised, **3**, 409–410; conditions in time of Pericles, (1) peaceful diversions, **3**, 435; (2) judges, rhetors, sophists, **3**, 454, 459; (3) cost of living, customs, **3**, 465–476; Greek life in Sicily, **3**, 592; Spartan degeneracy, **4**, 77–81, 91; marriage laws of Sparta, **4**, 101; Athenian life (fourth century B.C.), **4**, 25–27; decay of Athenian culture, **4**, 155; moral degeneracy of Athens, **4**, 488–489; Alexandrian culture, **4**, 562; conditions in mediæval times, **24**, 222–226; conditions under Ottoman rule, **24**, 227–228.
Huns, **7**, 47.
India: ancient customs, **2**, 508–524; the burning of widows forbidden, **22**, 29, 136; celebration of King Akbar's birthday (sixteenth century), **22**, 31; modern progress, **22**, 210–212.
Ireland: pre-Norman period, **21**, 357–365; the time of Henry II, **18**, 277–279; under Elizabeth, **19**, 421; the eighteenth century, **21**, 437–438.
Italy: classes after Charlemagne, **9**, 19 seq.; classes in early Florence, **9**, 40 seq.; rise of nobility, **9**, 61 seq.; individualism at close of thirteenth century, **9**, 179; Macchiavellianism, **9**, 407; seventeenth-century conditions, **9**, 485–493.
Japan: **24**, 580, 584, 589, 591–597; anti-feudal ideal, **24**, 625 seq.; occidental civilisation, **24**, 632; freedom of the press, **24**, 648.
Lydia: **2**, 433–437.
Mexico: influence of Aztecs, **23**, 532–533; conditions in nineteenth century, **23**, 621, 628–629, 638.
Netherlands: mediæval prosperity, **13**, 373; court life in nineteenth century, **14**, 63.
Parthians: **8**, 48–55.
Persia: ancient civilisation, **2**, 634–661.
Peru: Inca civilisation, **23**, 538.
Phœnicia: **2**, 348–352.
Poland: judicial vassalage, **24**, 34; conditions leading to the insurrection of (1846), **24**, 117–118; causes conducive to dismemberment, eighteenth century, **17**, 377.
Portugal: mediæval conditions, **10**, 437, 447.
Rome: early, **5**, 2 seq., 12, 15, 54 seq., 103–120; at end of period of conquest, **5**, 340–350; at time of Catiline, **5**, 482; under Cæsar, **5**, 576; at the end of the republic, **5**, 632; Augustan age, **6**, 78–115; life under early emperors, **6**, 329–376, 400.
Russia: the intellectual development of Russia, **17**, 71–78; early organisation of Slavs, **17**, 92–94; **24**, 157; Tatar influence, **17**, 136–138; seventeenth century, burning of family records decreed by Feodor, **17**, 247–248; conditions under Peter the Great, **17**, 304 seq.; court of Catherine II, **17**, 387–389, 392, 415–416; changes under Alexander II, **17**, 610–611.
Scandinavia: classes among Northmen, **16**, 82–84, 87–89, 95–101; the Mora-Stone and the election of Scandinavian kings, **16**, 19, 204; (sixteenth century), (1) the clergy, **16**, 250; (2) the customs of the people, **16**, 297; (eighteenth century), serfdom abolished, **16**, 414; increased power of peasantry in Norway (nineteenth century), **16**, 476.
Scotland: Celtic conditions, **21**, 23, 34, 57–60; the sixteenth century, **21**, 215 seq.
Spain: Visigothic civilisation, **10**, 31; knightly orders, **10**, 59–61; fifteenth century, **10**, 209.
Switzerland: the ancient Helvetia, **16**, 533; mediæval customs, **16**, 540, 586; degenerate Italian influence (sixteenth century), **16**, 623–624; the Genevan theocracy, **16**, 639–642; eighteenth century, **17**, 9, 16–17.
Turkey: primitive Turkish nations, **24**, 260–261; Europeans influence (seventeenth century), **24**, 404–405; nineteenth century awakening, **24**, 432–436.
United States: Indian customs and character, **22**, 508–530; early privations in Virginia, **22**, 572, 578; criminals as colonists in Virginia, **22**, 582–584; customs of Puritans, **22**, 648–651; cosmopolitanism of early New York, **23**, 18 seq.; class distinctions in Virginia colony, **23**, 122, 125; witchcraft at Salem, **23**, 171; the English and French colonies compared, **23**, 67–68; theatricals in Massachusetts, **23**, 199; after the Revolution, **23**, 286–287; North and South in 1850, **23**, 384–386; at outbreak of Civil War, **23**, 416–420.
Social, or Marsic, War (90–88 B.C.), a war between Rome and the greater part of her Italian allies, **5**, 413–419.
Social Wars (1) (ca. 357–355 B.C.), a war in which Athens was defeated by Byzantium, Chios, Cos, and Rhodes, **4**, 77; (2) (220–217 B.C.), a war between the Achæan and Ætolian Leagues, **4**, 526–528.
Socialism:
Australia: influence of labour party in parliament, **22**, 253–254.
Belgium: progress of socialism towards close of nineteenth century, **14**, 56–57.
England: international workingmen's association founded at London (1864), **15**, 500.
France: socialistic movements under Louis Philippe, **13**, 56–57; socialistic philosophics (Saint Simon, Fourier, Cabet, Leroux, Louis Blanc, Proudhon), **13**, 204–206; national workshops and working classes, **13**, 206 seq.; latest socialism in France, **13**, 216–218.
Germany: work of Lassalle, von Schweitzer, and Marx, **15**, 500; International Social Democratic party founded (1869), **15**, 533; fourth estate and social democracy, **15**, 536; German socialists find refuge in Switzerland, **17**, 46; socialist law (1890), **15**, 543–544; progress of socialism under William II, **15**, 547–548; elections (1907), **15**, 565.
Holland: at end of nineteenth century, **14**, 66–67.
Italy: state ownership of railways, **9**, 631; increasing influence of (1900–1903), **9**, 634.
New Zealand: socialistic laws, **22**, 261–262.
Poland (Austrian): unrest created by, **24**, 118.
Switzerland: government ownership, **17**, 46–47.
Socrates (ca. 470–399 B.C.), Greek philosopher; education and private life, **4**, 34; religion and philosophy, **4**, 34–36; character, **4**, 39, 45; in battle of Delium, **3**, 580; advised by Aspasia, **3**, 463; family and income, **3**, 466–467; prosecution, **4**, 36–38; last hours and death, **4**, 38–44.
Socrates, Macedonian captain of cavalry at Granicus (334 B.C.), **4**, 286.
Soczawa, town in Poland; battle of (1676), **24**, 62.
Soderini, Pietro, gonfalonier of Florence 1502–1512; appointed to office, **9**, 430; deposed, **9**, 437.
Soffarids, see Saffarids.
Sofic Dynasty, see Sufic.
Sofrim (ca. 200 B.C.), Jewish writers; labours, **2**, 137.
Sofrites, schismatic sect of North Africa; wars (seventh century), **24**, 468.

Sofronii, Bishop, precursor of Bulgarian literary revival of nineteenth century, **24**, 176.
Sogdiana or Sogdiane, see Transoxiana.
Sogdianus (d. 423 B.C.), king of Persia; dethroned, **2**, 618.
Sohæmus, Armenian prince; expelled from Armenia (162 A.D.), **8**, 73.
Soissons, city in France; battles of (486 A.D.), **7**, 468; (923), **11**, 15; bishops and barons meet at (1149), **11**, 37; council assembled against Abélard at, **11**, 43; captured by Charles VI (1414), **11**, 169.
Soissons, Charles de Bourbon, Count of (1566–1612), the youngest son of Louis I, prince of Condé; at battle of Coutras, **11**, 386–387.
Soissons, Louis de Bourbon, Count of (1604–1641), French nobleman; forms league with Gaston of Orleans to assassinate Richelieu, **11**, 469; revolt and death of, **11**, 472.
Sokia, Moslem dynasty; reigns in Timbuktu (fifteenth century), **24**, 471.
Soldiers of Christ, see Brothers of the Sword.
Solebay, battle of, see Southwold.
Solemn League and Covenant, see Covenant.
Soleure, French name of Solothurn (*q. v.*).
Soleyman, see Solomon.
Solferino, village of Italy; battle of (1859), **9**, 605; **13**, 136; **15**, 16.
Solicinium, Roman name for Salzbach; battle of (368 A.D.), **6**, 519.
Solis, Juan Diaz de (ca. 1470–1516), Spanish navigator; discovers Yucatan (1508), **22**, 468.
Solomon or Soleyman, king of Israel ca. 970–ca. 930 B.C.; reign, **2**, 99–105; marries daughter of Pharaoh, **2**, 102; subjugates Canaanites, **2**, 69, 102–103; builds temple, **2**, 210; alliance with Hiram, **2**, 104, 279, 282, 283; expedition to Ophir and India, **2**, 104, 489; legends concerning, **2**, 78, 283.
Solon (638–559 B.C.), Athenian lawgiver; life, **3**, 209–213; visits Egypt, **1**, 622; adopts Egyptian law, **1**, 190; advises Crœsus, **2**, 450; laws, **3**, 207–221, 241, 418, 420; **4**, 18; wisdom, **4**, 594; poems, **3**, 208–209, 495.
Solothurn or Soleure, city in Switzerland; defeats Austrians (1318), **16**, 565–566; desires confederation (1377), **16**, 607; joins union of cities (1385), **16**, 575; admitted as canton (1481), **16**, 609–610; resists French (1798), **17**, 23.
Soltikov, Count Peter (ca. 1700–1772), Russian field-marshal; in Seven Years' War, **15**, 212; **17**, 356.
Solway Moss, district in England on the Scottish border; battle of (1542), **21**, 239; **19**, 195.
Solyman, see Suleiman.
Solymi or Milyans, Lycian tribe; described by Herodotus, **2**, 418; in Homeric geography, **3**, 87.
Somatophylax, title borne by generals of Alexander the Great's personal staff, **4**, 423.

Sombreuil, Charles Virot de (1769–1795), French royalist soldier; captured and shot, **12**, 406.
Somdach Prea Maha, secondary king of Cambodia (1902), **24**, 520.
Somers, Sir George (d. 1610), English colonist, a founder of the London Company, **22**, 568; admiral of colony of Virginia, **20**, 577, 578; death in Bermuda, **20**, 578.
Somers, John, Baron Somers (1652–1716), English jurist and statesman; counsel for the seven bishops (1688), **20**, 398; solicitor general, **20**, 423; keeper of the seal, **20**, 445; raised to peerage and made lord chancellor, **20**, 456; gives up the great seal, **20**, 458; impeached and acquitted, **20**, 460; dismissed, **20**, 471; president of council, **20**, 482.
Somerset, Earl of, see Carr, Robert.
Somerset, Edmund Beaufort, Duke of (d. 1455), English Lancastrian leader; early career, **18**, 570; leader of Lancastrians, **18**, 570–571; death, **18**, 572.
Somerset, Edmund Beaufort, Duke of (d. 1471), English Lancastrian leader, **18**, 596; executed, **18**, 597.
Somerset, Edward, sixth duke and second marquis of Worcester, titular earl of Glamorgan, called Herbert of Raglan (1601–1667); concludes secret treaty with the Irish, **20**, 40.
Somerset, Fitzroy James Henry, first baron Raglan (1788–1855), British soldier; at battle of Waterloo, **12**, 630, 632; becomes commander in chief of allied army in Crimea, **17**, 570.
Somerset, Henry Beaufort, Duke of (d. ca. 1464), English Lancastrian leader; appointed to command of Calais, **18**, 575; at battle of Towton, **18**, 580; attainted by parliament, **18**, 582; reinstated, **18**, 582, 583; executed, **18**, 583.
Somerset, dukes of, bearing family name of Seymour, see Seymour.
Somerville, Captain, English naval commander; at battle of Boulogne (1801), **12**, 515.
Sommaruga, Baron von, Austrian politician; founder of Legal and Political Literary Club of Vienna (1842), **14**, 605; becomes minister of education (1848), **14**, 630.
Soncino, town in northern Italy; battle of (1431), **9**, 286–287.
Sonderbund, The, a league of the Swiss Catholic cantons; formed (1843), **17**, 39; war of (1847), **17**, 39–41.
Sonnini de Manoncourt, Charles Nicholas Sigisbert (1751–1812), French naturalist, **12**, 121.
Sonnino, Italian statesman; minister of finance in Crispi cabinet (1893), **9**, 633.
Sonoy, Diedrich, governor of South Holland; institutes tribunal of inquisition (1575), **13**, 454.
Sons of Liberty (1765), associations formed in American colonies to resist the aggressions of the British government, **23**, 232.
Soodan, see Sudan.
Soor, village in Bohemia; battle of (1745), **14**, 432; **15**, 179.
Soothsayers; in Asiatic courts, **2**, 638; in Greece, **3**, 85; warning to Alexander, **4**, 386; prophesy fall of Rome, **6**, 623.
Sophia, Santa, see Santa Sophia.
Sophia, daughter of Valdemar II, king of Denmark 1202–1241; wife of margrave of Brandenburg, **16**, 172.
Sophia, wife of Wenceslaus I of Germany; governs Bohemia with Teheiniech (1419), **14**, 209.
Sophia (1630–1714), princess of Hanover; crown of England settled on, **20**, 459; death, **20**, 490.
Sophia (1805–1872), archduchess of Austria; leads court party in Austria, **14**, 619–620.
Sophia (d. 1877), queen of Holland, wife of William II; opponent of Bismarck, **14**, 63; death of, **14**, 64.
Sophia, czarina of Russia; marriage to Ivan the Great (1472), **17**, 170–171; diplomacy, **17**, 178.
Sophia (1836–), queen of Sweden; wife of Oscar II, **16**, 483.
Sophia Alexievna (1657–1704), Russian archduchess and regent; supports claim of Ivan against Peter the Great, **17**, 249 seq.; regency of, **17**, 251 seq.; imprisonment of, **17**, 254, 265.
Sophia Amelia, wife of Frederick III, king of Denmark 1648–1670, **16**, 364.
Sophia Augusta, see Catherine II.
Sophia Dorothea (1666–1726), wife of George I of England; death, **20**, 537.
Sophia Dorothea (1687–1757), queen of Frederick William I of Prussia; death, **15**, 199.
Sophia Magdalena, wife of Christian VI, king of Denmark 1730–1746, **16**, 413.
Sophia of Denmark, wife of Valdemar I, king of Sweden 1250–1279, **16**, 191.
Sophie Charlotte of Hanover (1668–1705), wife of Frederick I of Prussia, **15**, 145–146.
Sophists, a class of thinkers and teachers in Greece, especially Athens, in fifth century B.C., **3**, 459–460, 471; **4**, 33–39.
Sophocles (ca. 496–406 B.C.), Greek tragic poet; beauty, **3**, 484; life and character, **3**, 502–506; writings, **3**, 495, 502–504, 507.
Sophocles, Athenian naval commander, son of Sostratides; sent to Sicily (425 B.C.), **3**, 594; banished from Athens (424 B.C.), **3**, 595.
Sophonisba (d. ca. 204 B.C.), daughter of Hasdrubal Gisco and wife of Syphax, **5**, 285–286.
Sophronius, patriarch of Jerusalem; at Arab conquest (637 A.D.), **8**, 157.
Sor, see Tyre.
Soranus, Borea, see Borea Soranus.
Sorbon, Robert de, see Robert de Sorbon.
Sorbonne, The, institution of learning in Paris; founded (ca. 1250), **11**, 67; reorganised under Richelieu, **11**, 474, 633; attacked by Jesuits, **13**, 28.

Sorcery, see Witchcraft.
Sorel, Agnes (ca. 1409–1450), beautiful Frenchwoman, mistress of Charles VII, **11**, 230.
Soris, king of Egypt ca. 3766–ca. 3737, **1**, 100.
Sos, see Sotitates.
Sosibius (third century B.C.), Egyptian statesman; instigates murder of Magas, **4**, 572.
Sosicles, citizen of Corinth; sent as deputy to Sparta (ca. 494 B.C.), **3**, 256–257.
Sosigenes, Greek or Egyptian astronomer; aids in preparation of the Julian calendar (46 B.C.), **5**, 574.
Sosistratus or Sosistratos (d. 314 B.C.), tyrant of Syracuse; expelled by a revolution, **4**, 578–579.
Sosthenes (d. 279 B.C.), Macedonian officer; obtains supreme direction of affairs in Macedonia, **4**, 458, 506; death, **4**, 458, 506.
Sostratus (d. 327 B.C.), Macedonian of noble birth, page to Alexander the Great; joins conspiracy against Alexander, **4**, 353–354.
Sotades (ca. 280 B.C.), Greek poet; death, **4**, 569.
Soter, see Antiochus I, Demetrius I, Ptolemy I and VIII.
Soter, name applied by Josephus to Seleucus (IV) Philopater *q. v.*
Soter (d. 177 A.D.), bishop of Rome ca. 168–177 A.D., **8**, 503.
Sothel, Sothell or Southwell, Seth, colonial governor of North Carolina 1683–1689, of South Carolina 1690–1691; governor of North Carolina, **23**, 52; governor of South Carolina, **23**, 58.
Sotitates (Sos), Gallic tribe; at war with Romans (55 B.C.), **5**, 521.
Soto, Hernando or Fernando de (ca. 1500–1542), Spanish soldier and explorer; career in Peru, **22**, 476; **23**, 544; explorations in North America, **22**, 477–481; death and burial, **22**, 481–484.
Soubise, Benjamin de Rohan, Seigneur de (1583–1642), French Protestant general; commands garrison at Soubise, **11**, 446; attacks Blavet, **11**, 450.
Soubise, Charles de Rohan, Prince de (1715–1787), French general; commands second French army in Germany, **12**, 73; **15**, 200; at battle of Rossbach, **12**, 74; **15**, 202; at battle of Landwehrhagen, **12**, 76.
Soudan, see Sudan.
Souham, Joseph (1760–1837), French general; at Dunkirk, **12**, 364.
Soulé, Pierre (1802–1870), French-American politician; minister to Spain, **23**, 390; conduct at Madrid, **23**, 393; Ostend manifesto and, **23**, 393.
Soulis, Sir William de, hereditary butler of Scotland; in conspiracy against Bruce (1320), **21**, 111.
Soult, Napoléon Hector (1801–1857), French politician and diplomat; ministry, **13**, 71–72.
Soult, Nicolas Jean de Dieu (1769–1851), duke of Dalmatia, French marshal; at battle of Zürich, **12**, 476; commands division of army for invasion of England, **12**, 533; at battle of Austerlitz, **12**, 546; at battle of Jena, **12**, 552; at battle of Eylau, **12**, 557; **17**, 452; at battle of Heilsberg, **17**, 454; at battle of Friedland, **12**, 561; defeats General Belvedere in Spain, **10**, 342; at battle of Reynosa, **10**, 342; takes Corunna and Ferrol, **10**, 349; appointed governor of Portugal, **10**, 349; takes Oporto, **10**, 349, 540; evacuates Oporto, **10**, 350, 540; at battle of Albuera, **10**, 357; **12**, 582; attempts to relieve siege of Pamplona, **10**, 369; retreats before Wellington, **10**, 371.
Soüphis, see T'er-sa.
Sourdis, Henri de (1593–1645), French prelate; becomes archbishop of Bordeaux (1629); in war with Spain, **11**, 461.
Sousa or Souza, Martim Affonso de (ca. 1500–1564), Portuguese coloniser; explores coast of Brazil, **23**, 654.
Sousa, Thomé de (ca. 1510–1563), Portuguese administrator; first governor-general of Brazil (1549–1553), **23**, 654; founds San Salvador, **23**, 654.
South Africa, main treatment, **22**, 265–320; discovery of Cape of Good Hope, **10**, 475–477; **22**, 265; Cape Colony ceded to England by Holland (1815), **22**, 266; English attempt settlement of Natal (1824–1828), **22**, 276, 318; abolition of slavery (1834), **22**, 267; "Great Trek" (1835–1836), **22**, 267, 276–282, 318; Republic of Natal organised (1839), **22**, 267; Natal annexed to Cape Colony (1843), **22**, 267, 318; Transvaal organised (1852), **22**, 267, 283; Sand River Convention (1852), **22**, 283; Orange Free State organised (1854), **22**, 268, 277, 283; discovery of diamonds (1867), **22**, 269; discovery of gold (1868), **22**, 286; (1871), **22**, 287; (1884), **22**, 319; British annexation of Transvaal (1877), **22**, 288–290; first Boer War (1880–1881), **22**, 270, 279, 290–292; Jameson Raid (1895), **22**, 297 seq.; second Boer War (1899–1902), **22**, 303–317, 319–320; Chinese labour (1904–1907), **21**, 670.
South African War, see Boer Wars.
South American Revolution, the series of wars by which the Spanish colonies of South America became independent; main treatment, **23**, 581–596.
Southampton, seaport in Hampshire, England; burned by Normans, **11**, 104.
Southampton, Henry Wriothesley, 3rd Earl of (1573–1624), English soldier and politician, friend of Shakespeare; conspiracy with earl of Essex, **19**, 425; arrest and trial, **19**, 426; promotes Weymouth's voyage to New England, **22**, 565; becomes treasurer of Virginia, **22**, 585; induces company to confirm privilege of general assembly in Virginia, **22**, 586; character, **22**, 586.
Southampton, Thomas Wriothesley, 4th Earl of (d. 1667), English statesman; appointed treasurer, **20**, 234.

South Australia, a state of the commonwealth of Australia; main treatment, **22**, 244–247; Wakefield's plan for colonisation, **22**, 244–245; settlement of (1836), **22**, 246; constitution established, **22**, 246; becomes a state in Australian Commonwealth, **22**, 247.
South Carolina, state of the United States; settlement of, **23**, 53–60; province divided into three counties (1683), **23**, 56; separated from North Carolina (1729), **23**, 60; in Queen Anne's War, **23**, 190–191; appoints delegates for Stamp Act Congress (1765), **23**, 232; refuses obedience to parliament, **23**, 236; in Revolutionary War, **23**, 255, 274, 277–278; nullification movement (1832), **23**, 357–359; first state to secede (1860), **23**, 409; sends commissioners to treat with Federal authorities, **23**, 412; bombardment of Fort Sumter, **23**, 414–415; coast blockaded, **23**, 422–423; Sherman's campaign in (1865), **23**, 446; readmitted to Union, **23**, 464; election of 1876 in, **23**, 475.
South Dakota, state of the United States; admitted to Union (1889), **23**, 483.
South Mountain, ridge of the Alleghanies in Maryland and Pennsylvania; battle of (1862), **23**, 433.
South Sea Bubble, an English financial scheme originating in 1711; main treatment, **20**, 525–530; establishment of South Sea Company, **20**, 525; rush for shares, **20**, 526; calamitous failure of company (1720), **20**, 527; compared with Law's Mississippi scheme, **20**, 528; connection of high officials with, **20**, 528–530.
South Virginia Company, see London Company.
Southwell, see Sothel.
Southwest African Protectorate, maintained by Germany, **15**, 561–562.
Southwold, seaport in Suffolk, England; naval battle of (1672), also called battle of Solebay, **20**, 276.
Souvarov, see Suvarov.
Spa Fields Riot, a riot following the meeting of reform clubs at Spa Fields (1816), **21**, 501–502.
Spain, kingdom of southwestern Europe; main treatment, **10**, 1–421; **10**, Chapter I, land and people, and Gothic sway (to 711 A.D.), 1–36; Chapter II, the time of Moslem domination (711–1214 A.D.), 36–62; Chapter III, the history of Castile to the death of Pedro the Cruel (1214–1369), 63–92; Chapter IV, Aragon to the union with Castile (1162–1479), 93–113; Chapter V, Henry of Trastamara and Isabella of Castile (1369–1479), 114–133; Chapter VI, Ferdinand and Isabella (1474–1504), 134–177; Chapter VII, the regencies of Ferdinand (1504–1517), 178–210; Chapter VIII, Emperor Charles V (1517–1558), 211–232; Chapter IX, the reign of Philip II (1556–1598), 233–260; Chapter X, the last of the Spanish Habsburgs (1598–1700), 261–278; Chapter XI, revival of Spain under the first Bourbons (1700–1788), 279–309; Chapter XII, Spain and the French Revolution (1788–1808), 310–335; Chapter XIII, the Peninsular War (1808–1814), 336–374; Chapter XIV, the restoration of the Bourbons (1814–1902), 375–421; chronology, **10**, 609–635; bibliography, **10**, 637–650.
Rulers:
Ferdinand and Isabella 1479–1504, **10**, 134–177.
Ferdinand (king of all Spain) 1504–1516, 178–210.
Charles I 1516–1556, 211–232.
Philip II 1556–1598, 233–260.
Philip III 1598–1621, 261–263.
Philip IV 1621–1665, 264–271.
Charles II 1665–1700, 271–278.
Philip V 1700–1746, 279–300.
Louis I 1724, 294–295.
Ferdinand VI 1746–1759, 301–303.
Charles III 1759–1788, 303–309.
Charles IV 1788–1808, 310–327.
Ferdinand VII 1808, 328–335.
Joseph Bonaparte 1808–1813, 336–370.
Ferdinand VII 1813–1833, 375–396.
Isabella II 1833–1870, 396–406.
Amadeo I 1870–1873, 407–411.
Republic 1873–1874, 411–415.
Alfonso XII 1874–1885, 416–418.
Maria Christina, queen-regent 1886–1902, 418–421.
Alfonso XIII 1902–, 421.
Spalatin, Georg (1484–1545), German reformer, friend of Martin Luther; Luther's letter to, **14**, 258.
Spalato or Spalatro, seaport town in Dalmatia; Venetians form colony at (sixteenth century), **9**, 323.
Spanish Armada, see Armada.
Spanish Fury, see Antwerp.
Spanish Inquisition, see Inquisition.
Spanish Mark, Frankish possession in Northeastern Spain; conquered by Louis le Débonnaire (ca. 800 A.D.), **10**, 42.
Spanish-American War, a war waged between Spain and the United States in 1898; causes, **10**, 419–420; **23**, 487–488; Cuban ports blockaded, **23**, 488; Dewey's victory at Manila, **10**, 420; **23**, 488; battle of Santiago, **10**, 420; **23**, 488; occupation of Porto Rico, **23**, 489; results, **10**, 420; **23**, 490.
Spanish Succession, War of the (1701–1714), a war rising from the disputed sucession in Spain at death of Charles II; main treatment, **14**, 405–417; causes of, **14**, 405; war declared, **14**, 408; battle of Donauwörth (1704), **11**, 618; **14**, 409; battle of Blenheim (1704), **11**, 618; **14**, 410; **15**, 147; **20**, 473; battle of Ramillies (1706), **11**, 620; **14**, 412; **20**, 475; battle of Turin (1706), **11**, 621; **14**, 412; **15**, 147; battle of Almansa (1707), **10**, 520; **11**, 621; battle of Oudenarde (1708), **11**, 623; **14**, 414; **20**, 477; battle of Malplaquet (1709), **11**, 624–626; **14**, 414; **20**, 477; death of Emperor Joseph (1711), **14**, 416; Peace of Utrecht (1713); text, **11**, 664–674; **14**, 416 seq.; effect in America, **23**, 182.

Sparta (Lacedæmon), Greek city and state; origin (ca. 1000 B.C.), **3**, 118; ethnology, **3**, 62, 101–103, 124, 128–129, 577; characterisitics of people, **3**, 139–140, 413, 568–569; institutions of Lycurgus (ca. 885 B.C.), **3**, 128–142; government, **3**, 131–132, 138; army, **3**, 137, 141, 278, 321–322; **4**, 67, 102, 158, 161; manners and customs, **3**, 130–139, 141–142; **4**, 591–592; Messenian Wars (764–580 B.C.), **3**, 143–151; Persian Wars, **3**, 320–329, 357–371; **4**, 63–64, 103, 120; Peloponnesian War, **3**, 508–646; supremacy in Greece (480–371 B.C.), **4**, 66–77; degeneracy, **4**, 77–82; relations with Asia (400–394 B.C.), **4**, 82–86, 91–103; war with Elis, **4**, 86–90; Theban War, **4**, 135–201; revival under Cleomenes (232 B.C.), **4**, 523–524; war with Macedon (221–216 B.C.), **4**, 526; alliance with Rome (208 B.C.), **4**, 528–533.
Spartacus (d. 71 B.C.), Thracian slave and gladiator at Rome; heads insurrection, **5**, 460–461.
Speedwell, ship which sailed with the *Mayflower* from England (1615); abandons voyage, **22**, 625–626.
Speicher, mountain pass in Switzerland; battle (May 14th, 1403), **16**, 582.
Speier (Speyer, Spire, Spires), Bavarian town; first diet (1526), **14**, 266; new diet (1529), **14**, 266; third diet of (1543), **14**, 277; burned (1689), **11**, 603; battle (1703), **11**, 617.
Speier, Peace of (1543), **16**, 268.
Spencean Philanthropists, Society of, instituted (1816), **21**, 500.
Spencer, Charles, see Sunderland.
Spencer, John Charles, 3rd Earl Spencer, Lord Althorpe (1782–1845), English statesman; becomes chancellor of exchequer (1830), **21**, 549; announces ministerial plan of reforms to commons, **21**, 550.
Spencer, John Poyntz, 5th Earl Spencer (1835–), English statesman; inaugurated viceroy of Ireland (1882), **21**, 645.
Spencer, Robert, see Sunderland.
Spendius, Campanian slave; leads revolt in Carthage (241 B.C.), **5**, 233–234.
Spenser, Edmund (1552–1599), English poet; friend of Raleigh, **19**, 412; estimate of literary work, **19**, 465; attempts to vindicate Lord Grey's conduct at massacre of Dunanore, **21**, 411; property of, destroyed, **21**, 416.
Speransky or Speranski, Count Mikhail (1772–1839), Russian statesman; administration, **17**, 501–502; banishment, **17**, 502; prepares manifesto of Nicholas I, **17**, 537; death, **17**, 557.
Spermos, legendary king of Lydia; death, **2**, 427.
Sperthies (fifth century B.C.), Spartan hostage; released by Xerxes, **3**, 318–319.
Speyer, see Speier.
Sphinx, Egyptian colossal statue at Ghizeh; erected (ca. 3800 B.C.), **1**, 95.
Spicheren, village in German Lorraine; battle (Aug. 6th, 1870), **13**, 152.
Spielmann, Baron, Austrian statesman; negotiates treaty with Prussia (1790), **14**, 496.
Spinelli, Matteo (1230–1268), Italian chronicler; journal of, **9**, 196–198.
Spinola, a noble family of Genoa (fourteenth century); Ghibelline partisans, **9**, 126, 129.
Spinola, Marquis Ambrogio di (1570–1630), Italian soldier in service of Spain; captures Ostend, **13**, 538; at battle of Ruhrort, **13**, 540–541; campaign in Netherlands, **13**, 542–547; besieges Bergen-op-Zoom, **13**, 570; invests Breda, **13**, 572–573; commands Spanish troops in Italy, **13**, 578; in French war with Spain, **11**, 461.
Spinola, Federigo (d. 1608), Italian sailor, brother of Ambrogio; at siege of Ostend, **13**, 538.
Spinoza, Baruch or Benedict (1632–1677), Dutch philosopher; estimate, **13**, 591–592.
Spion Kop, hill in the Transvaal; battle of (1900), **22**, 310.
Spires, see Speier.
Spitames, Bactrian general; defeats Alexander (327 B.C.), **4**, 348, 351.
Spithridates, Persian leader; aids Agesilaus in Paphlagonia (ca. 400 B.C.), **4**, 93, 101–102.
Spithridates, Persian satrap of Lydia; at battle of the Granicus (334 B.C.), **4**, 285–288.
Spoleto, Italian city; burned by Frederick Barbarossa (1155), **9**, 47.
Spooner, John Coit (1843–), American statesman; author of act providing for construction of Panama Canal (1902), **23**, 605.
Sports (Games, Amusements, Recreations, Pastimes):
Arabia: early religious festival, **8**, 9, 109; horse racing and athletic games, **8**, 109.
England: gaming in the reign of Richard I, **18**, 326; athletic games in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, **18**, 327; under Henry VII, **19**, 52–53, 57–58; James I's *Book of Sports* (1610), **19**, 493; court amusements under James I, **19**, 519–520.
France: fêtes of Charles VI, **11**, 160.
Greece: athletic contests, main treatment, **3**, 171–174; Isthmian games, **3**, 174; Nemean games, **3**, 174; Olympic games, **3**, 172–174; Pythian games, **3**, 170.
Judea: games under Herod, **2**, 166.
Lydia: invention of dice and ball games, **2**, 436.
Rome: games under Augustus, **6**, 94–97; 100, 122 note, 337–339, 367–376; games under Justinian (sixth century A.D.), **7**, 69–72; under Theodoric, **7**, 388.
Sporus, attendant of Nero, present at his death (68 A.D.), **6**, 223.
Spotswood, Alexander (1676–1740), colonial governor of Virginia 1710–1722; administration, **23**, 135.

Spotswood, Sir Francis Hay (d. 1650), Scotch nobleman; execution, **20**, 95.
Spottsylvania, town in Virginia (U. S. A.); battle of (1864), **23**, 447.
Sprat, Thomas (1636–1713), English author and prelate; supports James II's church policy (1688), **20**, 395–396.
Sprigg, Sir John Gordon (1830–), English statesman; as prime-minister of Cape Colony, **22**, 276.
Spurs, Battles of the: (1302), see Courtrai; (1513), see Thérouanne.
Squatter Sovereignty, name derisively applied to Douglas's doctrine of "popular sovereignty" by which the question of slavery in new states was left to the inhabitants without congressional interference, **23**, 385, 391, 392.
Srirangapatam, see Seringapatam.
Srong-btsam-sgam-po, king of Tibet 630 A.D.; first to favour Buddhism, **24**, 509.
Stade, Prussian seaport town; siege (1183), **14**, 105.
Stadholderate, in Netherlands; abolished (1704), **13**, 648.
Stadion, Count Franz Seraph (1806–1853), Austrian statesman; influences Galicia for Austria, **14**, 638; becomes minister of interior, **14**, 649.
Stadion, Count Johann Philipp Karl Joseph von (1763–1824), Austrian statesman; ambassador to Russia, **14**, 536; retirement, **14**, 558, 561; mediator in war of sixth coalition, **14**, 574; **15**, 313; saves Austria from bankruptcy, **14**, 568.
Stadtlohn, Prussian town; battle of (1623), **14**, 338.
Staël-Holstein, Anne Louise Germaine Necker, Baroness of, known as Madame de Staël (1766–1817), French writer; seeks to reconcile Directory with the constitutionalists, **12**, 446; relations with Napoleon, **12**, 456; exiled from Paris, **12**, 533; character, **12**, 390.
Staffarda, town in Italy; battle of (1690), **9**, 507; **11**, 604.
Stafford, Edward and Henry, see Buckingham.
Stafford, Humphrey (d. 1486), English esquire; revolts against Henry VII, **19**, 20.
Stafford, Sir Humphrey (d. 1460), commands against Jack Cade, **18**, 567.
Stafford, William Howard, Viscount (1614–1680), English statesman; trial and execution, **20**, 299.
Stägeman, Friedrich August von (1763–1840), Prussian statesman; aids cause of reform in Prussia, **15**, 303.
Stahremberg, see Starhemberg.
Stainville, Count de, see Choiseul.
Stair, John Dalrymple, 2nd Earl of (1673–1747), commands at Dettingen, **12**, 38; **20**, 560; resigns his commission, **20**, 561; objects to Hanoverian influences in army, **20**, 561.
Stakelberg, General, Russian officer; at battle of Telissu (1904), **17**, 624; **24**, 658.
Stalden, Peter am, a native of Obwalden, Switzerland; plot of (1481), **16**, 608.
Stalwarts, in United States history, a faction in Republican party (ca. 1880–1881); struggle with "half-breeds," **23**, 479.
Stambulov, Stephen (1853–1895), Bulgarian liberal politician; anti-Russian policy, **17**, 615; forms provisional government, **24**, 184; as prime-minister, **24**, 185; assassination, **24**, 186.
Stamford, city of Connecticut; Indian massacre at (1644), **23**, 13.
Stamford Bridge, town in England; battle of (1066), **18**, 149–150.
Stamford, Henry Grey of Groby, Earl of (d. 1673), English noble; in Civil War on parliamentary side, **20**, 11.
Stamp Act, British measure of taxation for American colonies; passed by parliament (1765), **20**, 602; **23**, 231; reception of and opposition to, **23**, 232–233, **20**, 603; Stamp Tax Congress (1765), **23**, 233; repeal (1766), **20**, 606–608; **23**, 234; consequences in France, **12**, 132.
Standard, Battle of the (1138), between the English and Scots in Yorkshire, **18**, 243–245; **21**, 37.
Standish, Miles (1584–1650), American colonial soldier; early career, **22**, 631; appointed captain, **22**, 629; quells Corbitant, **22**, 631; kills Pecksuot, **22**, 632.
Standish, Ralph, esquire of Richard II; kills Wat Tyler (1381), **18**, 492.
Stang, Emil (1834–), Norwegian statesman; ministries (1889–1891) (1893–1895), **16**, 485–486.
Stang, Frederick (1808–1884), Norwegian statesman; minister of the interior 1845–1856, **16**, 478; president of the ministry (1856), **16**, 480; prime-minister 1872–1882, **16**, 482.
Stanga, Swiss leader; defeats Milanese at Giornico (1480), **16**, 606.
Stanhope, James, 1st Earl Stanhope (1673–1721), English general and politician; defeated at Brihuega, **10**, 289; **20**, 478; negotiations with Abbé Dubois, **20**, 516; connection with Schism Act (1714), **20**, 491; becomes head of government, **20**, 518; raised to peerage, **20**, 520; demands Alberoni's dismissal, **20**, 523; death, **20**, 530.
Stanhope, Philip Dormer, see Chesterfield, Earl of.
Stanislaus (1030–1079), bishop of Cracow; excommunicates Boleslaw II of Poland, **24**, 18.
Stanislaus (I) Leszczynski (1677–1766), king of Poland 1704–1709 and in 1733; accession, **16**, 377; **17**, 272; **24**, 71; Augustus II disputes throne with, **24**, 71; flight, **16**, 388; **17**, 333; **24**, 72; retires to Zweibrücken, **24**, 73; resigns crown, **24**, 73; re-elected king of Poland (1733), **24**, 75, 409; obtains duchy of Lorraine (1738), **12**, 29; death, **12**, 83.
Stanislaus (II) Augustus Poniatowski (1732–1798), king of Poland 1764–1795; accession, **17**, 376; **24**, 85; forced to attend

diet of Grodno (1793), **24**, 88; persecutions of, **24**, 92; signs act of abdication (1795), **24**, 100; death, **24**, 100; characterisation of, **24**, 100–101.
Stanley, Edward Geoffrey Smith, 14th earl of Derby (1799–1869), English statesman; conservatives rally to, after Peel's death, **21**, 611; first ministry (1852), **21**, 613; accepts compromise admitting Baron Rothschild to house of lords, **21**, 621; defeated on Reform Bill, **21**, 622; second ministry (1858–1859), **21**, 621, 622; third ministry (1866–1868), **21**, 632–634.
Stanley, Edward Henry Smith, 15th earl of Derby (1826–1893), English statesman; resigns office in the Disraeli ministry (1878) on Turkish question, **21**, 640–641; as colonial secretary treats with Kruger (1884), **21**, 644; **22**, 293.
Stanley, Sir Henry Morton, explorer, **14**, 58.
Stanley, James, (1600–1651) 7th earl of Derby, English nobleman; taken prisoner by Cromwell at battle of Worcester, **20**, 109; executed, **20**, 109.
Stanley, Thomas, 1st earl of Derby (1435?–1504), English soldier and statesman; personal relations with Edward IV, **18**, 605; arrested by order of Richard of Gloucester (1483), **18**, 609; excuses himself for not joining Richard (1485), **18**, 623; at battle of Bosworth Field, **18**, 624; crowns Henry VII on field of battle, **18**, 624; created earl of Derby, **19**, 15.
Stanley, Sir William (d. 1495), English soldier, brother of Thomas Stanley, first earl of Derby; holds conference with Henry (VII) of Richmond (1685), **18**, 624; executed for implication in Perkin Warbeck's conspiracy, **19**, 29.
Stanton, Edwin McMasters (1814–1869), American statesman; attorney-general, **23**, 412; President Johnson demands resignation of, as secretary of war, **23**, 465–466.
Stanz, town in Switzerland; Compact of (1481), **16**, 609, 610.
Staouëli, village in Algeria; battle of (1830), **13**, 43.
Stapfer of Zürich, Swiss mercenary leader; in service of Emperor Maximilian I, **14**, 243.
Staples, Edward (1490?–1560) English ecclesiastic; made bishop of Meath, **21**, 402; attempts to introduce Protestantism into Ireland (1551), **21**, 402, 403.
Staps, Frederick (1792–1809), German fanatic; attempts life of Napoleon I, **12**, 576.
Star, Order of the, John of France founds, **11**, 125.
Star Chamber, Court of, an arbitrary English tribunal, abolished in 1640; origin, **19**, 24; under Elizabeth, **19**, 278; royal proclamations enforced by means of, **19**, 528; James I's employment of, **19**, 528–531; jurisdiction enlarged by Charles I, **19**, 566, 568; judges of, pronounce ship-money legal, **19**, 568; dissolved, **19**, 598.
Starcewitch, Croat politician; advocates separation from Hungary (1885), **15**, 56.
Starhemberg, Count Ernst Rüdiger (1638–1701), Austrian field-marshal; at battle of Philippsburg, **11**, 600; defends Vienna against Turks (1683), **14**, 396; **24**, 389–390.
Starhemberg or Stahremberg, Count Guido (1654–1737), Austrian field-marshal, cousin of preceding; campaign in Spain, **14**, 415.
Stark, John (1728–1822), American soldier; at battle of Bunker Hill, **23**, 247; defeats British at battle of Bennington (1777), **23**, 264.
Star of the West, United States steamship; attempts to relieve Fort Sumter (1861), **23**, 413.
Stasanor, officer of Alexander the Great; accepts kingdom of Parthians (ca. 323 B.C.), **8**, 49.
Stasippus (d. 370 B.C.), a Tegean, partisan of Sparta; opposes Arcadian union, **4**, 170; death, **4**, 171.
States General, name given to the general assemblies of France up to 1789; origin and early meetings, **11**, 88 and note; (twelfth and thirteenth centuries), **11**, 97; (1302), **11**, 88; (1355), **11**, 128; (1356–1357), **11**, 132; (1420), **11**, 181; (1439), **11**, 229; (1484), **11**, 281–284; (1506), **11**, 300; (1560), **11**, 355; (1588), **11**, 388 seq.; (1593), **11**, 401; (1614), **11**, 436–437; (1789), **12**, 149–153.
States General of the Netherlands; William of Orange convenes at Dort (1572), **13**, 431; declare independence of Holland and Zealand (1575), **13**, 457; adopt Union of Utrecht (1579), **13**, 473; issue Act of Abjuration (1581), **13**, 487; regulations regarding, in constitution of 1582, **13**, 494.
States of the Church (Papal States), former temporal dominions of the popes of Rome; exarchate of Ravenna granted by Pepin to Stephen II (755), **8**, 557; enlarged by will of Countess Matilda of Tuscany (1115), **7**, 657; Innocent III renders independent of empire and extends limits, **8**, 610, 611; under the Borgias, **9**, 429; under Emperor Charles V, **9**, 446; in the eighteenth century, **9**, 538 seq.; seized by Napoleon (1809), **9**, 571; in Sardinian War (1859), **9**, 604; Umbria and the Marches taken from (1860), **9**, 609; incorporated into Italian kingdom (1860 and 1870), **9**, 623; see also Papacy.
Statilius, Lucius, Roman knight; in Catiline conspiracy (63 B.C.), **5**, 488–490.
Statira (Arsinoë, Barsine), (d. 323 B.C.) wife of Alexander the Great and daughter of Darius; marries Alexander (324 B.C.), **4**, 376, 377; assassinated, **4**, 431.
Statira (d. ca. 400 B.C.), wife of Artaxerxes II, king of Persia, **2**, 626, 643.
Statira (d. 331 B.C.), sister and wife of Darius Codomanus; captured at Issus (333 B.C.), **4**, 303; beauty of, **4**, 304.

Statius, Annæus, Roman physician; at the death of Seneca (65 A.D.), **6**, 204.
Statutes, Charters, Codes:
Assyro-Babylonia:
Code of Khammurabi, **1**, 499–513.
Canada:
Quebec Act (1774), **22**, 326.
Constitutional Act (1791), **22**, 328–330.
Union Act of 1840, **22**, 339–340.
Rebellion Losses Act, **22**, 341.
British North America Act (1867), **22**, 342.
England:
Assize of Clarendon (1166), **18**, 295.
Assize of Northampton (1176), **18**, 295.
Assize of Arms (1181), **18**, 295.
Assize of the Forest (1184), **18**, 295.
Magna Charta (1215), **18**, 347–357.
Republication of Magna Charta (1216), **18**, 364.
Provisions of Oxford (1258), **18**, 378, 428.
Statute de Religiosis (Statute of Mortmain) (1279), **18**, 428; **22**, 351–352.
Statute Quia Emptores (Statute of Westminster III) (1290), **18**, 428; **22**, 352–353.
De Tallagio non Concedendo, **18**, 416.
Confirmatio Cartarum (1297), **18**, 416–417.
Statute of Labourers (1349), **18**, 469–471; **22**, 353–354.
Statute de Heretico Comburendo (1401), **18**, 520–521.
Act of Treasons (1534), **19**, 144.
Acts of Succession and Supremacy (1534), **19**, 146 seq.
Act of Supremacy (1558), **19**, 275.
Triennial Act (1641–1664), **19**, 598; **20**, 245; (1694–1716), **20**, 512–514.
Corporation Act (1661), **21**, 240.
Test Act (1673), **21**, 278–279.
Habeas Corpus (1679), **20**, 294; **21**, 496.
Act of Resumption (1700), **20**, 458.
Act of Settlement (1701), **20**, 459.
Act of Toleration (1689), **20**, 423.
Mutiny Bill (first) (1689), **20**, 424.
Bill of Indemnity (1690), **20**, 428.
Septennial Act (1716), **20**, 512–514.
Gin Act (1736), **20**, 546–548.
Parish Councils Act (1893), **21**, 650–651.
France:
Grande Ordonnance (1357), **11**, 134, 654.
Ordinances of Charles V, **11**, 151, 657.
Pragmatique of Bourges (1438), **11**, 225.
Richelieu's Statute of 1629, **11**, 473.
Law of Suspects (1858), **13**, 134.
Military Law (1798), **13**, 243; (1872), **13**, 187.
Germany:
Golden Bull, **14**, 181–183.
Netherlands:
Charter of Gertruydenberg (1213), **13**, 292.
Charter of Middelburg (1224), **13**, 292.
Charter of Cortemberg (1312), **13**, 309–310 note.
Great Privilege (1477), **13**, 362, 494.
Ireland:
Statute of Kilkenny (1364), **21**, 386–387.
Poyning's Law (1494), **21**, 393–394.
Poland:
Pacta Conventa, **24**, 38.
Rome:
Code of the *Twelve Tables* (451 B.C.), **5**, 132, 138; **6**, 356–358.
Servia:
Code of Dushan (1349), **24**, 192.
Sweden:
Recess of Vesterås (1527), **16**, 281.
Ordinance of Vesterås, **16**, 282.
Switzerland:
Act of Mediation (1813), **17**, 30–31.
Turkey:
Kanun-nameh, of Muhammed, **24**, 333–336.
Kanuni Rayah, of Suleiman, **24**, 362.
United States:
Navigation Acts (British) (1651–1696), **23**, 123–124.
Sugar Act (1764), **23**, 232.
Stamp Act (1765), **23**, 231–232.
Quartering Act (1765), **23**, 232, 234.
Declaratory Act (1766), **23**, 234.
Customs Commissioners Act (1767), **23**, 234.
Tea Act (1767), **23**, 234.
Boston Port Act (1774), **23**, 239–240.
Massachusetts Government Act (1774), **23**, 239.
Quartering Act (1774), **23**, 239.
Quebec Act (1774), **23**, 239.
New England Restraining Act (1775), **20**, 624.
Alien and Sedition Acts (1798), **23**, 3, 4.
Embargo Act (1807), **23**, 324.
Non-intercourse Acts (1809), **23**, 324.
National Bank Act (1816), **23**, 346.
Force Act (1833), **23**, 358–359.
Fugitive Slave Act (1850), **23**, 383, 387, 388.
Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854), **23**, 391–392, 394.
Confiscation Acts (1861, 1862), **23**, 435.
Legal Tender Act (1862), **23**, 421.
National Bank Act (1864), **23**, 421.
Civil Rights Act (1866), **23**, 462.
Freedman's Bureau Act (1865), **23**, 462.
Reconstruction Acts (1867), **23**, 462.
Tenure of Office Act (1867), **23**, 463, 465, 481.
General Amnesty Act (1871), **23**, 467.
Force Act (1871), **23**, 467–468.
Civil Service Act (1871), **23**, 472.
Coinage Act (1873), **23**, 473.
Electoral Commission Act (1877), **23**, 475.
Pendleton Civil Service Act (1883), **23**, 479.
Presidential Succession Act (1886), **23**, 481.
Interstate Commerce Act (1887), **23**, 480.
Silver Purchase Act (1890), **23**, 482.
Chinese Exclusion Act (1892), **23**, 482.
Financial Act of 1900, **23**, 490.
Stauffacher, Werner, traditional Swiss patriot; story of part in liberation of Swiss from Austrian oppression (1307), **16**, 554–556.

Stavanger Fjord, see Hafurs Fjord.
Stavutshan, town in Russia; battle of (1739), **17**, 336.
Steam, Use of, see Inventions.
Stedingers, Teutonic people, inhabiting the lower Weser; crusade against (1234), **13**, 292.
Steen, Johannes Wilhelm Christian (1827–), Norwegian statesman; premier (1891, 1898), **16**, 486, 487.
Steenbock, see Stenbock.
Steenkerke (Steinkirk), village in Belgium; battle of (1692), **11**, 605; **14**, 402; **20**, 439.
Stein, town in Austria; battle of (1805), **17**, 448.
Stein, Heinrich Friedrich Karl, Baron vom und zum (1757–1831), Prussian statesman; administration, **15**, 303–305; and promulgation of edict of emancipation, **15**, 304; "political testament" of, **15**, 305; proscribed by Napoleon, **15**, 305; reforms, **15**, 303–305; counselor of Alexander I, **15**, 331; presides at diet of Münster, **15**, 399, 400; influence in German liberation, **15**, 303; undue fame of, **15**, 304; letter, on Metternich's policy, **15**, 375.
Steinkirk, see Steinkerke.
Steinmetz, Karl Friedrich von (1796–1877), German general; in Austro-Prussian War, **15**, 489.
Stenbock or Steenbock, Count Magnus von (1664–1717), Swedish soldier; defeats Danes at Helsingborg, **16**, 389; surrenders at Tönning, **16**, 389; **17**, 286; imprisonment and death, **17**, 286.
Stenkil, king of Sweden; accession (1056), **16**, 36; person and character, **16**, 187, 189.
Stepanovitch, Dvorik, hero of Galician folk lore, **17**, 120.
Stephanie, princess of Hohenzollern; marries Pedro V of Portugal (1857), **10**, 557.
Stephanus, Roman steward; aids in assassination of Domitian (96 A.D.), **6**, 261.
Stephen of Blois (1105–1154), king of England 1135–1154; ancestry, **18**, 239; swears to maintain succession of Matilda, **18**, 239; Henry I's bounty towards, **18**, 241; coronation, **18**, 241; grants excessive privileges to barons, **18**, 242; in wars against partisans of Matilda, **18**, 243–255; war with David of Scotland, **18**, 243–245; **21**, 37; Roger of Salisbury and, **18**, 245–247; war with Matilda and Robert of Gloucester, **18**, 247–253; taken prisoner, **18**, 248; exchanged for Gloucester, **18**, 251; besieges Oxford, **18**, 252; quarrels with clergy, **18**, 253; compromises with Henry Plantagenet, **18**, 255; death, **18**, 255; anarchy in England under, **18**, 255, 256; contemporary view of reign, **18**, 255, 256; character, **18**, 241, 248, 255.
Stephen I, Saint, first king of Hungary 1000–1038, **14**, 550.
Stephen I, bishop of Rome 253–257, **8**, 503.
Stephen II, pope 752–757 A.D.; pontificate, **8**, 556–558; temporal power of papacy founded under, **8**, 557.
Stephen II, unconsecrated pope, **8**, 556.
Stephen III, pope 768–772 A.D., **8**, 558.
Stephen IV, pope 816–817 A.D.; Louis the Pious and, **7**, 557; **8**, 565.
Stephen V, pope 885–891 A.D., **8**, 577.
Stephen VI, pope 896–897 A.D.; strangled, **8**, 578.
Stephen VII, pope 929–931 A.D., **8**, 581.
Stephen VIII, pope 939–941 A.D., **8**, 507.
Stephen IX, pope 1057–1058, **8**, 582.
Stephen "the Great," prince of Moldavia 1457–1504; warlike enterprises of, **24**, 132, 133; defeats Turks at Rakova, **24**, 133; given title of "Athlete of Christ" by Sixtus IV, **24**, 134; driven from dominions by Turks, **24**, 134; regains throne, **24**, 135; aids Alexander of Lithuania against Ivan the Great, **17**, 180; destroys Polish army, **24**, 135; death, **24**, 135; memory of, honoured by Moldavians, **24**, 136.
Stephen "the Young," prince of Moldavia 1517–1527, grandson of Stephen the Great, **24**, 137.
Stephen "the Little" (d. 1774), regent of Montenegro; claims to be Peter III of Russia, **24**, 197, 208; reign, **24**, 197, 208.
Stephen (I) Nemanya (Saint Simeon) (d. 1200), prince of Servia 1159–1195; reign, **24**, 189, 190; canonisation, **24**, 190.
Stephen II, prince of Servia (d. 1224), **24**, 190.
Stephen III (Radoslav), prince of Servia (thirteenth century), **24**, 190.
Stephen (1817–1867), archduke of Austria; nominated palatine of Hungary, **14**, 616.
Stephen, count of Chartres, Blois and Troyes; power and wealth, **8**, 340; president of the council of chiefs of first crusade (1096), **8**, 340; desertion of, **8**, 348.
Stephen (eighth century), Byzantine monk; martyrdom, **8**, 550.
Stephen, Sir James Fitzjames (1829–1894), English jurist and legal author; introduces reforms in British Indian law codes, **22**, 211.
Stephen Báthori, see Báthori.
Stephen Dushan, czar of Servia 1336–1355; reign, **24**, 191–193; dethrones father, **24**, 191; assumes title of czar, **24**, 192; promulgates "Code of Dushan," **24**, 192; death, **24**, 193.
Stephen Lazarevich, prince of Servia; becomes vassal of Turkey (1389), **24**, 194.
Stephen Voyislav (eleventh century), Servian chief; insurrection of, **24**, 189.
Stephens, Alexander Hamilton (1812–1883), American statesman; chosen vice-president of Confederate states, **23**, 409.
Stephens, James (1824–1901), Irish agitator; directs conspiracy in Ireland, **21**, 448; arrested, **21**, 448.
Stephenson, Fort, defense of, **23**, 330.
Stephinates, king of Egypt 684–687 B.C., **1**, 178.
Sterling, Sir James (1791–1865), British colo-

nial governor and admiral; founds first permanent settlement in Western Australia (1829), **22**, 248.
Sterry, Peter (1629–1672), English clergyman; at Cromwell's death-bed, **20**, 178.
Sterzing, Martin, Tyrolese leader; defeats elector of Bavaria (1703), **14**, 409.
Stesicles, Athenian general; sent to help democratic party in Corcyra (373 B.C.), **4**, 145, 148.
Stesilaus (d. 490 B.C.), Athenian strategus; slain at Marathon, **3**, 273, 274, 276.
Stettin, town in Germany; surrendered to Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden (1630), **14**, 347; Peace (Treaty) of (1570), **16**, 309, 348–349.
Steuben, Baron Friedrich Wilhelm August Heinrich Ferdinand von (1730–1794), Prussian-American general; drills American troops, **23**, 278–279.
Stevens or Stephens, Samuel, governor of Carolina in 1669, **23**, 49.
Stevens, John Leavitt (1820–1895), American statesman; as minister to Hawaii recognises provisional government of 1893, **23**, 484.
Stevens, Thaddeus (1792–1868), American statesman; opposes renomination of Lincoln, **23**, 450; on act of secession, **23**, 455.
Stevenson, Adlai Ewing (1835–), American politician; nominated for vice-president (1892), **23**, 483; (1900), **23**, 491.
Stevenson, Colonel, English soldier; in Mahrattas War with Wellesley (1803), **22**, 119; takes Asseerghur and Burhanpur, **22**, 121.
Stewart, for royal family and connections, see Stuart.
Stewart, Charles (1778–1869), American naval commander; in War of 1812, **23**, 340.
Stewart, David, earl of Rothesay, see Rothesay.
Stewart, Sir Donald Martin (1824–), English soldier; in Afghan War, **21**, 641; **22**, 208.
Stewart, Robert (1769–1822), Lord Castlereagh and 2nd marquis of Londonderry, British statesman; secretary of war in Portland ministry (1807), **21**, 470; reception of, in house of commons (1816), **21**, 486; introduces "Six Acts" in house of commons (1820), **21**, 510; foreign secretary, **21**, 531; English plenipotentiary at Congress of Vienna, **15**, 323.
Suogoge, see Sigurd.
Steyn, Martinus Theunis (1857–), South African statesman; elected president of Orange Free State (1896), **22**, 281; suggests conference between President Kruger and Sir Alfred Milner (1899), **22**, 282; escapes capture (1901), **22**, 315.
Sthenelaidas, Spartan ephor; speech on Peloponnesian War (432 B.C.), **3**, 512, 515, 524.
Sthenelus, mythical Greek hero, **3**, 70, 75.
Stigand (d. 1072), English prelate; favours Eadgar Ætheling for throne, **18**, 170.
Stilicho, Flavius (d. 408 A.D.), Roman general and statesman; main treatment, **6**, 538–549; character and early career, **6**, 538–539; overthrows Rufinus, **6**, 540; becomes guardian of empire, **6**, 543; follows Alaric to Greece, **6**, 544; in war with Goths, **6**, 545–547; make agreements with Alaric, **6**, 548; executed, **6**, 549; accused of having invited Goths into Roman empire, **6**, 598.
Stillwater, battles of, see Saratoga.
Stilo, L. Ælius Præconinus (ca. 100 B.C.), Roman grammarian, **5**, 645.
Stirling, royal burgh of Scotland; capitulation of castle (1299), **18**, 419; sieges (1303–1304), **18**, 420–421; **21**, 79; (1313), **21**, 97–98; (1515), **19**, 73; (1651), **20**, 120–121; (1746), **21**, 325.
Stirling, William Alexander, Lord (1726–1786), American soldier; at battle of Long Island, **23**, 256.
Stirling Bridge, battle of (1297), **18**, 410–411; **21**, 72–74.
Stobæus, Greek compiler, **1**, 3.
Stockach, town in Germany; battle of (1799), **14**, 530, 533.
Stockholm, capital of Sweden; siege of (1391), **16**, 203; carnage of (1520), **16**, 231.
Stockton, Robert Field (1796–1866), American naval commander; in California campaign (Mexican War), **23**, 373.
Stofflet, Nicholas (1751–1796), Vendean general; opposes republican armies, **12**, 403; concludes treaty, **12**, 404; defeated by Hoche and executed, **12**, 407–408.
Stoilov, Constantine (1853–), Bulgarian statesman; forms ministry (1894), **24**, 186.
Stoke, town in England; battle of (1487), **19**, 23; **21**, 392.
Stokesley, John (1475?–1539), bishop of London; sent by Henry VIII to Emperor Charles V, **19**, 124.
Stolberg, Juliana, Countess of, **13**, 384.
Stolypin, P.A., Russian statesman, **17**, 629, 631.
Stone, William (ca. 1603–1695), English colonial governor; sent by Lord Baltimore to Maryland, **22**, 606 note; forced to surrender office and imprisoned, **22**, 607.
Stone Age, early period in civilisation of mankind; importance in history, **1**, 42–43; relics in Switzerland, **16**, 522.
Stone of Scone, part of coronation chair of Scotch kings; carried to England by Edward I (1296), **18**, 408.
Stoneman, George (1822–1894), American soldier; makes raid in western Virginia, **23**, 446.
Stone River, battle of, see Murfreesboro.
Stonewall Jackson, name given Thomas J. Jackson, see Jackson.
Stonington, town in Connecticut, U. S. A.; bombarded by British (1814), **23**, 336.
Stony Point, promontory on the Hudson River; capture of (1779), **23**, 271.
Stormberg, town in Cape Colony; Boer victory at (1899), **22**, 308.
Stormont, Lord, see Mansfield, 2nd Earl of.
Stoughton, Israel (d. 1645), American colonial soldier and statesman; sent as commissioner to England to support claim

of Massachusetts to jurisdiction over New Hampshire, **23**, 150.
Stout, Sir Robert (1844–), British colonial statesman; premier of New Zealand, **22**, 261.
Stowe, Harriet Elizabeth Beecher (1811–1896), American novelist, author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*; arouses anti-slavery sentiment, **23**, 386.
Strabo, Caius Fannius, Roman historian; at Carthage with Tiberius Gracchus (146 B.C.), **5**, 644.
Strabo, Caius Fannius, Roman consul 122 B.C.; proposed for election by C. Gracchus, **5**, 376; opposes Gracchus, **5**, 377.
Strabo, Seius, prætorian prefect under Augustus and father of Sejanus, **6**, 143.
Strabrobates-Sthavarapatis, Indian king; battle with Semiramis, **2**, 526.
Strachan, John (1778–1867), Scotch-Canadian Anglican bishop and politician; leader of "Family Compact" party in Upper Canada (1828–1838), **22**, 334.
Strachey, William (fl. 1609–1618), English colonist; secretary of Virginia (ca. 1610–1612), **22**, 579.
Strada, Zanobi di (14th century), Italian poet; crowned by Emperor Charles IV, **9**, 202.
Strafford, Earl of, see Wentworth.
Stralsund, seaport in province of Pomerania, Prussia; sieges of (1628), **14**, 342 seq.; (1715), **16**, 390; becomes Prussian possession (1718), **15**, 148.
Stralsund, Peace of (1370), **14**, 187; **16**, 185.
Strasburg, capital of Alsace-Lorraine; battle of (357 A.D.), **6**, 483; tower of, built (1096), **8**, 476, becomes French possession, **11**, 594, 609; **14**, 394; siege of (1870), **13**, 151.
Strategopulus, see Alexius Strategopulus.
Stratford, John (d. 1348), archbishop of Canterbury; charge of, against Edward II of England (1327), **18**, 444; proceedings of Edward III against (1344), **18**, 457.
Stratford de Redcliffe, see Canning, Stratford.
Strathclyde, district in Scotland, **21**, 10.
Strathnairn, Baron of, see Rose.
Stratius, Achæan captive in Rome (167–146 B.C.), released; **5**, 314.
Strato, Greek rhetorician; friend of M. Brutus (42 B.C.), **5**, 623.
Stratocles, Athenian orator and general; at battle of Chæronea (338 B.C.), **4**, 243; subservience to Demetrius, **4**, 495, 498.
Straton, prince of Aradus; yields to Alexander the Great (333 B.C.), **4**, 307.
Stratonice (ca. 300 B.C.), daughter of Demetrius Poliorcetes; becomes wife of Antiochus I, **4**, 450, 462, 555.
Strauss, David Friedrich (1808–1874), German theologian and philosopher; appointment to University of Zürich (1839); causes fall of liberal government in Zürich, **17**, 38.
Strattis, tyrant of Chios; plot against (479 B.C.), **3**, 353.
Straw, Jack (d. 1381), assumed name of priest-leader of peasants in the Wat Tyler rebellion; chosen by peasants as their leader, **18**, 489; death, **18**, 493.
Strelitz, Streltsi, or Streltzi, body-guard instituted by Ivan the Terrible (1560); established under name of the Opritshnina, **17**, 202; atrocities of, under Ivan the Terrible, **17**, 203; vassals of Sophia against Peter the Great, **17**, 250; insurrection of (1698), **17**, 265.
Stremayr, Karl von (1823–), Austrian statesman; becomes minister of justice (1879), **15**, 52.
Strigonia, town in Hungary, battle of (1683), **24**, 64.
Strikes, see Labour.
Stroganov or Stroganoff, Count Alexander (1734–1811), Russian nobleman; president of Academy of Fine Arts, **17**, 503.
Strolbovna, Peace of (1617); terminates war of Russia with Sweden, **17**, 239.
Stromboli, island north of Sicily; battle of (1676), **11**, 585.
Strongbow, see Pembroke.
Strossmayer, Joseph George, Croatian bishop; exiled (1867), **15**, 43.
Strozzi, Filippo (1488–1538), Florentine statesman and soldier; attempts to expel the Medici family, **9**, 465.
Strozzi, Pietro (1500–1558), Italian soldier; defeated at defence of Siena, **9**, 465; **11**, 346.
Strozzi, Tommaso (d. 1383), popular leader in Florence; in opposition to the Guelfs, **9**, 334–343.
Struensee, Count Johann Friedrich von (1737–1772), German-Danish politician; administration, **16**, 415 seq.; death, **16**, 418.
Struensee, Karl August von (1735–1804), brother of Johann Friedrich von Struensee; becomes councillor of justice, **16**, 417.
Struss, Colonel Nicholas (seventeenth century), Polish general; defends Kremlin (1612), **17**, 237.
Struthas, Persian satrap; succeeds Tiribazus (392 B.C.), **4**, 120.
Strutzki, attendant of Frederick the Great; present at death of Frederick (1786), **15**, 255.
Struve, Gustav von (1805–1870), German republican agitator; petitions for governmental reforms, **15**, 432; leads insurrection in Baden, **15**, 452.
Stuart, or Stewart, or Steuart, royal house of Scotland and England; in Scotland 1371–1603; in England and Scotland jointly 1603–1714; for lists of rulers see England and Scotland.
Stuart, Arabella (ca. 1575–1615), daughter of Charles Stuart and cousin of James I; Raleigh accused of conspiring in favour of, **19**, 472; **22**, 567; marriage to William Seymour, **19**, 495; imprisonment and death, **19**, 495.
Stuart, Charles Edward, the "Young Pretender," see Charles Edward Louis Philip Casimir.

Stuart, Sir Charles (1753–1801), British soldier, younger son of Lord Bute; defeated by Greene at Eutaw Springs (1781), **20**, 638; **23**, 278; in India, **22**, 102; victorious at Minorca, **10**, 318.

Stuart, Esme, Lord d'Aubigny and earl of Lennox (ca. 1555–1583), Scottish nobleman; gains favour of James VI, **19**, 356; exile and death, **19**, 357; **21**, 277.

Stuart, Francis, see **Bothwell.**

Stuart, Henry, see **Darnley.**

Stuart, James (d. 1309), steward of Scotland, son of Alexander, fourth steward; joins Wallace, **21**, 70; signs capitulation of Irvine, **21**, 71; at battle of Stirling Bridge, **21**, 73–74.

Stuart, James, second earl of Moray or Murray (1533–1570), son of James V of Scotland; as prior of St. Andrews, **21**, 253–254; sent to Paris to negotiate return of Mary Queen of Scots, **19**, 287; **21**, 262; protects Mary in exercise of her religion, **19**, 290; **21**, 263; chief adviser of Mary, **19**, 292–293; **21**, 265; made earl of Mar and of Moray, **19**, 293; opposes Mary's marriage to Darnley, **19**, 301–302; **21**, 265; exiled, **19**, 302; **21**, 265; reconciliation with Mary, **19**, 303; connection with Darnley's murder, **19**, 305, 307, 313; becomes regent of Scotland, **19**, 314; **21**, 266; regency of, **21**, 267–270; fights Mary's supporters at Langside Hill, **19**, 315–316; negotiations with Elizabeth, **19**, 318 seq.; accusations against Mary, **19**, 319 seq.; supports project of Mary's marriage with duke of Norfolk, **19**, 320, 335; return to Scotland, **19**, 322; treachery to duke of Norfolk, **19**, 336; death and character, **19**, 340 and note; **21**, 269–270.

Stuart, James, earl of Arran (d. 1596), son of Lord Ochiltree; combines with earl of Lennox against Morton, **19**, 356; **21**, 276; influence over James VI, **19**, 356; **21**, 276; imprisoned, **19**, 357; **21**, 277; returns to power, **19**, 358; **21**, 278; intrigues with English court, **21**, 279.

Stuart, James Ewell Brown (1833–1864), American Confederate general; in Virginian campaign, **23**, 432; death of, **23**, 447.

Stuart, James Francis Edward, prince of Wales, also called Chevalier de St. George and the Old Pretender (1688–1766), son of James II of England; birth, **20**, 405; taken to France (1688), **20**, 409; acknowledged king of England by Louis XIV, **11**, 613; **20**, 461; bill for attainting, **20**, 461; unsuccessful attempt to invade Scotland (1708), **11**, 622; **20**, 476–477; adherents in Scotland, **20**, 479, 490; **21**, 324; issues manifesto asserting his right to throne, **20**, 508; intrigues of, **20**, 509; lands in Scotland (1715), **20**, 510; retreats to France, **20**, 510; relations to Bolingbroke and Ormonde, **20**, 510; correspondence with Alberoni, **20**, 519; invited to Spain, **20**, 522; renewed intrigues after birth of son, **20**, 531–532.

Stuart, John (d. 1298), son of Alexander, fourth steward of Scotland and brother of James Stuart; joins Wallace, **21**, 70; killed at battle of Falkirk, **21**, 77.

Stuart, John (d. 1479), earl of Mar and brother of James III of Scotland; arrest and execution of, **21**, 193.

Stuart, John, 3rd earl of Bute, see **Bute, Earl of.**

Stuart, Matthew, earl of Lennox (1510–1571), Scottish soldier and statesman, father of Darnley; marries daughter of Margaret Tudor of Scotland, **19**, 300; invited to Scotland by Mary Queen of Scots, **19**, 300; **21**, 265; enters plot to kill Rizzio, **21**, 266; accuses Bothwell of murder of Darnley, **19**, 307; becomes regent of Scotland, **19**, 341; **21**, 270; death, **19**, 349; **21**, 270.

Stuart, Walter (d. 1326), sixth steward of Scotland, son of James Stuart; marries Marjory, Bruce, **21**, 104; placed in charge of Berwick, **21**, 107, 108; at battle of Biland Abbey, **21**, 113; death, **21**, 113.

Stuart, dukes of Albany, see **Albany.**

Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, James Archibald, 1st Baron Wharncliffe (1776–1845), British statesman; attitude regarding Huskisson's Reciprocity of Duties Bill (1823), **21**, 526; opposes dissolution of parliament (1831), **21**, 552–523; opposes Grey's reform bill (1831), **21**, 555; death of, **21**, 604.

Student's Petition (1848), presented by the students of Vienna to Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, petitioning educational rights, **14**, 622 seq.

Stuhlweissenburg, city in Hungary; battles of (1593), **24**, 372; (1688), **24**, 395.

Sture, Sten (d. 1503), Swedish statesman; becomes administrator of Sweden (1470), **16**, 215; administration, **16**, 219 seq.; death, **16**, 223.

Sture, Sten, the Younger (1512–1520), Swedish statesman; becomes regent, **16**, 224; vanquishes Christian II, **16**, 229; excommunication, **16**, 230; death, **16**, 230.

Sture, Svante (1504–1512), Swedish statesman; secedes from Sten Sture's cause, **16**, 219; becomes marshal, **16**, 220; administration, **16**, 223; death, **16**, 224.

Sturleson, see **Snorre Sturleson.**

Sturm, Johann (1507–1589), German scholar and teacher; at conference of Marburg, **14**, 267.

Sturm und Drang, name applied to a period of German literature in latter part of eighteenth century, **15**, 338–340.

Stüssi (fifteenth century), burgomaster of Zürich; seeks alliance with Frederick III of Austria (1441), **16**, 590.

Stüve or **Stueve, Johann Karl Bertram** (1798–1872), German jurist; becomes "March minister" in Hanover, **15**, 442.

Stuyvesant, Peter (1592–1672), last Dutch governor of New York; administration, **23**, 15.

Sua (ninth century B.C.), king of Gozan; sends presents to Shalmaneser, **1**, 388, 389.

Suabia, see **Swabia.**

Suatopluk, see **Zwentibold.**

Sublime Porte, name frequently applied to Turkish government, see **Turkey.**

Subrius Flavius (d. 66 A.D.), Roman tribune; conspires against Nero, **6**, 204.

Subuktigin, Mohammedan ruler (995 A.D.); invades India, **8**, 223.

Subutai, see **Sabutai.**

Suchet, Louis Gabriel (1770–1826), French soldier; aids Napoleon, **12**, 617.

Suckling, Sir John (d. ca. 1642), English poet and courtier; in army plot, **19**, 589.

Sucre, Antonio José de (1793–1830), Spanish-American soldier; gains victory of Pichincha (1822), **23**, 584; wins battle of Ayacucho (1824), **23**, 582; made president of Bolivia, **23**, 587; forced to leave Bolivia, **23**, 589.

Sudan or **Soudan,** a vast region in Northern Africa; English in, **24**, 459–461; internal reorganisation, **24**, 461–463; Italy joins in pacification of, **9**, 632; international problems, **24**, 463–464; progress of reforms in, **24**, 464–465; Anglo-Egyptian administration of, **24**, 466; **21**, 674; conquest of, by Abul-Abbas, **24**, 471–472.

Sudely, Lord, see **Seymour, Thomas.**

Sudracæ, see **Oxydracæ.**

Sudras, Indian caste; rule India, **2**, 494; duties and condition, **2**, 511–514.

Suenske Sound, battles of (1790), **17**, 404; (1789), see **Högfors.**

Suessa, Thaddeus of, ambassador of Frederick II of Germany (1245), **14**, 117.

Suessiones, a tribe of the Belgæ; subjugated by Julius Cæsar, **5**, 515.

Suetonius Paulinus, see **Paulinus.**

Suevi, a Germanic people; Cæsar attacks, **5**, 515; invade Gaul, **6**, 547; invade Spain, **6**, 603, 610; **10**, 15, 17; adopt Christianity, **10**, 20.

Suez Canal, a ship-canal connecting the Mediterranean and the Red Sea; projected by Mustapha III, **24**, 419; building of, promoted by Said Pasha, **24**, 456; begun, **13**, 137; English government purchases shares in (1875), **21**, 639; **24**, 458.

Suffets, name given the council of Elders at Carthage, **2**, 317.

Suffolk, Dukes of, see **Brandon, Charles,** and **Grey, Henry.**

Suffolk, William de la Pole, Earl of, see **Pole.**

Suffrage:
- Belgium: struggles to obtain suffrage, **14**, 56–57; legislation of 1893 concerning, **14**, 57.
- Brazil: existing limitations on, **23**, 667.
- Bulgaria: manhood suffrage granted by constitution, **24**, 180.
- Canada: under the Constitutional Act of 1792, **22**, 330; movement for extension of the suffrage and establishment of a truly representative government (1819–1839), **22**, 332.
- Denmark: suffrage qualifications under constitution of 1849, **16**, 443; the constitution of 1863, **16**, 444.
- England: the younger Pitt proposes electoral reform (1783), **20**, 641; (1785), **20**, 645–646; reform measure of 1831, **21**, 550–553; Reform Bill of 1831 rejected, **21**, 554–556; Reform Act of 1832, **21**, 560–565; Reform Bill of 1866, 634; Parish Councils Act, **21**, 650–651; Women's Suffrage, **21**, 664.
- France: qualified suffrage under Louis Philippe, **13**, 3; universal suffrage proclaimed (1848), **13**, 95; first election by universal suffrage (1848), **13**, 96; universal suffrage attacked (1849), **13**, 113–114; legislation of 1850 concerning qualifications for voting, **13**, 209; constitution of 1875, **13**, 7, 188–189.
- Germany: election for German national assembly (1848), **15**, 442; universal suffrage in constitution proposed by assembly (1849), **15**, 453; Prussian electoral law in constitution of 1850, **15**, 460; in constitution of German Empire (1871), **15**, 606.
- Italy: increased from 600,000 to 2,000,000 in 1881, **9**, 631.
- Japan: qualifications for, in constitution of 1890, **24**, 637.
- Netherlands: basis of franchise altered by constitution of 1887, **14**, 65.
- New South Wales: male adult suffrage established, **22**, 240.
- New Zealand: plural voting abolished, **22**, 261; electoral franchise granted to women (1893), **22**, 262.
- Norway: universal male suffrage established (1898), **16**, 487.
- Rome: the *Leges Tabellariæ*, or ballot laws, **5**, 320 note.
- Rumania: qualifications for, **24**, 154.
- South Australia: extension of suffrage, **22**, 246; electoral franchise granted to women, **22**, 246.
- Sweden: franchise reform (1890–1902), **16**, 491.
- Switzerland: demand for extension (1830–1832), **17**, 36–37; electoral franchise, **17**, 45.
- Transvaal: Uitlander movement for franchise reform (1890–1892), **22**, 295; Kruger radically narrows the Franchise Law (1894), **22**, 296.
- United States: universal suffrage established in Virginia, **22**, 598; popular elections in the Massachusetts Bay Colony (1634–1635), **22**, 647–648; under the "Model Constitution" in the Carolinas, **23**, 51; electoral franchise under the "Fundamental Orders," **23**, 107; in colonial New York, **23**, 154; extension of, after the Revolution, **23**, 290; Dorr's rebellion in Rhode Island (1843), **23**, 368–369; the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution adopted (1866), **23**, 461–462.

Suffren de Saint-Tropez, Pierre André de (1726–1788), French naval officer; saves

Cape Town from English attack, **22**, 101; at Porto Novo, **22**, 101; retakes Trincomalee, **22**, 101; relieves Cuddalore, **22**, 101.
Sufic or Sofic dynasty, a dynasty of Persian rulers; reign (1501–1736), **24**, 492–493.
Sufis, sect in Islam; doctrine and influence, **8**, 221.
Sugambri or Sicambri, German tribe; wars with Romans, **5**, 523; Roman treachery towards, **6**, 62.
Suger, abbot of Saint Denis (1081–1151), French churchman and historian; zeal for crusades, **8**, 363; state manship of, under Louis VII, **8**, 364; character and achievements, **11**, 34.
Suidger (Suidgar or Suger), bishop of Bamberg, see Clement II.
Suintila, king of the Goths 621–631 A.D.; reign and deposition, **10**, 24.
Sukanim (d. 1697), Russian soldier, leader of strelitz; conspires to murder Peter the Great, **17**, 258; execution, **17**, 259.
Sukhi, Shuhi or Shuhites, Asiatic people; location, **1**, 372; defeated by Assyrians, **1**, 378, 382; revolt, **1**, 385; pay tribute to Assyria, **1**, 389.
Sulcoit, town in Ireland; battle of (968 A.D.), **21**, 350.
Suleiman or Solyman I (sometimes called Suleiman II) "the Magnificent" (ca. 1490–1566), sultan of Turkey 1520–1566; main treatment, **24**, 340–367; age important in world history, **24**, 340, 341; captures Belgrade, **24**, 343, sends expedition into Transylvania (1521), **24**, 136; takes Rhodes, **4**, 448; **24**, 343–344; organises government of Egypt, **24**, 446, 447; campaigns in Asia, **24**, 345, 346; besieges Diu, **10**, 491; establishes Turkish rule in North Africa, **8**, 251; relations with Morocco, **24**, 470–471; invades Hungary (battle of Mohács), **14**, 271; **24**, 347–348; negotiations with France, **11**, 334; **24**, 346–347, 348, 349; siege of Vienna (1529), **24**, 349–350; makes peace with Ferdinand of Austria (1533), **24**, 350; war with Charles V, **10**, 255; **24**, 350–351; leads expedition against Moldavia, **24**, 137; achievements of Turkish navy, **24**, 351–356; influence of harem (Roxelana), **24**, 356–357; failure of expedition against Malta, **10**, 239; **24**, 357–358; war with Hungary (1565–1566), **24**, 358; death, **24**, 358; extent and divisions of empire under, **24**, 359, 360; feudal system and military organisation, **24**, 361–362; legislation and education, **24**, 362–363; literature of period, **24**, 363–365; arts and architecture, **24**, 365–366; causes for decline of empire introduced, **24**, 366.
Suleiman II or III, sultan of Turkey 1687–1691; reign of, **24**, 394–399; mutiny of janissaries, **24**, 394; war with Austria and allies, **24**, 395; war with Poles and Russians, **24**, 395–396; vizirate of Köprili Zade Mustapha, **24**, 396 seq.; negotiations with France and war with Austria, **24**, 399; death, **24**, 399.
Suleiman (d. ca. 1410), eldest son of Bayazid I; rules in Adrianople, **24**, 320; death, **24**, 321.
Suleiman, Omayyad caliph 715–717 A.D.; caliphate of, **8**, 185–186; punishes Musa and executes his son, **8**, 196–197; fits out expedition against Constantinople, **8**, 186; death, **8**, 186.
Suleiman, Omayyad prince, king of Cordova 1012–1015; proclaimed by African party, **8**, 236–237; reign, **8**, 237.
Suleiman (eighth century A.D.), Arab soldier, son of Caliph Hisham; defeated at Ain Diar (744 A.D.), **8**, 188.
Suleiman Shah, leader of band of Oghuz Turks and father of Ertoghrul; leaves Khorasan, **24**, 310.
Suleiman (fourteenth century), son of Sultan Orkhan; conquests in Europe, **24**, 318.
Suleiman Pasha (sixteenth century), Turkish admiral; conquests of, **24**, 354.
Suleiman Pasha (d. 1806), Turkish commander of Belgrade; surrender and death, **24**, 199.
Suleiman Pasha (d. 1883), Turkish soldier; besieges Shipka Pass (1877), **17**, 604.
Suleiman or Kilij Arslan (eleventh century), Seljuk ruler in Asia Minor; founds sultanate of Iconium and Rum, **8**, 226, 329; treaty with Alexius, **7**, 259, 261; wars with crusaders, **8**, 228, 339–340, 344–345.
Suliotes, Græco-Albanian people in mountainous district of Albania (Suli); oppressed by Ali Pasha, **24**, 213; recalled by Ali Pasha in Greek Revolution, **24**, 230.
Sulla, Cornelius (d. ca. 218 A.D.), governor of Cappadocia; slain by Elagabalus, **6**, 396.
Sulla, Faustus Cornelius (ca. 88–46 B.C.), Roman general; death, **5**, 561.
Sulla, Lucius Cornelius (ca. 138–78 B.C.), Roman general and dictator; in war against Jugurtha (107 B.C.), **5**, 391; defeats Marsians (90 B.C.), **5**, 416; in war against Marius, **5**, 420–441; elected consul (88 B.C.), **5**, 420; in first civil war (88 B.C.), **5**, 422–424; in Mithridatic wars, **5**, 421, 430, 432–434; in second civil war (83–82 B.C.), **5**, 434–438; proscriptions of, **5**, 438–441; dictatorship, **5**, 442–456; constitutional reforms of, **5**, 444–446, 449; abdicates dictatorship (79 B.C.), **5**, 447; death, **5**, 448; Rome's debt to, **5**, 448–450; characterisation, **5**, 420, 438, 441, 442–443.
Sulla, Publius Cornelius (d. 45 B.C.), Roman noble; in Catiline conspiracy, **5**, 496.
Sullivan, John (1740–1795), American soldier; defeated at battle of Long Island (1776), **23**, 256; reinforces Washington, **23**, 259.
Sully, Maximilian de Béthune, Duke of (1560–1641), French statesman; ministry and character, **11**, 407–408; plans for furthering French influence, **11**, 415; memoirs, **11**, 417; dismissed from power, **11**, 434.

Sulpicianus, Flavius (d. 197 A.D.), Roman prefect; bids for the empire, **6**, 383–384; put to death by Severus, **6**, 388.
Sulpicius Galba, Publius, Roman consul 200 B.C.; invades Greece, **5**, 297.
Sulpicius Lemonia Rufus, Servius (ca. 106–43 B.C.); Roman jurist; prosecutes Murena, **5**, 493.
Sulpicius Longus, Caius, Roman consul 314 B.C.; defeats Samnites, **5**, 191.
Sulpicius Peticus, Caius, Roman consul 355 B.C., **5**, 174.
Sulpicius, Quintus, Roman military tribune (390 B.C.); treaty with Gauls, **5**, 163–164.
Sulpicius Rufus, Publius (124–88 B.C.), Roman general in Marsian War, **5**, 413; slain, **5**, 424; laws of, **5**, 424, 427.
Sulpicius Rufus, Servius, Roman consular tribune (388 B.C.), **5**, 170.
Sulpicius Saverrio, Publius, Roman patrician consul 279 B.C.; Pyrrhus defeats, **5**, 207.
Sumarokov, Alexander Petrovitch (1718–1777), Russian poet; influence on Russian stage, **17**, 357.
Sumatra, island in Malay archipelago; discovered by Diogo Lopes de Sequeira (1509), **10**, 486.
Sumer (Shinar), country of southern Babylonia; under Semitic rule, **1**, 360; conquered by Larsa, **1**, 327; identified with Makan, **1**, 341; separated from Accad, **1**, 389.
Sumerians, people inhabiting Sumer; origin, **1**, 310, 318, 342–344; civilisation compared with Egyptian, **1**, 59; influence on Babylonia, **1**, 337, 460–461; language, **1**, 323, 342; develop cuneiform writing, **1**, 337, 461; tablet records, **1**, 494–495.
Summerhill Creek, in New South Wales; discovery of gold at (1851), **22**, 238.
Sumner, Charles (1811–1874), American statesman; opposes passage of Kansas-Nebraska Bill in United States senate (1854), **23**, 392; delivers his great speech on "The Crime against Kansas" (1855), **23**, 396–397; assaulted by Preston Brooks in senate chamber, **23**, 397; opposes Lincoln's reconstruction plans, **23**, 455; resolutions concerning secession, **23**, 455; supports Liberal Republican movement (1872), **23**, 469.
Sumner, Edwin Vose (1797–1863), American soldier; disperses free-state legislature in Kansas (1856), **23**, 398; in McClellan's peninsular campaign (1862), **23**, 430–431; at battle of Fredericksburg (1862), **23**, 436.
Sumter, Fort, see Fort Sumter.
Sumter, Thomas (1734–1832), American soldier; campaigns in South Carolina (1780), **23**, 274.
Sumu-abi, king of Babylonia 2450 B.C.; accession, **1**, 363.
Sunderland Bridge, town in England; battle of (1346), **18**, 465.
Sunderland, Charles Spencer, 3rd Earl of (1674–1722); made secretary of ministry, **20**, 481; Anne dismisses, **20**, 484; lord-lieutenant of Ireland, **20**, 507; chief advisor of George I, **20**, 518; resignation, **20**, 529; death, **20**, 531.
Sunderland, Robert Spencer, 2nd Earl of (1640–1702); becomes member of Temple's ministry (1679), **20**, 293; appointed member of court of ecclesiastical commissioners (1685), **20**, 384; president of council (1685), **20**, 385; embraces Catholic faith, **20**, 405; confidential advisor of William III, **20**, 445; created lord-chamberlain, **20**, 456; resigns, **20**, 458.
Sungaria, province in Chinese empire; origin and meaning of name, **24**, 259.
Sung-hwan, town in Korea; battle of (1894), **24**, 576.
Sungs, mediæval dynasty in southern China; fight with Manchus, **24**, 272, 279.
Sunna, traditional law of Islam; elaborated by Al Buchari, **8**, 138; disputed by Shiites, **8**, 173; significance, **8**, 294 seq.
Sunnites, Mohammedan sect; distinguished from Shiites, **8**, 173.
Sun Worship, see under Religion (A).
Suomi, Finnish tribe, **17**, 86.
Suplicac (d. 1848), Servian voivode, **14**, 651.
Supremacy, Act of, (1) (1534), Act proclaiming Henry VIII of England supreme head of the church, **19**, 144; (2) (1558–1559), Act vesting all spiritual authority in the crown of England, **19**, 275.
Surajah Dowlah, see Siraj-ud-Daula.
Surbaraza, see Shahbaraz.
Sureda, Pedro de, see Romana, Marquis de la.
Surenas, Parthian soldier; defeats Crassus at Carrhæ (53 B.C.), **5**, 510; **8**, 63–67.
Surinam, English colony in Guiana; ceded to Dutch (1667), **23**, 25 note; captured by English (1781), **14**, 11.
Surmar, king of Alamanni; subdued by Julian (359 A.D.), **6**, 485.
Surprise Plot, see Bye Plot.
Surrey, Earls of, see Howard.
Surrey, see Warenne, John de.
Surrey, Henry Howard, Earl of (ca. 1517–1547), English poet; trial and execution of (1547), **19**, 200–201.
Surs, Hindu sect, **2**, 521.
Surya, Hindu deity, the sun, **2**, 530.
Susa, ancient capital of Elam; Alexander's nuptial festival at (324 B.C.), **4**, 376–377; restored by Sapor II, **8**, 80.
Susa, Treaty of, peace between France and England (1629), **19**, 567.
Susarion of Megara, early Greek comic poet (ca. 575 B.C.), **3**, 504.
Susiana, Persian province, **1**, 480, 483.
Susio-Amardians, Aramæan tribe, **1**, 311.
Suspects, Law of, see Law of Suspects.
Susquehannas, tribe of North American Indians; at war with Senecas (1676), **23**, 127.
Sussex, Anglo-Saxon kingdom in England, **18**, 39.
Sussex, Thomas Radcliffe, Earl of (1526–1583), English statesman and soldier; puts down Dacre's uprising (1570), **19**, 340, 341.

Sutcliffe, Matthew (d. 1629), English divine; gives aid to Captain John Smith, **22**, 612.
Sutekh, Egyptian god; identified with Set and Baal, **1**, 123, 124, 149; god of the Kheta (Hittites), **2**, 394.
Sutner, Bertha von, awarded Nobel prize, **16**, 492.
Sutras, Sanskrit religious manuals, **2**, 491.
Sutri, town in Central Italy; council of (1046), decides claims of rival popes, **8**, 591.
Sutton, Charles Manners, 1780–1845), English politician; elected Speaker, **21**, 507.
Suvarov or Suvaroff, Count Alexander (1729–1800), Russian soldier; captures Pugatchev, **17**, 387; in war against Tatars, **17**, 393; characterisation, **17**, 396; victories over the Turks, **17**, 406–409; **24**, 416; in Poland, **17**, 419; campaign in Italy in War of Second Coalition, **17**, 433–436; **14**, 531; **9**, 559; **12**, 470, 471, 473; campaign in the Alps, **12**, 475, 476; **17**, 435; **14**, 532; recall and death, **17**, 436.
Suzdal, mediæval Russian principality, **17**, 119; rise to power, **17**, 131; devastated by Mongol Tatars, **17**, 136.
Suzub, see Nergal-ushezib.
Suzub the Chaldean (Mushezib Marduk), king of Babylon 692 B.C.; succeeds Suzub (Nergal-ushezib), **1**, 412; reign, **1**, 412–413.
Svami Rudra Sena, legendary satrap of India, **2**, 498.
Svane, Hans, Danish diplomatist; leader of the clergy in diet of Copenhagen (1660), **16**, 364.
Sveaborg, fortress of Helsingfors, Finland; siege of (1855), **17**, 564.
Sveand, see Sweyn.
Svend (II) Estridsen, king of Denmark 1047–1076; attempts to usurp throne of Magnus, **16**, 103, 134; becomes king, **16**, 136; augments power of church, **16**, 140.
Svend III, king of Denmark 1147–1157; reign, **16**, 148–149.
Svend, son of Canute, king of Norway ca. 1030; reign, **16**, 77, 102, 134; parentage, **18**, 123.
Svend Aageson, see Aageson Svend.
Sverdrup, Johan (b. 1816), Norwegian statesman; leader of liberal party, **16**, 481–485.
Sverri, king of Norway 1177–1203; influence with the council, **16**, 90; conquest and rule, **16**, 111–114; favours Hanseatic trade, **16**, 119.
Sviatopolk, prince of Kiev in Russia 1015–1019; rule, **17**, 107–108; reinstated by Boleslaw I of Poland, **24**, 10.
Sviatopolk, grand prince of Russia 1093–1113; rule and wars, **17**, 124–126.
Sviatopolk-Mirsky, succeeds Von Plehve as minister of the interior of Russia (1904), **17**, 625.
Sviatoslav, prince of Kiev in Russia 964–972 A.D.; attempted conversion, **17**, 99; reign and wars, **17**, 101–102; leads expedition into Bulgaria, **24**, 166.
Sviatoslav, prince of Tchernigov 1055–1076; rule and wars, **17**, 122–123.
Swart, Martin (d. 1487), commander of German auxiliaries; aids Lambert Simnel, **19**, 22–23.
Swabia, an ancient duchy of Germany; reduced to allegiance by Conrad II, **7**, 636; conferred on Count Otto of the Rhenish palatinate (1045), **7**, 640; bestowed upon Rudolf von Rheinfelden, **7**, 646; Guelf fiefs in, **14**, 91; at war with Switzerland, **16**, 611–614; united with the empire, **14**, 136.
Swabian League, a league of various Swabian cities formed in 1376; formation, **14**, 188, 222; opposes Charles IV of Germany, **14**, 190.
Swabian League, The Great, a league of Swabian cities formed in 1488; formation, **14**, 239; Swiss distrust of, **14**, 241; at war with Duke Ulrich of Würtemberg (1519), **14**, 249; cedes Würtemberg to Emperor Charles V, **14**, 272.
Swalder, town of Pomerania; sea-battle off (1000 A.D.), **16**, 46, 67–71.
Sweden, main treatment, see History of Scandinavia, volume **16**; legendary history, **16**, 1–32; age of the vikings, **16**, 33–37; to the Union of Kalmar, **16**, 187–200; Union of Kalmar, **16**, 201–270; Gustavus Vasa to Charles IX, **16**, 271–310; Gustavus Adolphus, **16**, 311–328; Christina to Charles XI, **16**, 329–344; in eighteenth century, **16**, 370–411; in nineteenth century, **16**, 451–493; chronology, **16**, 513–516; bibliography, **16**, 497–505.
Rulers: (since the Union of Kalmar):
Margaret 1389–1412, **16**, 203–205.
Eric XIII 1412–1439, 205–208.
Christopher III 1440–1448, 208–209.
Charles VIII 1448–1471, 209–215.
Sten Sture, protector 1471–1483, 215–219.
John II (Hans of Denmark) 1483–1502, 219–223.
Svante Sture, protector 1503–1512, 223–228.
Sten Sture, protector 1512–1520, 228–229.
Christian II 1520–1523, 229 seq.
Gustavus (I) Vasa 1523–1560, 236–298.
Eric XIV 1560–1569, 298–300.
John III 1569–1592, 300–303.
Sigismund III 1592–1604, 303–307.
Charles IX, 1604–1611, 307–310.
Gustavus Adolphus 1611–1632, 311–328.
Christina 1632–1654, 329–335.
Charles X 1654–1660, 335–341.
Charles XI 1660–1697, 341–344.
Charles XII 1697–1718, 370–397.
Ulrica Eleanora 1718–1720, 397–398.
Frederick I 1720–1751, 398–400.
Adolphus Frederick 1751–1771, 401–404.
Gustavus III 1771–1792, 404–411.
Gustavus IV 1792–1809, 451–455.
Charles XIII 1809–1818, 455–473.
Charles (John) XIV 1818–1844, 473–478.
Oscar I 1844–1859, 478–479.
Charles XV 1859–1872, 479–482.
Oscar II 1872–, 482–493.

Swerker I (d. 1155), king of Sweden 1129–1155; reign, **16**, 189.
Swerker II, king of Sweden 1195–1210; reign, **16**, 189–190.
Swieten, van, Dutch general; forces Achin to submit to Dutch supremacy (1873–1874), **14**, 64 note.
Sweyn Splitbeard or Sveand (d. 1014), king of Denmark 991–1014; reign, **16**, 45–46, 67; English invasions, **18**, 112, 115, 116, 117.
Swift, Jonathan (1667–1745), English satirist and author; publishes his Drapier letters (1724), **20**, 533–534.
Switzerland, main treatment, **16**, 519–662; **17**, 1–47; to the founding of the Confederation, **16**, 519–543; rise of Swiss Confederation, **16**, 544–580; the Confederation at the height of its power, **16**, 581–622; sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, **16**, 623–662; eighteenth century, **17**, 1–25; since 1798, **17**, 26–47.
Sword, Scythian worship of, **3**, 403.
Sword, Brothers of the, see Brothers of the Sword.
Sybilla, queen of Jerusalem, sister of Baldwin IV; marries Longaspada (1176), **8**, 371; marries Guy de Lusignan, **8**, 373; death, **8**, 385; defends Jerusalem, **14**, 107.
Sybota, Greek island; battle of, **3**, 442–444.
Sycophants, Athenian informers; origin of term, **3**, 218; aid tyranny, **4**, 4–5.
Sydenham, Charles Poulett Thompson, Lord (1799–1841), first governor-general of Canada; effects Canadian union, **22**, 339–340.
Sydenham, Thomas (1624–1689), English physician; attacks parliament, **20**, 140.
Sydney, capital of New South Wales, founded 1778; convention of 1891, **22**, 241, 255; convention of 1897, **22**, 256.
Sydney, see Sidney.
Symmachus, Lucius Aurelius Avianus (d. ca. 404 A.D.), celebrates Roman triumphs, **6**, 519.
Symonds, Sir William Penn (1843–1899), British soldier; killed at Talona, Natal, **22**, 305.
Syncellus, George (d. 800 A.D.), Greek historian; borrows from Eusebius, **1**, 572.
Syndercomb, Miles (d. 1657), Cromwellian soldier; treason, **20**, 166.
Synod of Dort, see Dort, Synod of.
Syphax, Numidian prince (d. ca. 201 B.C.), alliance with Romans, **5**, 268, 282; aids Carthaginians, **5**, 285; defeated by Scipio, **5**, 286; in Scipio's triumph, **5**, 294.
Syracuse, city in Sicily; founded (735 B.C.), **3**, 201; rule of Gelo, **3**, 591–593; rule of Dionysius (410–367 B.C.), **4**, 203–205; reign of tyrants, **4**, 205–206; rule of Agathocles, **5**, 217; ally of Sparta, **3**, 593–594; siege by Athenians (415–413 B.C.), **3**, 600–616; capital of Sicily, **4**, 202; taken by Rome (212 B.C.), **5**, 264–265; plundered by Arabs, **8**, 184.
Syria, country of Western Asia; people and language, **1**, 105, 345; **2**, 412; Egyptian invasions (1632–1600 B.C.), **1**, 128; (1520 B.C.), **1**, 137; revolts, **1**, 146–147; Assyrian invasions, **1**, 387–391; vassalage to Babylon, **1**, 312; Macedonian dynasty (301–163 B.C.), **2**, 138; **4**, 553–561; dominion in Palestine (300–166 B.C.), **2**, 138–146; war with Jews (144–122 B.C.), **2**, 147–158; wars with Rome, **5**, 296–299; becomes Roman province (63 B.C.), **5**, 474; Arabic conquest (636 B.C.), **8**, 156–159; seat of Omayyads, **8**, 159; conquered by Selim I (1516), **24**, 338–339; occupied by Mehemet Ali (1831–1840), **24**, 451–454; see also Coele-Syria and Hittites.
Syrus, Publilius, Roman freedman and actor; wins prize (45 B.C.), **5**, 646.
Szczekociny, town in Poland; battle of (1794), **15**, 274; **24**, 95.
Szecheny, Hungarian statesman; in Bathyanyi's ministry (1848), **14**, 636.
Szegedin, royal free city of Hungary; capture of (ca. 1687), **24**, 391.
Szegedin, Peace of, concluded between Turkey and Hungary (1444), **24**, 195, 321.
Sziget, town in Hungary; siege of (1566), **14**, 320; **24**, 358.
Szistowa, Peace of, concluded between the Emperor Leopold and Turks (1791), **15**, 268.
Szlávy, Joseph, Hungarian premier (1872–1874), **15**, 44–45.

T

Taaffe, Count Eduard von (1833–1895), Austrian statesman; succeeds Auersperg as premier, **15**, 37; forms ministry of conciliation, **15**, 52, 532; favours Czechs and Poles, **15**, 53, 532; introduces Reform Bill, **15**, 57; resignation, **15**, 58.

Taaffe, Count Ludwig Patrick von (1791–1855), Austrian statesman; becomes minister of justice, **14**, 630.

Tabal, see Tubal.

Tabeal (eighth century B.C.), pretender to throne of Judah, **2**, 114.

Tabernacles, Feast of, a Jewish festival; Aristobulus officiates at, **2**, 166; Agrippa observes, **2**, 172; signification of, **2**, 207.

Tabiti, Scythian goddess; identified with Vesta, **2**, 406.

Tables, Geneological, see Genealogical tables.

Tables, The, representative committees organised in Scotland in 1637 to take action against Laud's attempt to force episcopacy on Scotland, **19**, 574–575.

Tabdeo, see Pepoli.

Taborites, Bohemian sect, the extreme party of the Hussites; socialistic programme, **14**, 208–211; defeat of, **14**, 213; refuse to recognise Albert II as emperor of Holy Roman Empire, **14**, 217.

Tabuk, place in Arabia; Mohammed receives submission of Syrian chiefs at, **8**, 130.

Tabula Marliani, ancient Roman records, **5**, 72.

Tacfarinas, a Numidian; heads revolt in Africa (17–22 A.D.), **6**, 136, 137.

Tachus or Tachos, king of Egypt 364–361 B.C.; life and reign, **1**, 194; **2**, 292, 624–626.

Tacitus, Cornelius (55–117 A.D.), Roman historian; associated with Trajan, **6**, 269; criticism of, **6**, 322–324.

Tacitus, M. Claudius, Roman emperor 275–276 A.D.; character and reign, **6**, 427–428.

Tacna, town in Peru; battle of (1880), **23**, 607.

Tacna and Arica, territories in southern Peru; provisionally occupied by Chili by Treaty of Ancon (1883), **23**, 608; sovereignty over, in dispute between Chili and Peru (1894–1904), **23**, 609; treaty between Chili and Bolivia concerning (1895), **23**, 613.

Tadmor, see Palmyra.

Tafna, Treaty of the (1836), a treaty between Abdul Kadir and the French, **13**, 69.

Taghlib, Arab tribe; Christianity among, **8**, 15.

Taginæ, ancient town in Italy; Narses defeats Totila at (552 A.D.), **7**, 112, 419–420.

Tagliacozzo, town in Italy; battle of (also called battle of Scurcola) (1268), **9**, 110; **14**, 129.

Tahir (ninth century A.D.), governor of Khorasan, founds kingdom in Iran, **8**, 17, 211; followers overthrown by Saffarids, **8**, 217.

Tahir, pacha of Acre; rebels against Turkey (1773), **24**, 418.

Tai (tenth century A.D.), caliph of Baghdad, **8**, 220.

Taif, city of Arabia; besieged by Mohammed, **8**, 129.

Taijuts, Turkish clan; oppose Jenghiz Khan (Temujine) (ca. 1188), **24**, 274–276.

Taiko-sama or the Taiko, see Hideyoshi.

Taillebourg, village in France; battle of (1242), **11**, 59; **18**, 373.

Taiping or Taeping Rebellion (1850–1864), an insurrection in southern China; conditions leading to, **24**, 545–546; Hung-sin-tsuen leader of, **24**, 546; progress of Taiping power, **24**, 547–549; suppressed by General Gordon, **24**, 552.

Taira, Japanese family prominent in the tenth century; depose Fujiwara clan in Japan, **24**, 583; power and influence, **24**, 586; overthrow (1185), **24**, 587.

Tai-songs, dynasty in Cochin China; rise (1737), **24**, 519.

Taits, Syrian name for Arabs; origin of name, **8**, 4.

Taitsung, emperor of China 620–649 A.D.; aids Yezdegerd, **8**, 155; issues decree in favour of Christianity, **24**, 268.

Taj Mahal, a mausoleum at Agra, India; built by Shah Jahan (ca. 1650), **22**, 33.

Takahira (twelfth century), emperor of Japan; reign, **24**, 587.

Takakura, emperor of Japan; abdicates (1180), **24**, 587.

Takeleth I (eighth century B.C.), king of Egypt; reign, **1**, 173.

Takeleth II (eighth century B.C.), king of Egypt; reign, **1**, 174.

Takifites, Arabian tribe; head alliance against Islam, **8**, 128; give up idolatry for Mohammedanism, **8**, 129.

Taku Forts, fortifications guarding the approach to Tientsin and Peking; taken by the French and English (1858), **24**, 568.

Talassius (eighth century B.C.), a Roman chief; part in rape of Sabines, **5**, 63.

Talavera, town in Spain: battle of (1809), **10**, 350, 540; **12**, 582.

Talavera, Fernando de (1445–1507), Spanish prelate; assembles council for discussion of Columbus' plan (1487), **22**, 421; reports

unfavourably on Columbus, **22**, 425; advises King Ferdinand regarding Moors, **10**, 161.

Talbot, Charles, 12th earl and 1st duke of Shrewsbury (1660–1718), English statesman; aids William of Orange in invasion of England (1688), **20**, 405, 407; named secretary of state (1689), **20**, 420; created duke, **20**, 440; appointed lord-treasurer by Queen Anne, **20**, 495–496; recalled by William III, **20**, 445; resigns, **20**, 458; lord-chamberlain **20**, 483–484; lord-chamberlain and groom of the stole under George I, **20**, 507.

Talbot, Francis, 5th earl of Shrewsbury (1560–1560), English nobleman; defends Doncaster from northern insurgents (1536), **19**, 179.

Talbot, George, 6th earl of Shrewsbury (1528?–1590), English nobleman; takes charge of Mary Queen of Scots (1569), **19**, 322.

Talbot, John, 1st earl of Shrewsbury (ca. 1373–1453), English soldier; viceroy of Ireland, **21**, 391; at siege of Orleans, **11**, 191–199; **18**, 551; defied by Joan of Arc, **18**, 552; retreats to Meung, **11**, 200; taken prisoner by Joan of Arc, **11**, 201; **18**, 554; killed at battle of Castillon, **11**, 240–241; character, **21**, 391.

Talbot, Richard (1302?–1356) English nobleman; in Edward III's Scottish War (1334), **21**, 134.

Talbot, Richard, see Tyrconnel, Earl of.

Talha (d. 656 A.D.), companion of Mohammed; joins Aisha against Ali, **8**, 170; death, **8**, 171.

Ta-lien-wan, town and naval station on the Liaotung peninsula, now called Dalny; opened to foreign trade, **24**, 562; Japan obtains (1894), **24**, 577, 651, 655; obtained by Russia (1898), **24**, 561, 567; ceded to Japan, **24**, 664; see also Dalny.

Talikota, town in British India; battle (1565), **22**, 34.

Tallard, Camille de la Baume, Duke of Hostun, Count of (1652–1728), French general; envoy to London (ca. 1698), **11**, 611; in War of Spanish Succession, **11**, 618–619; taken prisoner at Blenheim, **20**, 474.

Talleyrand-Périgord, Charles Maurice de, prince of Benevento (1754–1838), French diplomat; character, and rôle in Constituent Assembly, **12**, 224; officiates at the Federation ceremony, **12**, 227; appointed foreign minister at recommendation of Mme. de Staël, **12**, 446; at triumph of Napoleon, **12**, 454; leaves ministry, **12**, 472; on the 18th Brumaire, **12**, 484; made foreign minister (1799), **12**, 494; secularised at Bonaparte's desire, **12**, 512; averse to war, **12**, 530; at congress of Rastadt, **15**, 283; negotiates with Coblenz about imperial title, **14**, 533, 534, 535; at Napoleon's court, **12**, 539; realisation of his prophecy, **12**, 571; accepts conditions of peace with allied powers, **12**, 619; at capitulation of Paris, **17**, 487 seq.; interested in moderate policy of Louis XVIII, **13**, 11; resigns (1815), **13**, 14.

Tallien, Jean Lambert (1767–1820), French revolutionist; protests against ceremonial, **12**, 282; swells execution list, **12**, 327; Carlyle on, **12**, 329; joins opposition, **12**, 340; at assembly of 9th Thermidor (July 27th, 1794), **12**, 341–342; pro-consul to Bordeaux, **12**, 390; becomes "Thermidorian," **12**, 389; attempted assassination of, **12**, 391; at Quiberon, **12**, 406.

Tallien, Mme. de, see Chimay.

Tallmadge, James (1778–1853), American lawyer; moves in United States Congress to limit slavery in Missouri, **23**, 347.

Talmud, collection of traditional laws of Hebrews and commentaries on Pentateuch, **2**, 201.

Talon, Jean Baptiste (1625–1691), French administrator; intendant in Canada, **23**, 71.

Tamahu, Libyan tribe, **1**, 163, 167.

Tamai, Nubia; battle of (1884), **24**, 461.

Taman, island of southern Russia; annexed to Russia (1783), **17**, 395.

Tamar, Hebrew princess, daughter of David, **2**, 93.

Tamasp (d. 1576), shah of Persia; wars with Suleiman I, **24**, 345.

Tamasp, shah of Persia; dethroned by Nadir (1732), **24**, 408.

Tamatave, seaport of Madagascar; siege of (1883), **13**, 198.

Tamerlane, see Timur.

Tamil, tribe of India, **2**, 488.

Tamin, tribe of Mustareb Arabs, **8**, 107.

Tamut Amen, see Tanut-Amen.

Tammaritu, prince of Elam, **1**, 429, 430, 435.

Tammuz or Du'uzu, Babylonian god; identified with Adon, Adonim, Adonis, **1**, 313, 529, 530, 531, 532; **2**, 424.

Tamsapor, Persian satrap (355 A.D.), **6**, 479.

Tana, Italian colony, in the middle ages, on site of the present town Azov at the mouth of the Don; as slave mart, **9**, 320, 323.

Tanaquil, wife of legendary Tarquinius Priscus, **5**, 80–81.

Tanchelin (d. ca. 1126), religious reformer; doctrine and martyrdom, **14**, 92.

Tanagra, in ancient geography, town of Bœotia; battle (457 B.C.), **3**, 427, 428.

Tancred (d. 1112), leader in first crusade; character, **8**, 341; in battle of Dorylæum, **8**, 345; quarrels with Baldwin, **8**, 346; at siege of Antioch, **8**, 348; at conquest of Jerusalem (1099), **8**, 352; retained by Godfrey, **8**, 353.

Tancred (d. 1194), king of Sicily; visited by Richard I of England, **8**, 386; opposes Henry VI of Germany in Sicily, **9**, 61, 82; **14**, 111; relations with Richard I of England, **18**, 309–310.

Tandamani, see Tanut-Amen.

Taney, Roger Brooke (1777–1864), American jurist; becomes secretary of treasury, **23**, 360; as chief justice of the United States

supreme court delivers decision in the Dred Scott case, **23**, 402.
Tang, dynasty in China 620–906 A.D., **24**, 543, 544.
Tang, first emperor of Shang dynasty in China (1766 B.C.), **24**, 543.
Tanga, in German East Africa; siege (1889), **15**, 556.
Tangier or Tangiers, the ancient Tingis, seaport of Morocco; conquered by Moors, **7**, 98; conquered by Alfonso V of Portugal (1471), **8**, 250; **10**, 468; part of dowry of Catherine of Braganza, **20**, 243; administration of Kirke and abandonment by British (1684), **20**, 366–367; bombarded by French (1844), **13**, 76.
Tanis, fortress in Egypt; surrenders to crusaders (ca. 1219), **8**, 427.
Tanistry, a system providing for choice of successor during life of king; alleged establishment by Donald I of Scotland (861–863 A.D.), **21**, 15; description, **21**, 57.
Tantia Topee, leader of rebels in Indian mutiny (1857), **22**, 198.
Tanjore, British India; defeat of English at (1782), **22**, 101.
Tann-Rathsamhausen, Ludwig Samson von der (1815–1881), Bavarian general; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 173, 174.
Tannaïm, Jewish teachers, **2**, 137.
Tantra, Sanskrit religious treatise; on caste, **2**, 515.
Tanucci, Bernard, Marquis of (1698–1783), Italian statesman; as minister of Charles VII of Naples, **9**, 537.
Tanut-Amen or Tandamani, king of Egypt (701 B.C.), **1**, 176, 181, 185, 418, 427.
Tao, doctrine in China, **24**, 530.
Taormina, see Tauromenium.
Tao-Sse, religious sect in China; raises insurrection (184 A.D.), **24**, 266.
Tapper, Ruard, inquisitor-general for Netherlands; appointed by Paul III (1537), **13**, 392.
Tapudias, Indian tribe of Brazil, **23**, 653.
Tara, place in Ireland; battle of (980 A.D.), **21**, 349.
Tarabulus, see Tripolis.
Tarantchi, language spoken by Karaites, **24**, 258.
Tarantus, nickname given to Caracalla, **6**, 396 note.
Tarasius (d. 806 A.D.), patriarch of Constantinople; summons council Constantinople (785 A.D.), **8**, 552; calls council of Nicæa (787 A.D.), **7**, 217.
Tarentum (modern Taranto), in ancient geography, city of Magna Græcia; at war with Rome (284–280 B.C.), **5**, 199–200, 203–207; subjugated by Rome (272 B.C.), **5**, 209; in Second Punic War (218–201 B.C.), **5**, 250, 266, 269, 272.
Target, Jean Baptiste (1733–1807), French lawyer; refuses to defend Louis XVI, **12**, 290.
Targetius, chief of Avar embassy to Justin II (565 A.D.), **7**, 138.
Targitaus, in Scythian mythology the first inhabitant of Scythia, **2**, 404.
Taricheutæ, Egyptian embalmers, **1**, 237–238.
Tarifa (ancient Tartessus), in ancient geography, region in southern Spain; visited by Phœnicians, **10**, 4 note.
Tariff:
Argentina: effect of high tariff, **23**, 617.
Austria-Hungary: customs line on Hungarian border abolished, **15**, 7; tobacco monopoly, **15**, 7; Austria and the Zollverein, **15**, 11, 485.
Australia: provisions in Commonwealth Act, **22**, 259; customs tariff (1907), **21**, 673.
Canada: adoption of a high protective tariff system, **22**, 346; **21**, 672.
Ecuador: tariff of 1891, **23**, 615.
England: decrease of duties by Pitt to prevent smuggling, **20**, 645; tariff rates under the Treaty of Navigation and Commerce with France (1787), **20**, 646; the corn laws during the Napoleonic Wars, **21**, 484; corn law of 1815, **21**, 488; Huskisson's Reciprocity of Duties Bill (1823), **21**, 526; Huskisson proposes abolition of prohibitory duties (1824), **21**, 526; Baring's rearrangement of customs duties (1840), **21**, 599; Anti-Corn Law League begins agitation, **21**, 600–601; Peel's tariff of 1842, **21**, 600; Cobden moves for inquiry into agricultural distress (1845), **21**, 602; Peel proposes repeal of the Corn Laws (1846), **21**, 604–605; Gladstone's proposal for tariff reform (1852), **21**, 614; Chamberlain proposes revision of commercial and fiscal system, **21**, 661; Balfour's tariff policy, **21**, 662; Balfour resigns on, **21**, 663.
Germany: the Zollverein (customs union) (1834), **15**, 390–394; renewal of the Zollverein (1864), **15**, 485; Zollverein of 1867, **15**, 499; first German customs parliament at Berlin (1868), **15**, 508; tariff of the Zollverein recast on free-trade basis, **15**, 513; tariff reforms (1879 and 1881), **15**, 537; reduction of tariff duties by the commercial treaties of 1892–1894, **15**, 549–550.
India, British: **22**, 212.
Ireland: partial free-trade granted (1779), **21**, 438.
Mexico: protective policy of President Diaz, **23**, 637, 638.
New Zealand: protective system established, **22**, 261.
South Africa: the customs union established, **22**, 272–273; Kruger opposes entry of Transvaal into customs union (1888), **22**, 295.
Sweden: beginnings of the protectionist movement (1879–1885), **16**, 489; protectionists obtain control of both chambers of the riksdag (1888), **16**, 489; protective tariff of 1888, **16**, 490; protectionist system more firmly established (1890–1895), **16**, 490.
United States: the Navigation Acts, **23**, 123–124; act of British Parliament (1672) imposes customs duties in American colonies, **23**, 145; quarrel over customs duties in New York (1683), **23**, 154; the tea duties as a cause of the American Revolution, **23**, 234–235; power of imposing customs duties delegated to congress by the Federal Constitution (1787), **23**, 295; first federal tariff act passed by congress (1789), **23**, 300; the tariff of 1816, **23**, 346, 352; tariff act of 1824, **23**, 352; Harrisburg convention (1827) and the growth of the protective system, **23**, 352; tariff of 1828 ("tariff of abominations"), **23**, 352; tariff of 1832, **23**, 357; nullification in South Carolina (1832–1833), **23**, 357–359; Clay's compromise tariff act of 1833, **23**, 359; tariff of 1846, **23**, 369; protective tariffs prohibited by constitution of the Confederacy (1861), **23**, 411; the Morrill tariff of 1862, **23**, 421; tariff commission and tariff of 1882, **23**, 480; Cleveland's tariff message of 1887, **23**, 480; the Mills bill, **23**, 480; the tariff campaign of 1888, **23**, 481; the McKinley tariff act (1890), **23**, 481; protection and reciprocity in the campaign of 1892, **23**, 483; the Wilson tariff of 1894, **23**, 485; Dingley tariff act (1897), **23**, 487.
Tarik, Saracen general; invades and conquers part of Spain (710 A.D.), **7**, 493, 494; **8**, 192, 193, 194, 195.
Tarkhulara, king of Gurgum; brings presents to Tiglathpileser (740 B.C.), **1**, 393.
Tarleton, Sir Banastre (1754–1833), English general; defeated by Morgan, **20**, 637; **23**, 277–278; surprises Sumter, **23**, 275.
Tarnovo, see Tirnova.
Tarpeian Rock, Roman place of execution, **5**, 130, 169, 424, 434.
Tarquinii, ancient city in Etruria, **5**, 80.
Tarquinii or Tarquins, Roman royal family; origin, **5**, 80; banished from Rome (ca. 510 B.C.), **5**, 87; war with Rome, **5**, 89–95; critical estimate of story of, **5**, 100.
Tarquinius Priscus, Lucius (ca. 615–576 B.C.), Roman king; reign, **5**, 80–82; enlarges constitution, **5**, 108.
Tarquinius Sextus (d. ca. 510 B.C.), son of Tarquinius Superbus; betrays Gabii, **5**, 84; rape of Lucretia, **5**, 86–87; death, **5**, 88.
Tarquinius Superbus, Lucius, Roman king ca. 534–510 B.C.; reign, **5**, 83–87, 114–115; banishment, **5**, 88; war against Rome, **5**, 89–95.
Tarquinius, Titus (d. ca. 510 B.C.), son of Tarquinius Superbus; sent to Delphi, **5**, 85; slain at Lake Regillus, **5**, 94.
Tarragona (Tarraco), Spanish city, capital of province of same name; taken by Goths (583 A.D.), **10**, 22; siezed by King Pedro (1386), **10**, 103; taken by French (1811), **10**, 358.
Tarruntenus Paternus (d. 183 A.D.), Roman jurist and general; defeats Germans, **6**, 304; prefect of Rome, **6**, 379.
Tarsus, capital of Cilicia, Asia Minor; reduced by the Arabs, **8**, 159.
Tartars, see Tatars.

Tartessus, see Tarifa.
Tarvis, town in Austria; battle of (1797), **14**, 520.
Tarvisium, see Treviso.
Tashichiao, town in Manchuria; Russians occupy (1904), **24**, 658; Japanese capture (1904), **17**, 624.
Tashkend, capital of Turkestan, Asiatic Russia; siege of (1865), **17**, 600.
Tashufin ben Ali, Almoravid king of Cordova 1144–1147; reign, **8**, 244–245.
Tasman, Abel Janssen (ca. 1602–1659), Dutch navigator; discovers Van Dieman's Land (1642), **22**, 234; discovers New Zealand (1642), **22**, 259.
Tasmania (formerly Van Dieman's Land), island and British colony in Australasia; discovery (1642), **22**, 234; colonised as penal settlement, **22**, 236; settlement, **22**, 241; convict system in, **22**, 242–244.
Tasmites, Arab tribe; legendary origin, **8**, 102.
Tassilo (d. 794), duke of Bavaria 748–788; deprived of power by Grifo, **7**, 505; reinstated by Pepin the Short, **7**, 506; accompanies Pepin to Italy, **7**, 514; defection of, from Pepin, **7**, 517; at war with Charlemagne, **7**, 526–527.
Tasso, Torquato (1544–1595), Italian poet; estimate of, **9**, 483.
Tatars or Tartars, Tungusic tribes originally in Chinese Tatary and now represented by the Fishshin Tatars in Manchuria, the Solons and Daurians in Mongolia and by the Manchus; under rule of Tamerlane, **2**, 378; invade Palestine (ca. 1244), **8**, 433–444; dynasty of, in China, **24**, 306, 544; destroy Moscow (1382), **17**, 153; plunder Russian villages, **17**, 235; massacre of, **17**, 394–395; subdued by Casimir III of Poland, **24**, 36; defeated by General Zolkiewski, **24**, 52; defeated at Zloczow, **24**, 62; conquer the Kumani (1239), **24**, 130; settle in Bulgaria (1861), **24**, 178.
Tatf-Ra (Dadef-Ra), king of Egypt ca. 3660 B.C.; place in IVth dynasty, **1**, 96, 98.
Tatius, Titus (d. ca. 750 B.C.), legendary king of the Sabines; reigns with Romulus, **5**, 62, 64–65; legend of, **5**, 98, 100.
Tat-ka-Ra (d. ca. 3336 B.C.), king of Egypt; reign, **1**, 99, 101.
Tato (d. ca. 548 A.D.), Lombard king; wars with Heruli, **7**, 429–430; deposed, **7**, 432.
Tattischeff, Dmitri Pavlovitch (1769–1845), Russian diplomat; while ambassador to Spain, contrives the "camarilla," **10**, 381, 381 note.
Tattnall, Josiah (1795–1871), American naval officer; enters Confederate service, **23**, 417.
Tauromenium (Taormina), city in Sicily; siege of (133 B.C.), **5**, 324; naval conflict off (36 B.C.), **5**, 627–628.
Tauropoli, Amazonian festivals; origins, **2**, 445.
Taurus, Statilius, Roman consul 26 B.C.;

rise of, **6**, 148; builds stone amphitheatre, **6**, 372.
Ta-user (thirteenth century B.C.), Egyptian princess; marries Siptah Meneptah, **1**, 166.
Tavannes, Gaspard de Saulx de (1509–1573), French marshal; criticises Francis I and his court, **11**, 331; fails to capture Condé and Coligny, **11**, 362; at battle of Jarnac, **11**, 363; in massacre of St. Bartholomew, **11**, 371–374, 375.
Taxation:
Australia: provisions concerning, in the Commonwealth Act (1901), **22**, 258–259; Chinese immigration tax, **22**, 251.
Austria-Hungary: feudal rights abolished by law of 1848, **15**, 8; increased land tax to pay for liberation of soil, **15**, 8; objection in Hungary to new system, **15**, 7.
Austrian Lombardy: (eighteenth century), **9**, 543.
Canada: taxation under the Union Act of 1840, **22**, 339.
Caliphate: capitation tax on Christians, **7**, 190.
Egypt: (ancient) priests and warriors exempt from taxation, **1**, 188; (modern), under Abbas, **24**, 456; reforms under English administration, **24**, 462–463, 464.
England: under Aethelred the Unready, **18**, 116; tax-voting power of Anglo-Saxon *witan*, **18**, 161; feudal taxation under the Norman kings, **18**, 207–208; scutage instituted by Henry II (ca. 1159), **18**, 262–263; Saladin tithe, earliest tax on personal property in England, **18**, 295, 295 note; Edward I imposes poll tax on Jews, **18**, 393; Edward I's tallages and impositions, **18**, 412–413; *Confirmatio Cartarum* vests taxing power in parliament, **18**, 416–417, 428–429; the poll tax (1379), and Wat Tyler's uprising, **18**, 488–489; overtaxation and Jack Cade's revolt, **18**, 567; legislation against benevolences (1484), **18**, 619; under Henry VIII, **19**, 85, 92, 196; resistance to Henry VIII's methods of, **19**, 90; after defeat of Spanish armada, **19**, 408; under Elizabeth, **19**, 417, 428; under James I, **19**, 476 seq.; review of taxation in James I's reign, **19**, 527 seq.; collection of subsidies under Charles I (1626) (the forced loan), **19**, 543; tonnage and poundage exacted by Charles I, **19**, 553, 559, 560, 568, 578; measures and methods of Charles I after his third parliament, **19**, 565 seq., 579; illegal taxation by Charles I (1630), **19**, 568 seq.; excessive features on forestlands, knighthood, etc., under Charles I, **19**, 572; parliament rules against arbitrary imposition of (1641), **19**, 598; in Ireland under Strafford (1632), **19**, 607; in England (1644), **20**, 26; taxation of royalists, under Cromwell, **20**, 159; review of methods of taxation under Charles II and James II (1685), **20**, 317–319; abolition of chimney tax, **20**, 421; Walpole's Excise Bill (1733), **20**, 541–545; the gin tax (1736), **20**, 547–548; Stamp Act (1765), **20**, 602 seq.; system of taxation simplified, **20**, 647; taxation and revenue during the Napoleonic Wars, **21**, 483; movement against the property or income tax (1816), **21**, 486–487; newspaper tax reduction (1836), **21**, 580; increase of taxation (1839), **21**, 599; see also **Corn laws, Government, Tariff.**
France: reforms of Sully, **11**, 408; *paulette* tax, **11**, 436, 498; *taille* or land tax, **11**, 437, 533; taxation at time of Mazarin, **11**, 498; under Colbert, **11**, 533–537; taxes imposed by Louis XIV, **12**, 2; nobility exempt from taxation, **12**, 6, 7; "fiftieth" abolished by Fleury, **12**, 27; imposition of *corvée* by Fleury, **12**, 34–35; success of Fleury's system, **12**, 37; taxes on silver plate and jewels (1747), **12**, 58; new taxes imposed in 1748, **12**, 59; taxation proposed by Machault, **12**, 89; extortions of Terray, **12**, 94–95; attempted reforms of Turgot, **12**, 128–129; Clugny re-establishes *corvée*, **12**, 129; partitioning of imposts assigned to provincial assemblies created by Necker, **12**, 137; taxation measures of 1787, **12**, 143 seq.; "principles of '89," **12**, 151–152; extortions from peasants (eighteenth century), **12**, 187–188; ecclesiastical tithes abolished, **12**, 199; seignorial rights, **12**, 199–200; equality of taxes and abolition of special rights (Aug. 4th, 1789), **12**, 212–213; taxation in constitution of 1795, **12**, 411; war tax of 1795, **12**, 420.
Germany: under the Great Elector, **15**, 139, 144; oppressive taxation under Frederick the Great, **15**, 211; under Frederick William II, **15**, 263; in constitution of German confederation, **15**, 363; influence on taxation of the Zollverein, **15**, 393; taxation to be discussed in united diet (1847), **15**, 422; taxation under the empire, **15**, 536, 548.
India: (ancient), taxes paid in gold, **2**, 340; tribute to Persia, **2**, 609; (Mohammedan), capitation tax on infidels abolished by Akbar, **22**, 29; (British), imposition of income tax, **22**, 203; income tax bill of 1886, **22**, 220.
Ireland: the "cow tribute" of Leinster, **21**, 334, 344; tribute paid to the Danes, **21**, 349; the tithes question (1833), **21**, 567.
Netherlands: control of, in hands of estates under counts of Holland, **13**, 298–299; tax on salt (gabelle) imposed by duke of Burgundy, **13**, 355; oppressive taxation under duke of Alva, **13**, 425–427.

New Zealand: taxation reforms in, **22**, 262.
Papacy: first imposition of *Annates*, **8**, 624; *Annates* abolished by Council of Bâle, **8**, 638; taxation in fifteenth century, **8**, 648–649; *focalico* tax, **9**, 585.
Persia: taxation of subject nations, **2**, 133, 608–609.
Rome: taxation in Roman Empire, **5**, 338–340.
Russia: fines and tribute take place of taxes under Iaroslav, **17**, 114; taxes imposed by Tatars, **17**, 137, 141–142; Ivan the Great improves system of taxation, **17**, 183; under Ivan the Terrible, **17**, 207; Boris Godunov releases peasants from tax, **17**, 218; under Peter the Great, **17**, 305–308, 318; imposition of poll tax (1721), **17**, 306, 320; excessive taxation under Paul I, **17**, 428; Alexander I reduces taxes, **17**, 443.
Scotland: capitation tax imposed by Richard Cœur de Lion, **21**, 49; severe taxation under Cromwell, **21**, 296.
Spanish colonies: ripartimento system, **22**, 539.
Sweden: capitation tax (scatt) paid to Odin, **16**, 17; under Gustavus Adolphus, **16**, 317 seq.
Switzerland: taxes introduced by Romans, **16**, 531; in seventeenth century, **16**, 653, 654.
Turkey: imposts on subject Christians, **24**, 175, 228, 329, 360; tribute of children for janissary corps, **24**, 175, 196, 225, 228, 315–316; system of taxation under Suleiman I, **24**, 360; levy of children abolished (1675), **24**, 392; reforms under Köprili Mustapha, **24**, 371–372; in nineteenth century, **24**, 430.
United States: in colonial New York (ca. 1665–1670), **23**, 28; tax-gatherers unknown in colonial Pennsylvania, **23**, 42; first royal custom-houses established in America, **23**, 145; Virginia's early opposition to, **23**, 135; taxation of American colonies by Andros, **23**, 152; Massachusetts objects to revenue for general government in French and Indian War, **23**, 203; Massachusetts towns object to Andros' levy of poll tax, **23**, 157; in New York under Lovelace, **23**, 28; parliament creates revenue commissioners for America (1767), **23**, 234; tax on criminal immigrants in Pennsylvania, **22**, 583; taxation during civil war, **23**, 421.
Taxiles, king of India; aids Alexander (327 B.C.), **4**, 355, 357, 360, 372.
Tayar Muhammed Pasha (d. 1638), grand vizir of Murad IV of Turkey; at siege of Baghdad, **24**, 380.
Taylor, Sir Herbert (1775–1839), English soldier; private secretary of William IV, **21**, 563; negotiates with Lords Grey and Brougham on behalf of William IV in regard to the Reform Bill (1832), **21**, 563.
Taylor, Jeremy (1613–1667), English bishop and writer; Charles II's treatment of, **20**, 316; preaches in Ireland after Restoration, **21**, 423.
Taylor, John W. (1748–1854), American politician; moves in Congress prohibition of slavery in Missouri territory, **23**, 347.
Taylor, Rowland (d. 1555), English divine; trial of, **19**, 246; characterisation, **19**, 247; imprisonment and degradation, **19**, 248; death, **19**, 248–250.
Taylor, Zachary (1784–1850), American soldier and statesman, twelfth president of the United States; campaign in Mexican War, **23**, 370, 372; nominated as choice of the Whig convention, **23**, 377; election of, **23**, 378; policy in regard to admission of new states, **23**, 379; death, **23**, 382.
Tcherkesses, see **Circassians.**
Tchernaiev, Mikhail Grigorievitch (1828–1898), Russian general; captures Auliet and Tashkend, **17**, 600; in Russo-Turkish War, **17**, 602.
Tchernigov, Principality of, mediæval principality in Central Russia; situation and early importance, **17**, 118.
Tchernigov, capital of the government of Tchernigov, Russia; battle of (1078), **17**, 123; (1097), **17**, 125.
Tchernitchev or Tchernysheff, Alexander Ivanovitch, Prince (1786–1857), Russian general; intrigues against Napoleon, **17**, 464.
Tchesme or Chesme, port on coast of Asia Minor; Turkish fleet burned at (1770), **24**, 227, 417.
Tchet, see **Zacharias.**
Tchitschakoff, or Tchitchakov or Tchitchagoff, Paul Vassilievitch (1765–1849), Russian admiral; joins conspiracy against Paul I, **17**, 442; drives Austrians out of Volhinia, **17**, 473; seizes Minsk, **12**, 591; attacks French at passage of the Beresina, **12**, 595; **17**, 482.
Tchitschakoff, Vasili Yakovlevitch (1726–1809), Russian admiral; in war with Sweden, **17**, 402.
Tchoki-Khan, Tatar chieftain; leads Tatars into Bulgaria (ca. 1260), **24**, 174.
Tchudic, old Turkish writing, **24**, 259.
Te, pre-dynastic king of Egypt, **1**, 89.
Tea Act, an act of the British parliament, imposing upon the colonies a tax on tea and other imports (1767), **23**, 254.
Tea Party, Boston, see **Boston Tea Party.**
Tearless Battle, a battle between the Spartans and the allied Arcadians, Messenians, and Argives (367 B.C.), **4**, 180.
Teash, Robert, see **Thatch.**
Tebeste (Tibesh), town in Algeria; battle of (588 A.D.), **7**, 126–127.
Tecumseh, Tecumthe or Tecumtha (ca. 1775–1813), Indian chief; leads Indian war against United States, **23**, 325–326; death, **23**, 333.
T'efa or Tosorthros, king of Egypt ca. 3972–ca. 3943 B.C., **1**, 92, 93, 100.
Tefa-ba, prince of Assiut, **1**, 105.
Tefnekht (Tnephachthus), prince of Sais ca. 775–ca. 750 B.C., **1**, 175, 179.

Tegetthoff, Baron Wilhelm von (1827–1871), Austrian admiral; at battle of Lissa, **15**, 28, 496.
Tehuti or Thoth, in Greek Hermes Trismegistus, Egyptian god, **1**, 91, 195; **2**, 353.
Tehutimes I or Aa-kheper-ka-Ra, king of Egypt ca. 1590–ca. 1565 B.C.; reign, **1**, 131–133; additions to buildings at Karnak, **1**, 116; cities of Phœnicia do homage to, **2**, 272.
Tehutimes II, king of Egypt ca. 1565–ca. 1552 B.C.; reign, **1**, 133–134; mummy of, discovered, **1**, 156.
Tehutimes III, king of Egypt ca. 1530–ca. 1500 B.C.; co-regent with Hatshepsitu, **1**, 135; reign, **1**, 135–138; additions to Karnak, **1**, 116; tablet of, from Karnak, **1**, 290; campaigns in Phœnicia, **2**, 272; tomb of, **3**, 53, 54.
Tehutimes IV, king of Egypt ca. 1470–ca. 1455 B.C., **1**, 139.
Teias or Teja (d. 553 A.D.), last king of Ostrogoths in Italy 552–553 A.D.; reign, **7**, 421.
Teimer, Martin, popular leader of the Tyrol; in war against Napoleon (1809), **14**, 562.
Teispes or Sispis, Persian king ca. 730 B.C., name of two ancestors of Cyrus the Great, **2**, 589, 590; see also Teushpa.
Teja, see Teias.
Tejada, Lerdo de, see Lerdo de Tejada.
Tekeli, Count Emeric, see Tököly.
Tekke-Turcomans, Tatar nomads in Central Asia; conquered by Russians (1877–1881), **17**, 615–617.
Telamon, in ancient geography, town in Italy; battle (225 B.C.), **5**, 236.
Teleclus, king of Sparta ca. 775 B.C.; death, **3**, 144.
Telegonus, in Roman legend, son of Ulysses and Circe; founds Præneste, **5**, 67; founds Tusculum, **5**, 68.
Tel el-Amarna, town in Egypt; capital of Amenophis IV (Khun-aten), **1**, 140; tablets of Amenhotep IV found at, **2**, 272–273.
Tel el-Kebir, village of Egypt; battle (1882), **21**, 646; **24**, 460.
Telephone, invention of (1877), **23**, 478.
Telesphorus, general in service of Antigonus (ca. 313 B.C.); plunders Olympia, **4**, 492.
Telesphorus, bishop of Rome 129–139 A.D., **6**, 289; **8**, 503.
Teleutias (d. 381 B.C.), Spartan admiral; gains mastery of Corinthian gulf, **4**, 113; supersedes Ecdicus as admiral, **4**, 120; Hierax supersedes, **4**, 121; popularity of, with soldiers, **4**, 122; campaign against Olynthus, **4**, 131.
Telinga, see Telugu.
Telerig or Cerig, king of Bulgaria; concludes peace with Constantine V (774 A.D.), **7**, 213; **24**, 244.
Telisch, Turkish fortress; siege (1877), **17**, 604.
Telissu or Vofangow, town in Manchuria; battle of (1904), **17**, 624; **24**, 658.
Tell, William, hero of Swiss legend; story of, **16**, 556–560.
Tell el-Amarna, see Tel el-Amarna.
Tell el-Kebir, see Tel el-Kebir.
Tellez, Leonora, see Leonora Tellez.
Tellier, Michel le, see Le Tellier, Michel.
Telugu, Telinga or Andhra, tribe of India, **2**, 488, 490.
Tema, Arabian tribe; submits to Assyria, **1**, 394.
Temelek Melchi, see Melchi, Temelek.
Temenus, in Greek legend, founder of Argos, **3**, 101, 116, 118, 414.
Téméraire, The, French battleship, captured by English in battle of the Nile (1798); in battle of Trafalgar (1805), **21**, 467.
Templars (Knights Templar or Knights of the Temple), religious and military order, founded by crusaders at Jerusalem (ca. 1118); foundation, **8**, 355, 460; defeated by Saladin (ca. 1185), **8**, 371; side with Philip of France against Richard of England (1191), **8**, 388; at siege of Joppa (1192), **8**, 396; Emperor Frederick II plunders estates of, **8**, 429; defeat of, by Mohammedans, causes seventh crusade (1240), **8**, 432; make treaty with emir of Karak (1240), **8**, 432; at war with Tatars (1241), **8**, 433; at battle of Mansura (1249), **8**, 437; officers of Louis IX of France seize treasure-chest of (1250), **8**, 446; massacred at Saffuria (1206), **8**, 449; at siege of Acre (1291), **8**, 454; persecuted in France (ca. 1300), **8**, 457; treatment of, in Great Britain, Germany, Spain, and Italy (ca. 1300), **8**, 458; **18**, 439–440; suppressed by council of Vienna (1312), **8**, 458–459; **11**, 83–84; execution of grand-master, Jacques de Molay (1314), **8**, 459, 625–626; **11**, 85–86.
Temple, The, religious edifice of Jews in Jerusalem; construction of in reign of Solomon, **2**, 210–211; entered by Pompey, **5**, 474; destruction, **6**, 236, 238.
Temple, Henry John, see Palmerston.
Temple, Earl, see Grenville.
Temple, Knights of the, see Templars.
Temple, Sir William (1628–1699), English diplomat and statesman, and author; negotiates Triple Alliance, **20**, 266; negotiates peace with Netherlands, **20**, 280; negotiates between William III and Mary, **20**, 292; at congress of Nimuegen (1675), **20**, 282; plan of government, **20**, 292, 293; becomes member of cabinet, **20**, 293; character and sketch of career, **20**, 291, 292; experiments of, in horticulture, **20**, 352.
Temujine, see Jenghiz Khan.
Ten, Council of, see Council of Ten.
Tencteri, German tribe; invade Gaul, **5**, 521.
Tenda, Beatrice di, wife of Filippo Maria Visconti, see Visconti.
Tennes (fourth century B.C.), king of Sidon; in revolt against Persia, **2**, 292, 293.
Tennessee, state of the United States; admitted to the Union (1796), **23**, 302; secedes from Union (1861), **23**, 410, 420; campaigns against Forts Henry and

Donelson, **23**, 425–426; battle of Shiloh, **23**, 428–429; campaign of 1862 in, **23**, 434; campaigns of 1863 in, **23**, 441–443; final campaigns in (1864), **23**, 445–446; early attempts at reconstruction in, **23**, 457; election of 1864 in, **23**, 458.
Tenochtitlan, capital of the Aztecs, on site of modern city of Mexico, **23**, 506.
Ten Thousand, Retreat of the, retreat of Greeks after battle at Cunaxa, **4**, 59–65.
Tenure of Office Act, an act providing that any officer appointed by and with the consent of the senate, should not be dismissed without its approval; passed (1867), **23**, 463; attempt to limit President Johnson by, **23**, 465; repealed (1881), **23**, 481.
Teobaldo of Piacenza, see Gregory X.
T'er, see T'er-sa.
Terbelis, see Tervel.
Terence (Publius Terentius Afer) (ca. 185–ca. 159 B.C.), Roman poet; works, **5**, 358.
Terentia, first wife of Cicero; jealousy of, **5**, 497; divorced (46 B.C.), **5**, 577, 620.
Terentilius, Caius Terentius Harsa, tribune of the plebs (462 B.C.); legislation concerning consuls, **5**, 131.
Terentius, Marcus, Roman knight (32 A.D.), accused of being friend of Sejanus, **6**, 153.
Teres, Thracian prince; unites tribes (450 A.D.), **24**, 156.
Teresa, see Theresa.
Terillus, tyrant of Himera, in Sicily; appeals to Carthage (480 B.C.), **3**, 352, 591–592.
Termilians, inhabitants of Lycia; Herodotus' account of, **2**, 417–418.
Terminus, Roman divinity presiding over boundaries and frontiers, **5**, 83.
Térouanne, battle of, see Thérouanne.
Terpander (7th century B.C.), Greek poet and musician, **3**, 150.
Terpnus, Roman harper (ca. 60–79 A.D.); Vespasian's gift to, **6**, 245.
Terra Australis, name applied to Australia, **22**, 233.
Terra Firma, name formerly given to a region on northern coast of South America, now included in Republic of Colombia; it gave rise to the term "Spanish Main," **23**, 563.
Terrail, Pierre du, see Bayard.
Terray, Joseph-Marie, Abbé (1715–1778), French financier; becomes minister of finance, **12**, 94; influence on politics, **12**, 105; displaced, **12**, 128.
Terror, The, see Reign of Terror.
Terry, Alfred Howe (1827–1890), American soldier; at capture of Fort Fisher (1865), **23**, 446.
T'er-sa (T'er, Zeser or Soüphis), king of Egypt ca. 3866 B.C.; builder of the Step Pyramid, **1**, 68, 92, 93, 100.
T'er-teta, see Tosertasis.
Tertullus, prefect of Rome (361 A.D.); summons assembly, **6**, 496.
Tervel or Terbelis, king of Bulgaria 700–720 A.D.; alliance with Byzantines, **7**, 193; **24**, 160.
Tesau, ancient king of Lower Egypt, **1**, 89.
Teschen, Peace of, treaty concluded between Austria and Prussia, which terminated the War of the Bavarian Succession (1779), **14**, 460; **15**, 245.
Tessé, René de Froulai, Count of (1651–1725), French soldier, at defence of Mantua, **11**, 615.
Test Act, bill designed by English parliament (1673) to exclude Catholics from office; passage of, **20**, 278; 279; bill for abolition of, rejected (1789), **20**, 651.
Tetricus, Caius Pivesus (third century A.D.), Roman senator, pretender to throne; proclaimed emperor (267 A.D.) **6**, 419, 422; defeated by Aurelian at battle of Châlons, **6**, 426; made governor in Italy, **6**, 427.
Tettenborn, Baron Frederick Karl von (1778–1845), German soldier; leads raid against Hamburg, **15**, 311; in campaign in Holstein, **16**, 430; at battle of Sehested, **16**, 431.
Tetuan, town in Morocco; battle of (1860), **24**, 473.
Tetuan, Duke of, see O'Donnel, Leopoldo.
Tetzel (Tezel, Deze or Diez), Johan (1455–1519), German Dominican monk and inquisitor; sells indulgences, **14**, 252 seq.
Teucri (Teucrians), mythical race; found Troy, **3**, 112, 292, 298.
Teumman, king of Elam 664 B.C.; reign, **1**, 429.
Teushpa or Teuspa or Teispes, king of Cimmerians (ca. 673 B.C.); expedition of Esarhaddon against, **1**, 422; **2**, 585.
Teuta, queen of Illyria (ca. 230 B.C.); at war with Romans, **5**, 235.
Teutobodus or Teutobod, king of the Teutons; defeated by Marius at battle of Aquæ Sextiæ (102 B.C.), **5**, 396–397.
Teutoburg Forest, battle of (9 A.D.), **6**, 64–69.
Teutonic Knights, see Teutonic Order.
Teutonic Order, Teutonic knights of the hospital of St. Mary, in Jerusalem, earlier known as Knights of St. George and Knights of St. Mary, military order founded by German crusaders; founded (1190), **8**, 383, 391, 460; **15**, 107; **24**, 31; follow Frederick II, **8**, 429; in Prussia and Pomerania, **8**, 456, 460; **14**, 119; **15**, 107–108; **24**, 31; defeated by Casimir IV at Grunewald, **24**, 42–43; subjugated by Sigismund I of Poland, **24**, 45; defeated by Wladislaw I, king of Poland, **24**, 31.
Teutons, see Germans.
Teviotdale, locality in Scotland; battle of (1542), **19**, 194.
Tewfik Pacha, Mohammed (1852–1892), viceroy of Egypt 1879–1892; accession, **24**, 459; opposed by Arabi Pacha, **24**, 459–460; loses upper Nile in Mahdist revolt, **24**, 461; death, **24**, 465.
Tewkesbury, town in England; battle of (1471), won by Edward IV over Lancastrian forces, **18**, 596–597.
Texas, state of the United States; first settlement by La Salle (1685), **23**, 78;

Spanish establish military posts, **23**, 83; becomes a state of Mexico, **23**, 366; settled by American colonists, **23**, 366; rebels against Mexico, **23**, 366; victory of San Jacinto (1836), **23**, 366, 624; as independent republic, **23**, 366; seeks annexation to United States, **23**, 366; annexation by United States (1845), **23**, 369, 385; scene of early events in Mexican War, **23**, 370–373, 374–376, 625–626; disputed territory ceded by treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo (1848), **23**, 376, 626; passes ordinance of secession (1861), **23**, 409; opposes reconstruction (1865), **24**, 461.

Texas *versus* White, a case decided by United States Supreme Court (1868) pronouncing Act of Secession void, **23**, 469.

Texel, island in the North Sea; naval battles of (1653), **13**, 620–621; **20**, 148; (1797), **15**, 282.

Tezcuco, town in Mexico; capital of Alcolhuans (fourteenth century), **23**, 506; captured by Cortes, **23**, 523; launching place of Cortes' navy, **23**, 529.

Tezcuco or Texcoco, Lake of, in Mexico; Mexicans draw off to inundate army of Cortes, **23**, 524.

Thacher, George (1754–1824), American statesman; proposes anti-slavery constitutional amendment (1798), **23**, 316.

Thais (fourth century B.C.), Athenian hetaira, mistress of Alexander the Great; at burning of Persepolis, **4**, 357.

Thais, Siamese race, **24**, 514.

Thalaba ben Salama (eighth century B.C.), Syrian leader; invades Spain, **8**, 200.

Thales or Thaletas, of Crete (seventh century B.C.), Greek poet and musician, **3**, 127, 150, 489.

Thales of Miletus (ca. 640–546 B.C.), Greek sage; predicts eclipse of 585 B.C., **2**, 458, 582.

Thalestris (Minithya), legendary queen of the Amazons; visits Alexander, **2**, 441; **4**, 384.

Thaletas, see Thales of Crete.

Thallus (first century B.C.), secretary of Augustus; punished for bribery, **6**, 121.

Thalna, Juventius (d. 148 B.C.), Roman prætor in Macedon; death, **5**, 315.

Thames, battle of the (October 5th, 1813), **23**, 333.

Thamimasidas, Scythian deity; identified with Neptune, **2**, 406.

Thamudæans, ancient tribe in Arabia; origin of culture among, **8**, 5.

Thangbrand (ninth century A.D.), Saxon priest at court of Norway; introduces Christianity into Iceland, **16**, 59, 64.

Thannyras, king of Libya (ca. 450 B.C.); accession, **2**, 617.

Thapsus, town in Africa; battle of (46 B.C.) between Cæsar and the Pompeians, **5**, 555–556.

Tharymbas, see Arymbas.

Thatch (Theach, Teach), Robert "Blackbeard," pirate; attacks Charleston (ca. 1716), **23**, 195.

Theagenes, tyrant of Megara (seventh century B.C.); reign, **3**, 186.

Theagenes, Theban general; at battle of Chæronea (338 B.C.), **4**, 243–244.

Thebarma (Ormia), town in Persia, birthplace of Zoroaster; destroyed by Heraclius (623 A.D.), **7**, 162.

Thebe, woman in legendary history, founder of Thebes in Greece, **3**, 255.

Thebe, wife of Alexander of Pherae; instigates his murder (359 B.C.), **4**, 190, 227.

Thebes (Diospolis, No-Amen), city of ancient Egypt; main treatment, **1**, 106–125; ruins of, at Karnak and Luxor **1**, 115–116; Diodorus' account of its establishment, **1**, 281; supplants Memphis as capital (ca. 2700 B.C.), **1**, 106–107; overthrow of Theban kingdom (2250 B.C.), **1**, 117; loses position as capital under "heretic kings" (fifteenth century B.C.), **1**, 139; flourishes under Ramses II (1365–1225 B.C.), **1**, 140, 147; captured by Assyrians (seventh century B.C.), **1**, 178, 179, 418; restored under Psamthek, **1**, 183; see also Karnak.

Thebes, city in Bœotia, Greece; main treatment, **4**, 126–201; origin, **1**, 37; **3**, 100; rise, **4**, 126–153; legendary foundation by Cadmus, **3**, 107–108, 114; reputed birthplace of Hercules, **3**, 69–70, 101; Cadmea, the Theban citadel, **4**, 130–131; legend of "the Seven against Thebes," **3**, 38, 72, 85, 108; war with Athens over Platæa, **3**, 252–255, 271; alliance with Persians, **3**, 314, 321, 325, 327, 334, 364, 559; defeated by Athenians at Œnophyta, **3**, 428; under democratic and Athenian influences, **3**, 433; opposes Athens, **3**, 522–524, 554–560, 641; **4**, 9–10, 72; opposes Sparta, **4**, 96–98, 108–109; defeated by Spartans at battle of Coronea (394 B.C.), **4**, 108–110; defeats Sparta at battle of Leuctra, **4**, 157–160; wins battle of Mantinea, **4**, 172; under Epaminondas, **4**, 154–184; supremacy of, **4**, 185–201; government and policy, **3**, 187, 252–253; **4**, 165; captured by Philip of Macedon (338 B.C.), **4**, 247; restored by Cassander, **4**, 442, 491; walls rebuilt, **7**, 30; subject to dukes of Athens, **7**, 323; military methods, **3**, 371, 607; **4**, 154–155, 220.

Theias (d. 553 A.D.), king of Ostrogoths; defeated by Narses, **7**, 112.

Themistocles (ca. 527–ca. 460 B.C.), Athenian statesman and soldier; rivalry with Aristides, **3**, 305–306, 396; urges resistance to Persians by a fleet, **3**, 308, 310, 335, 336; at Tempe, **3**, 312; at Artemisium, **3**, 330–333; at Salamis, **3**, 342–346; message to Xerxes, **3**, 349–350; share in general awards, **3**, 351, 352; fortifies Athens, **3**, 382–385, 394; corruption and fall, **3**, 396–401.

Themophorus, name for Ceres, **1**, 281.

Themptauder, Oscar, prime-minister of Sweden (1884), **16**, 489.

Theobald, king of Austrasia ca. 553 A.D., **7**, 112.

Theobald, duke of Swabia; revolt against Franks (ca. 742 A.D.), **7**, 503, 504.

Theobald (d. 1161), archbishop of Canterbury 1139–1161; quarrel with Stephen, **18**, 253, 254; crowns Henry II and Eleanor, **18**, 259.

Theobald de Bri, patron saint of the Carbonari, **9**, 582.

Theocritus, Roman prefect; defeated by Armenians (216 A.D.), **6**, 392.

Theodatus (Theodahad), Gothic king of Italy 534–536 A.D.; reign, **7**, 395–397; abdication and death, **7**, 398.

Theodemir (d. ca. 474 A.D.), king of Ostrogoths, father of Theodoric; main treatment, **7**, 380–381; at battle of Châlons, **6**, 588.

Theodo I (d. ca. 722 A.D.), duke of Bavaria, **7**, 447.

Theodo, Bavarian prince; hostage to Charlemagne (788 A.D.), **7**, 527.

Theodobald (d. ca. 716 A.D.), Bavarian prince, **7**, 447.

Theodomir (d. 743 A.D.), king of Goths in Spain, **10**, 38; conquered by Arabs, **8**, 195.

Theodomir (sixth century), king of Suevi in Spain; renounces Arianism, **10**, 21.

Theodora (d. 547 or 548 A.D.), Byzantine empress, wife of Justinian and co-ruler; main treatment, **7**, 66–105; parentage and character, **7**, 66; marriage, **7**, 67; bravery, **7**, 72–73; causes ruin of Joannes of Cappadocia, **7**, 77–78.

Theodora, Byzantine empress, wife of Theophilus; becomes regent (842 A.D.), **7**, 223; restores image-worship, **8**, 553–554; decline of influence, **7**, 224.

Theodora (daughter of Constantine IX), Byzantine empress with Zoë (ca. 1042), **7**, 248, 249: sole ruler, **7**, 251.

Theodora (twelfth century), niece of Manuel I, **7**, 265, 266.

Theodora, "the Elder" (early tenth century), usurping ruler of Italy, **7**, 592; corruption of the papacy under, **8**, 579–580.

Theodore (I) Lascaris, emperor of Nicæa 1204–1222 A.D.; at siege of Constantinople, **7**, 275; wars with crusaders, **7**, 290, 294; marries sister of Robert of Namur, **7**, 298; founds empire at Nicæa, **7**, 288, 304.

Theodore (II) Lascaris, emperor of Nicæa 1254–1258 A.D., **7**, 305–306.

Theodore I, pope 642–649 A.D.; excommunicates Paul, patriarch of Constantinople, **7**, 183; pontificate, **8**, 540.

Theodore II, pope 897 A.D., **8**, 578.

Theodore Svetslav, Bulgarian czar 1295–1322; restores order, **24**, 174.

Theodore, prince of Hospitalers; on seventh crusade (1240), **8**, 432.

Theodore, brother of Emperor Heraclius; in command of Roman armies (ca. 625–634 A.D.), **7**, 163, 165, 180.

Theodore, despot of Epirus; conquers Thessalonica (1222), **7**, 298.

Theodore (d. 1407), despot of Peloponnesus; vassal of the Ottomans, **7**, 331, 332; attempts to sell his province, **7**, 335.

Theodore, Saint, Roman soldier, converted to Christianity (307 A.D.); miraculous appearance at siege of Dorystolon, **7**, 239.

Theodore Studita (753–826 A.D.), abbot of Constantinople; opposes iconoclasm, **7**, 210.

Theodore, count of Holland, see Dirk.

Theodore, count of Cleves (1235); avenges Floris IV, **13**, 292.

Theodoric, king of the Franks, see Thierry.

Theodoric "the Great" (ca. 454–526 A.D.), king of the East Goths 474–526 A.D.; main treatment, **7**, 380–393; ignorance of letters, **7**, 63; adopts Roman systems, **7**, 87, 106–107; protects green faction in Rome, **7**, 69; conquers Italy, **7**, 384–385; attitude toward church, **7**, 389–390; persecution of Boethius, **7**, 392; mediator between Clovis and Visigoths, **7**, 472; **10**, 18; **16**, 534; death, **7**, 393.

Theodoric I, son of Alaric; king of the Visigoths in Spain 420–451 A.D.; reign, **6**, 581–582; **10**, 16, 17; aids Rome against Attila, **6**, 586 seq.; **7**, 465; death at Châlons, **6**, 589–590; **10**, 17.

Theodoric II, king of Visigoths 452–466 A.D.; reign, **10**, 17; at battle of Châlons, **6**, 586; makes Avitus emperor, **6**, 602; conquests for Rome, **6**, 603–605; conquered by Majorian, **6**, 608.

Theodoric (d. ca. 480 A.D.), Gothic prince, rival of Theodoric the Great, **7**, 382, 382 note.

Theodoric, a Saxon leader (745 A.D.); captured by Franks, **7**, 503, 505.

Theodosius (I) "the Great" (346–395 A.D.), Roman emperor; character and reign, **6**, 525–534; conquers Maximus, **6**, 526; **18**, 27; religious zeal, **6**, 527; **8**, 523; virtues, **6**, 528–529; clemency to Antioch, **6**, 529–531; transports Olympian Jupiter to Constantinople, **3**, 486; punishes sedition of Thessalonica, **6**, 532; humbles himself before St. Ambrose, **6**, 533; elevates Rufinus, **6**, 536.

Theodosius (II) "the Younger" (401–450 A.D.), Byzantine emperor; reign, **7**, 42–60; marries Eudocia, **7**, 43; fortifies Constantinople, **6**, 451; publishes Theodosian code, **7**, 45; empire invaded by Huns, **7**, 45–59; character, **7**, 44, 45.

Theodosius III, Byzantine emperor 716–717 A.D.; reign, **7**, 194–195.

Theodosius (d. 376 A.D.), Roman soldier, father of Theodosius the Younger; reconquers Britain, **6**, 519; **18**, 26; defeats Picts and Scots, **18**, 26; restores peace in Africa, **6**, 520; beheaded at Carthage, **6**, 520.

Theodosius (d. ca. 610 A.D.), eldest son of Emperor Maurice; political intrigues of, **7**, 151, 152, 154.

Theodotus, kings of Bactria, see Diodotus.

Theodotus Cassiteras (ninth century A.D.), patriarch of Constantinople; **8**, 553.

Theognis (sixth century B.C.), Greek poet; life, **3**, 186.
Theophanes (d. 817 A.D.), Byzantine historian; exiled, **7**, 218.
Theophano, Byzantine empress 813–820 A.D., wife of Leo V; innocently causes Leo's death, **7**, 221.
Theophano, Byzantine empress 959–963 A.D., wife of Romanus II; character, **7**, 230–231.
Theophano, daughter of Romanus II, Byzantine emperor; betrothed to Otto II (972 A.D.), **7**, 617; influence on German manners, **7**, 618, 621; political influence after Otto's death, **13**, 286.
Theophilus, Byzantine emperor 829–842 A.D.; reign, **7**, 222–223; prohibits worship of images, **8**, 553.
Theophilus (d. 412 A.D.), archbishop of Alexandria; heads conspiracy against St. John Chrysostom, **7**, 39–40.
Theophilus (d. 536 A.D.), Roman jurist at Constantinople; prepares Justinian code, **7**, 134.
Theophobus, Persian prince; murdered by Theophilus (842 A.D.), **7**, 223.
Théot, Catherine (1716–1794), French religious fanatic; imposture and arrest, **12**, 340.
Theramenes (d. 404 B.C.), Athenian commander and politician; overthrows the Four Hundred, **3**, 628–629; at battle of Arginusæ, **3**, 635–636; ambassador to Lysander, **3**, 641–642; one of the Thirty, **4**, 1, 2; trial and death, **4**, 6–8.
Therapeutæ, alleged Egyptian sect, **2**, 161–162.
Theresa or Teresa (eleventh century), widow of Henry of Burgundy; regency in Portugal, **10**, 429.
Theresa Christina Maria (1822–1889), empress of Brazil; marriage, **23**, 659.
Thermidorians, the more moderate party of French revolutionists, prominent in events of 9th Thermidor of 1794; organised, **12**, 389; obliged to abandon moderation, **12**, 391; revenge themselves, **12**, 398.
Thermopylæ, mountain pass between Thessaly and Locris; battle of, in Persian wars (480 B.C.), **3**, 320–329; Greeks oppose Gauls at (279 B.C.), **4**, 500; Antiochus defeated at (191 B.C.), **4**, 532; **5**, 316; Justinian fortifies, **7**, 83.
Thermus, M. Minucius, Roman commander 81 B.C.; Cæsar's first service under, **5**, 477.
Théroigne de Méricourt or Marcourt, Anne Joseph, "La Belle Liègeoise," "The Fury of the Gironde" (1762–1817), French revolutionary heroine; in expedition of the women to Versailles (1789), **12**, 217–219.
Theron, tyrant of Agrigentum, Sicily, 488–472 B.C.; at war with Carthaginians, **3**, 352, 591, 592.
Thérouanne (Térouanne, Téroanne), fortress in northern France; sieges of (1479), **11**, 270 seq.; (1553), **11**, 346; battle of, called also second "battle of the spurs" and second battle of Guinegate (1513), **11**, 304; **13**, 367; **14**, 243; **19**, 63.
Thervings, see Visigoths.
Theseus, hero in Greek legend; marries Hyppolite, **2**, 440; legends of, **3**, 71–73, 158–162.
Thespis (sixth century B.C.), Greek poet; founds Greek drama, **3**, 224, 230, 497, 504.
Thesprotians, tribe in Epirus, **3**, 111, 561.
Thessalonica, city in Macedonia; revolt and massacre under Theodosius, **6**, 527–528, 531–532; importance to Eastern empire, **7**, 171.
Thessalonica (d. 295 B.C.), daughter of Philip of Macedon; Cassander marries, **4**, 442, 490; Antipater kills, **4**, 452, 499.
Thessalus, eponymic hero of Thessaly, **3**, 100–102.
Thessaly (Thessalia), a division of Greece; inhabitants, **3**, 34, 57, 100, 106, 110, 152, 190; government, **3**, 189, 190; submits to Persia (480 B.C.), **3**, 212–214; rule of Jason (370 B.C.), **4**, 161–164, 214; war with Thebes, **4**, 178–181; conquered by Macedon (344 B.C.), **4**, 235.
Thete, Greek labouring class; degradation of, **3**, 96, 97.
Theudebald, king of the Franks 548–555 A.D.; marriage, **7**, 431, 448.
Theudebert or Dietbert (d. 548 A.D.), king of Austrasia 534–548 A.D.; invades Italy, **7**, 407–408, 478; marriage, **7**, 431, 448; conquers Rhætia (536 A.D.), **16**, 535.
Theudelinda (d. 628 A.D.), Bavarian princess; marries Authari, king of Italy, **7**, 442, 447; marries Agilulf, **7**, 445.
Theudes, king of the Visigoths in Spain 531–548 A.D.; accession, **7**, 99; **10**, 19; besieges Ceuta, **7**, 113.
Theudibert (d. 724 A.D.), duke of Bavaria; death, **7**, 447.
Theudisela, king of the Visigoths in Spain 548 A.D.; reign, **10**, 19.
Thi (ca. 1500 B.C.), Syrian woman; becomes queen of Amenhotep III, **1**, 139.
Thi, relative of Ramses III; conspires against the king (ca. 1220 B.C.), **1**, 198, 170.
Thiat Mar, servant of Henry of Saxony; saves the emperor (915 A.D.), **7**, 597.
Thibaudeau, Count Antoine Claire de (1765–1854), French statesman and writer; as president of the Convention (1795), **12**, 392; character, **12**, 421.
Thibaut IV (1201–1253), count of Champagne and king of French Navarre; joins crusade, **8**, 432; forms alliance with Blanche of Castile, **11**, 58.
Thibaw, last king of Burmah; deposed by British (1885), **22**, 218, 219.
Thibet, see Tibet.
Thielman, Johann Adolf von (1765–1824), Prussian general; urges resistance to France, **15**, 310; enters Prussian service, **15**, 312; engages Grouchy, **12**, 641; **15**, 330–331.
Thierry I or Theodoric (d. 534 A.D.), king of Austrasia 511–534; campaign against the Goths, **7**, 473; at war in Thuringia, **7**, 477.
Thierry II (587–613 A.D.), king of Burgundy and later of Austrasia; kills his brother, **7**, 480.
Thierry III (d. 691 A.D.), king of the Franks; reign, **7**, 482–486.
Thierry IV (d. 737 A.D.), king of the Franks 720–737; reign, **7**, 491.
Thierry (Theodoric of Alsace) (d. 1168), count of Flanders; rule, **13**, 311, 314; in second crusade, **8**, 363; **13**, 311.
Thiers, Louis Adolphe (1797–1877), French statesman and historian; edits the *National* (1830), **13**, 44; appointed home-secretary (1832), **13**, 62; becomes premier (1840), **13**, 66; ministry, **13**, 66–67, 69, 70; resignation, **13**, 73; exiled (1851), **13**, 124; opposes German unity (1868), **15**, 499–500; refuses presidency of "government of national defence" (1870), **13**, 162; tours Europe to find assistance for France (1870), **13**, 172; conducts negotiations for peace with Germany (1871), **13**, 180–182; relation to Paris Commune, **13**, 183; administration as president of France, **13**, 186–188.
Thietberga, wife of Lothair II (ca. 860 A.D.); Lothair divorces, **7**, 578; **8**, 568; **11**, 13; appeals to pope, **7**, 579.
Thietgand, archbishop of Treves; grants divorce to Lothair II, **7**, 578; deposed by Nicholas II (863 A.D.), **7**, 579.
Thimbron (d. 390 B.C.), Spartan general; commands in Asia, **4**, 83, 120.
Thionville (German Didenhofen), town in France; diet at (806 A.D.), **8**, 565; siege of (1463), **11**, 491.
Third Estate (Tiers État), originally the great middle class of the French people, excluding alike the nobility, the clergy and the peasantry; elevated by Louis VI (Le Gros), **11**, 31; convoked in the first states general by Philip the Fair (1302), **8**, 499; **11**, 88 note; in states general of 1356–1357, **11**, 132 seq.; deserted by nobility and clergy in struggle for popular rights, **11**, 246; admission of the peasants to (1484), **11**, 282; humiliates Henry IV, **11**, 389; in last states general previous to the Revolution (1614), **11**, 436; assumes revolutionary attitude (1650), **11**, 506; submissiveness to Louis XIV, **11**, 542–543; in the revolutionary assembly (1789), **12**, 149–156, 198; compared with the Commons of England, **18**, 425.
Thirlby, Thomas (1506?–1570), bishop of Ely; embassy to Rome (1555), **19**, 252; judge of Cranmer, **19**, 254; degraded (1559), **19**, 278.
Thirty Tyrants, The, 1. (called also "The Thirty.") Body which usurped government in Athens 404–403 B.C., **4**, 2–19. 2. Body of pretenders to Roman empire 260–268 A.D., **6**, 408, 417–420.
Thirty Years' Truce, concluded by Athens with Sparta and allies (445 B.C.), **3**, 435, 441.
Thirty Years' War, The (1618–1648), a politico-religious war, involving several European countries; causes, **11**, 111; **14**, 329–331; main treatment, **14**, 329–385; Brandenburg and, **15**, 111–134; Denmark and, **16**, 358–362; England and, **19**, 504; France and, **11**, 460, 461, 466, 469; Poland and, **24**, 53; Spain and, **10**, 268–269; Sweden and, **16**, 322–328; Switzerland and, **16**, 650–653.
First period: in Bohemia and the palatinate (1618–1623), **14**, 329–338; revolt of Count Matthias of Thurn (1618), **14**, 331; imperial governors thrown from window in Prague, **14**, 331; Frederick II becomes emperor (1619), **14**, 333; Count Mansfeld sent to aid of Bohemians (1619), **14**, 332; Bohemians elect Frederick V of the Palatinate king (1619), **14**, 333; **15**, 112; **19**, 504; Maximilian of Bavaria and Spain ally themselves with Ferdinand (1619), **14**, 339; **16**, 323; imperialists defeat Bohemians at White Mountain (1620), **14**, 333; **15**, 113; Tilly's victories in the Palatinate (1620–1623), **14**, 336–338; Protestant League dissolved (1620), **14**, 326; reign of terror in Bohemia, **14**, 334, 335; peasant war in Upper Austria, **14**, 335.
Second period: Denmark heads Protestants (1625–1629), **14**, 338–344; Christian IV of Denmark takes up arms (1625), **14**, 338; **16**, 358; Wallenstein heads imperialists, **14**, 339; **15**, 115, 116; Mansfeld defeated by Wallenstein at Dessau (1626), **14**, 341; death of Mansfield (1626), **14**, 341; Tilly routs Danes at Lutter-am-Barenberge (1626), **14**, 340; **16**, 358; Wallenstein expels duke of Mecklenburg (1627), **14**, 342; defence of Stralsund (1628), **14**, 342, 343; Peace of Lübeck (1629), **14**, 343; **16**, 358; Ferdinand publishes "Edict of Restitution" (1629), **14**, 363, 344; **15**, 119; **16**, 323, 650; diet of Ratisbon (1630), **14**, 344; Wallenstein superseded by Tilly (1630), **14**, 345; Richelieu intervenes in war of Mantuan succession (1627–1631), **11**, 460, 461; **14**, 342.
Third period: Sweden at head of Protestants (1630–1635), **14**, 344–367; Gustavus Adolphus espouses Protestant cause (1630), **14**, 346, 347; **15**, 116–118; **16**, 322; Gustavus clears Pomerania, **14**, 348; **15**, 118–120; **16**, 325; Magdeburg taken by Tilly (1631), **14**, 349–352; **15**, 120; Gustavus victorious at Breitenfeld (1631), **14**, 352–354; **15**, 120; **16**, 325; Wallenstein restored to command, **11**, 354; Wallenstein fortifies camp near Nuremberg (1632), **14**, 355; **16**, 326; Gustavus killed at Lützen (1632), **14**, 357–360; **16**, 326; Oxenstierna succeeds Gustavus, **14**, 362; **16**, 329; schemes of

Wallenstein, **14**, 366, 368; **15**, 122, 123; assassination of Wallenstein (1634), **14**, 364; Swedes defeated at Nördlingen (1634), **14**, 365; **15**, 123; Peace of Prague (1635), **14**, 367; **15**, 123; George William of Brandenburg joins the emperor (1635), **15**, 125.
Fourth period: France joins Protestants (1635–1648), **14**, 367–385; Swedes under Banér victorious at Wittstock (1636), **14**, 370; Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar in Alsace (1636), **14**, 368, 369; Frederick III becomes emperor (1637), **14**, 372; Swedes victorious in Pomerania (1638), **15**, 126–128; negotiations for peace at Hamburg (1641), **14**, 374; Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar takes Laufenburg and Breisach (1638), **14**, 375–377; death of Bernhard (1639), **14**, 379; Torstenson wins second battle of Leipsic (Breitenfeld) (1642), **14**, 380; Sweden and Denmark at war (1643–1645), **14**, 381, 382; **16**, 359, 360; victories of Turenne and Condé (1644–1648), **11**, 494–496; Torstenson defeats imperialists at Jankau (1645), **14**, 381; Wrangel's campaign, **14**, 381, 382; Peace of Westphalia, **11**, 496; **14**, 382–384; effect on Germany, **14**, 383–385, 546.
Thistlewood, Arthur (1770–1820), English conspirator; member of "Society of Spencean Philanthropists," **21**, 500; leader of Cato-street conspiracy, **21**, 512, 513; executed, **21**, 514.
Thoas (193–169 B.C.), an Ætolian; Antiochus the Great and, **5**, 297.
Thomas I, prince of Savoy 1188–1233, **9**, 502.
Thomas "the Cappadocian" (d. 820 A.D.), Byzantine commander; revolt against Michael II; death, **7**, 221–222.
Thomas à Becket, see **Becket**.
Thomas, earl of Lancaster, Leicester, Derby, Lincoln and Salisbury (1277?–1322) leads revolt of barons against Gaveston (1312), **18**, 432; opposition to the king and execution, **18**, 438.
Thomas of London, see **Becket**.
Thomas, Clément (1809–1871), French officer; commands National Guard in Paris (1848), **13**, 182; attacks barricades, **13**, 101; killed by mob, **13**, 182.
Thomas, Sir George (1705–1775), royal governor of Pennsylvania (1738–1747), **23**, 196.
Thomas, George Henry (1816–1870), American soldier; refuses to join secessionists, **23**, 417; wins battle of Mill Springs, **23**, 425; at Murfreesboro, **23**, 434; supersedes Rosecrans in command of Union forces at Chattanooga, **23**, 442; in battle of Chattanooga, **23**, 443; commands Federal forces in Tennessee, **23**, 445; wins battle of Nashville, **23**, 445 seq., 466; military ability, **23**, 446.
Thomas, Jesse Burgess (1777–1850), American politician; proposes slavery restriction clause in Missouri compromise, **23**, 348.
Thomas, Lorenzo (1804–1875), American soldier; appointed secretary of war *ad interim* by President Johnson, **23**, 465.
Thomas the Rhymer, or **Thomas of Ercildoune** (ca. 1220–1297), Scottish poet; life and work, **21**, 126.
Thomaseb (1723), Persian prince, son of Husain Shah, **17**, 313.
Thomists, followers of Thomas Aquinas; Luther attacks doctrines of, **14**, 254.
Thomond, Murrough O'Brien, Earl of, raised to Irish peerage (1540), **21**, 400.
Thompson, Captain (d. 1649), English officer; mutinies against Cromwell, **20**, 93.
Thompson, David, early American colonist (ca. 1600), **22**, 640.
Thorbecke, Jan Rudolph (1798–1872), Dutch statesman; heads reform party, **14**, 60; ministries of (1849–1853, 1862–1866, 1871–1872), **14**, 61, 62.
Thorberg, Peace of (1368), **16**, 574.
Thorisind, king of Gepids (d. 555 A.D.); wars with Lombards, **7**, 432–433.
Thorleif "the Wise," Icelandic chief and law-giver (tenth century), **16**, 123, 124.
Thorn, town in Prussia; ceded to Prussia (1793), **24**, 91.
Thorn, Peace of (1466), **8**, 656; **14**, 235.
Thorne, Robert (d. 1527) English merchant; persuades Henry VIII to fit out polar expedition (1527), **22**, 491.
Thorneycroft, Alexander Whitelaw (1859–), British officer; at battle of Spion Kop (1900), **22**, 311.
Thorolf-Monstrarskegg (Rolf), Scandinavian chief (ninth century); saga story of his settlement of Iceland, **16**, 121, 122.
Thoron, fortress in Palestine; siege of (1197), **8**, 412.
Thorpe, village in Scotland; Truce of (1323), **21**, 113.
Thorstein Frode, Icelandic saga-man, **16**, 129 seq.
Thorwardr, see **Truvor**.
Thoth, see **Tehuti**.
Thothmes, see **Tehutimes**.
Thou, François Auguste de (1607–1642), French politician; in plot of Cinq-Mars, **11**, 479–481.
Thrace, country of southeastern Europe; inhabitants, **3**, 112; **24**, 156; invaded by Ramses II, **1**, 146; Phœnician colonies, **2**, 274; **3**, 37; home of Greek religion, **3**, 107, 112, 114; migrations from, **2**, 411, 414, 419, 449; wars with Persia, **2**, 610–611, 613; colonised by Greeks, **3**, 204, 420, 450; a Roman province (26 A.D.), **6**, 26, 139, 170–171; settled by Goths (352 A.D.), **6**, 525.
Thraseas Pætus, Publius (d. 66 A.D.), Roman stoic; virtue, **6**, 205, 309, 330; slain by Nero, **6**, 205–206.
Thrasidæus (d. 399 B.C.), Elean demagogue; conquers oligarchs, **4**, 88–89.
Thrasybulus (d. 388 B.C.), Athenian statesman; impeaches Alcibiades, **3**, 628; commands fleet, **3**, 633–635; **4**, 98, 120; revolts against Thirty, **4**, 10–23.
Thrasydæus (d. 472 B.C.), tyrant of Agrigentum; defeated by Hiero, **3**, 592.

Thrasydæus (d. 374 B.C.), Greek eunuch; kills Evagoras and Pnytagoras, **4**, 134.
Thrasyllus (d. 406 B.C.), Athenian general; achievements of, **3**, 628, 630, 634.
Thrasyllus (d. 36 A.D.), Rhodian astrologer; instructs Tiberius, **6**, 117.
Three Emperors, League of the, alliance between Germany, Austria, and Russia (1872), **15**, 44.
Three Hundred, Theban council; aid King Philip, **4**, 247.
Three Kings, Alliance of the, alliance between kings of Prussia, Saxony, and Hanover (1849), **15**, 456.
Throcmorton, Francis (1554–1584), English conspirator; executed for conspiring against Elizabeth, **19**, 359.
Throcmorton, Sir Nicholas (ca. 1515–1571), English politician; trial and acquittal of, **19**, 240; ambassador to Mary Queen of Scots, **19**, 286; in Scotland, **19**, 301.
Thsao-Thsao, Chinese adventurer; becomes dictator (194 A.D.), **24**, 266.
Thsu-tse, Chinese philosopher, known as "the prince of learning" (ca. 1150); explains teachings of Confucius, **24**, 525.
Thucydides (ca. 491–401 B.C.), Greek statesman and historian; ostracised, **3**, 581; **4**, 624; histories, **1**, 6–7; **3**, 509; **4**, 596.
Thucydides, son of Melesias, Athenian statesman; opposes Pericles, **3**, 451; ostracised (442 B.C.), **3**, 452.
Thugut, Baron Franz Maria von (1739–1818), Austrian diplomat and politician; policy as minister of foreign affairs, **14**, 508; opposition to, **14**, 515; relations with the archduke Charles, **14**, 516, 520; plans for Austrian expansion, **14**, 521; characterisation of, **14**, 558.
Thummosis, Egyptian prince; legend of, **1**, 121.
Thun, Count Franz Anton (1847–), Austrian statesman; compromises with Hungarian ministers, **15**, 61; retirement of, **15**, 61.
Thun, Count Leo (1811–1888), Austrian statesman; reforms of, **15**, 466–467.
Thundering Legion, legion of Christians in army of Marcus Aurelius; legend of (174 A.D.), **6**, 298.
Thurgau, a canton of Switzerland; conquered by the Swiss confederation (1460), **16**, 593.
Thuringians, German tribe; allied with Theodoric, **7**, 386, 430; found a monarchy, **7**, 477.
Thurloe, John (1616–1668), English politician; suggests nomination of successor to Cromwell, **20**, 177; impeachment of, **20**, 212.
Thurlow, Edward, Baron Thurlow (1732–1806), English statesman and jurist; lord chancellor in ministry of 1782, **20**, 638.
Thurman, Allen Granbery (1813–1895), American statesman; democratic candidate for vice-president (1888), **23**, 481.
Thurn, Count Heinrich Matthias von (1580–1640), Bohemian Protestant leader; leads rebellion in Bohemia (1619), **14**, 332; made prisoner, **14**, 362.
Thurn, Count, Austrian soldier; succeeds to Nugent's command (1848), **14**, 644.
Thurot, François (1727–1760), French corsair; captures Carrickfergus (1760), **12**, 78; **20**, 591.
Thurstan or Toustain (d. 1140), archbishop of York; at battle of the Standard (1138), **18**, 244.
Thusnelda, wife of Arminius; led in triumphal procession (15 A.D.), **6**, 76.
Thwaites, Sir Thomas (d. 1494), English nobleman; in Perkin Warbeck conspiracy, **19**, 29.
Thymodes, Greek officer of Darius III; sent to incorporate Greek mercenaries with Persian army (333 B.C.), **4**, 299; advises against advance into Cilicia, **4**, 300; in Cilicia, **4**, 304.
Thyni, Thracian tribe; enter Bithynia, **2**, 410, 419; conquered by Crœsus, **2**, 449.
Tiamat, in Assyro-Babylonian cosmogony a dragon personifying primeval chaos; in legend of creation, **1**, 313, 316, 520–523; fights with Marduk, **1**, 522–523.
Tibareni, Cappadocian tribe; Moschi separate from, **2**, 629, 632.
Tiberias, town in Palestine; battle of (1187), **8**, 373–376; **11**, 48.
Tiberinus, see **Elagabalus**.
Tiberine or Roman Republic, a former state in Italy; created by France (1798), **9**, 556; Pius VII permitted to govern territories of (1800), **9**, 564.
Tiberius I or Tiberius Claudius Nero Cæsar (42 B.C.–37 A.D.), Roman emperor 14–37 A.D.; reign, **6**, 133–160; invades Armenia, **6**, 30; wars with German tribes, **6**, 62–64; envy of Germanicus, **6**, 70, 76, 134; marriage, **6**, 117, 118; intrigues for throne, **6**, 119–120; campaign against the Rhætians, **16**, 531; controlled by Sejanus, **6**, 144–148; overthrows Sejanus, **6**, 151–152; relations with Pontius Pilate, **2**, 168, 171, 173, 176; neglects to subjugate Britain, **18**, 12; as a financier, **6**, 333; various estimates of, **6**, 154–160.
Tiberius II, Byzantine emperor 578–582 A.D.; reign, **7**, 140–141; aids Rome against Lombards, **7**, 439; at war with Persia, **7**, 143.
Tiberius, name assumed by Heracleonas' brother **David**, *q. v.*
Tiberius Alexander (first century A.D.), governor of Alexandria; opposes Zealots in Judea, **2**, 173; causes massacre of Jews at Alexandria, **2**, 178.
Tiberius Apsimar, Byzantine emperor 698–704 A.D.; deposes Leontius and usurps throne, **7**, 192–193.
Tibesh, town in Algeria, see **Tebeste**.
Tibet or Thibet, a dependency of China in Central Asia; main treatment, **24**, 504–510; land and people, **24**, 504–507; government, **24**, 508; conversion to Buddhism, **2**, 483–484; **24**, 269; at war with China, **24**, 269; forms alliance with Moslems (716), **24**, 270; establishment of Buddhist hierarchy in, **24**, 286; added to Chinese Empire, **24**, 545; relations with India, **2**, 490; **24**, 509;

makes war on Sikhim (1886), **24**, 509; relations with British, **24**, 509–510; Tibet mission (1903), **21**, 668; treaty (1907), **17**, 654; **21**, 678; chronology, **24**, 617.
Tibullus, Albius (ca. 54–18 B.C.), Roman poet; elegies of, **6**, 104.
Ticino, canton of Switzerland; government overthrown (1830), **17**, 37.
Ticonderoga, town in New York state; Abercrombie's attack upon, repulsed, **23**, 215; Amherst captures (1759), **23**, 216; captured by Allen (1775), **23**, 245.
Tien-chwang, town in Manchuria; taken by Japan (1895), **24**, 578.
Tientsin, city in China; Treaty of (1860), **21**, 626; allied troops capture (1900), **24**, 568.
Tiepolo, Baiamonte (d. 1325), Venetian noble; conspiracy of, **9**, 272.
Tigellinus, Sophonius (d. 70 A.D.), Roman captain of prætorian guard; favourite of Nero, **6**, 194; prodigality of, **6**, 199; compasses death of Petronius, **6**, 205; character, **6**, 210–211.
Tiglathpileser I (Tukulti-apal-esharra), king of Assyria 1120–1100 B.C.; reign, **1**, 377–378; visits Phœnicia, **2**, 278; defeats Hittites, **2**, 392; annals of, **2**, 395.
Tiglathpileser II, king of Assyria ca. 950–930 B.C., **1**, 380.
Tiglathpileser III (Poros, Pulu or Pul), king of Assyria 745–727 B.C.; reign, **1**, 391–395; seizes throne, **1**, 365; wars with Syria, **2**, 114–115, 413; campaigns in Phœnicia, **2**, 284; captures Arpad, **2**, 413; wars with Medes, **2**, 583; system of government, **2**, 607.
Tigranes I, king of Armenia ca. 94–55 B.C.; invades Cappadocia, **5**, 421; son-in-law of Mithridates VI, **5**, 468; wars with Parthians, **8**, 62; kingdom of, **5**, 469; war with Rome, **5**, 469, 471; refuses to harbour Mithridates, **5**, 472; war with Phraates, **5**, 473.
Tigranes II, king of Armenia ca. 20 B.C.; taken prisoner by Romans, **5**, 506; appeals to Romans against Parthians, **6**, 30, 186–187.
Tigranes III, king of Armenia ca. 20–6 B.C., **8**, 44.
Tigranes IV, king of Armenia, 58 A.D.; placed on throne by Romans, **8**, 70.
Tigranocerta, capital of Armenia; battle of (68 B.C.), **5**, 470.
Tigris, river in Asiatic Turkey; battle of (363 A.D.), **6**, 503–504.
Tigurini, Helvetian tribe; migration, **5**, 393; aid in defeating Romans (107 B.C.), **5**, 393.
Tilden, Samuel Jones (1814–1886), American statesman; early political career, **23**, 378; democratic candidate for presidency, **23**, 474–476.
Tilly, Johann Tserclaes, Count of (1559–1632), Dutch soldier; at battle of Prague, **14**, 334; conquers Palatinate (1622), **14**, 336; defeats Christian of Anhalt, **14**, 338; campaign against Denmark, **14**, 340 seq.; commands at capture of Magdeburg (1631), **14**, 349 seq.; at battle of Breitenfeld, **14**, 353; death, **14**, 354.
Tilsit, city in Germany; taken by Napoleon (1807), **15**, 296.
Tilsit, Treaty and Peace of, **12**, 562, 583; **15**, 297; **16**, 423; **17**, 455–456; **21**, 472; **24**, 105.
Timæa, wife of Agis, king of Sparta; intrigue with Alcibiades (415 B.C.), **3**, 620.
Timasius, Flavius, general in service of Theodosius; exiled by Arcadius (396 A.D.), **7**, 34.
Timbuktu or Timbuctoo, city in Africa; importance in sixteenth century, **24**, 471.
Timesileus, tyrant of Sinope; expelled (ca. 445 B.C.), **3**, 436, 450.
Timoleon (d. ca. 337 or 336 B.C.), Corinthian general; murders his brother Timophanes, **4**, 206; commands expedition against Sicily, **2**, 319; **4**, 206; becomes master of Syracuse, **4**, 206; defeats Carthaginians, **4**, 207; death, **4**, 207.
Timotheus (d. ca. 354 B.C.), Athenian naval commander, son of Conon; organises Athenian League, **4**, 142; conquers Corcyra, **4**, 144 seq.; breaks peace of Athenians with Sparta, **4**, 143; deprived of command, **4**, 145; brought to trial, **4**, 148; commands mercenaries in Persian War, **4**, 148–149.
Timothy, patriarch of Merv (718 A.D.); converts Turkish Khagan, **24**, 268.
Timur or Timour, also Timur-leng (Timur the "Lame"), corrupted to **Tamerlane** (1333–1405), Tatar conqueror; rise, **24**, 296, 297; becomes king of Transoxiana, **24**, 298; theocratic system of government, **24**, 298; empire founded by, **24**, 299; conquers Khorasan, **24**, 300; conquests in west and south, **24**, 301; at battle of Angora, **24**, 320; **7**, 333; relations with Europe, **24**, 301; death, **24**, 302, 320.
Tinchebray, town in France; battle of (1106), **11**, 30; **18**, 233.
Tingis, see **Tangier**.
Tippecanoe, battle of the (1811), **23**, 326.
Tiptoft, John (1427–1470), earl of Worcester; as lord-deputy in Ireland (1467), **21**, 392.
Tipu Saib or Tippoo Sahib (1749–1799), sultan of Mysore, son of Hyder Ali; in first Mahratta War, **22**, 101, 102; successes against British, **22**, 102; attacks Travancore, **22**, 111; ravages the Carnatic, **22**, 111; cedes half of dominions to British, **22**, 112; killed at Seringapatam, **22**, 114–116.
Tir, see **Tyr**.
Tirard, Pierre Emmanuel (1827–1893), French politician; becomes premier of France, **13**, 194, 195.
Tiresias, mythical Theban prophet, **3**, 85.
Tirhaqa, king of Egypt ca. 704–ca. 664 B.C.; reign, **1**, 176–178, 407; war with Sennacherib, **1**, 177; **2**, 115–116; reconquers Egypt, **1**, 181; attacks Assyria, **1**, 424, 426; called Sethos in Egyptian legend, **2**, 116.
Tiribazus, Persian satrap of West Armenia

ca. 401 B.C.; negotiates with Antalcidas, **4**, 119–124; defeats Evagoras, **2**, 622; treaty with Evagoras, **4**, 134.
Tiridates I, king of Armenia 54–ca. 66 A.D.; kept on throne by Vologeses, **6**, 170; war with Corbulo, **6**, 186; banished by Corbulo, **6**, 274; receives kingdom from Nero as Roman fief (63 A.D.), **6**, 187, 205, 274; overthrown by Alani, **6**, 243.
Tiridates, king of Parthia, see **Arsaces II.**
Tiridates II, pretender to Parthian throne (ca. 27 B.C.), **6**, 30; **8**, 69.
Tiridates, pretender to Parthian throne (35 A.D.), **6**, 139.
Tiridates (fourth century B.C.), Persian royal treasurer at Persepolis; warns Alexander the Great of intended rifling of treasury, **4**, 334; rewarded by Alexander, **4**, 335.
Tirnova or Tarnovo, city in Bulgaria; in thirteenth century, **24**, 172; captured by Turks (1393), **24**, 174.
Tiron, Marcus Tullius (first century B.C.), secretary of Cicero; invents system of shorthand, **6**, 348.
Tirol, see **Tyrol**.
Tiryns, ancient city of Greece; prehistoric remains, **3**, 43, 46–48, 54–55, 57–64.
Tissaphernes (d. ca. 395 B.C.), Persian satrap; bribes mercenaries to desert Pissuthnes, **2**, 618; counsellor of Cyrus the Younger, **4**, 49; treachery to Cyrus, **2**, 619; **4**, 50–53; at battle of Cunaxa, **4**, 58; trickery toward Ten Thousand, **4**, 59, 60; invested with satrapies of Cyrus in Asia Minor, **2**, 651; **4**, 82; Ionians ask aid of Sparta against, **4**, 82; deserts Pharnabazus, **4**, 83, 86; campaign of Agesilaus against, **4**, 92, 93; executed, **4**, 94.
Tisza von Borosjeno, Koloman (1830–1902), Hungarian statesman; becomes minister of the interior (1875), **15**, 45; administration as premier (1875–1890), **15**, 78–80.
Titch, Constantine, Bulgarian czar 1258–1277; reign, **24**, 174.
Titelman, Peter (sixteenth century) inquisitor of Netherlands; crimes of, **13**, 393.
Tithraustes, satrap of Lydia ca. 395 B.C.; succeeds Tissaphernes, **4**, 95–96.
Titian "the Divine" (1477–1576), Venetian painter, **9**, 405.
Titicaca, Lake, in South America; prehistoric ruins on, **23**, 537.
Tities, tribe of Rome, **5**, 62, 66, 108–111.
Titius, Marcus, Roman admiral; deserts Antony (32 B.C.), **5**, 630.
Titurius, Quintus Sabinus (d. ca. 54 B.C.), Cæsar's lieutenant in Gaul, **5**, 525, 600.
Titus (Titus Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus) (40–81 A.D.), Roman emperor; person and character, **6**, 247–250, 254; Vespasian leaves to continue Jewish War, **6**, 234; campaign against the Jews, **2**, 28, 180, 188; besieges and captures Jerusalem, **2**, 192, 194–197, 199–200; **6**, 235–236; triumph of, **6**, 236–239; Vespasian divides power with, **6**, 240; sent against Alani, **6**, 243; accession to throne, **6**, 247; reign, **6**, 247–256; visits Pompeii after catastrophe, **6**, 254; Colosseum completed by, **6**, 266; gladiatorial combats under, **6**, 375; death, **6**, 255–256.
Titus, son of Brutus; condemned to death by father (ca. 510 B.C.), **5**, 88.
Titus Æbutius, legendary Roman hero; at battle of Lake Regillus (ca. 496 B.C.), **5**, 93, 94.
Titus Herminius, legendary Roman hero; defends the bridge with Horatius (ca. 510 B.C.), **5**, 90; killed at battle of Lake Regillus (ca. 496 B.C.), **5**, 93, 94.
Titus Tarquinius (d. ca. 496 B.C.), son of Tarquinius Superbus; sent to consult Delphic oracle, **5**, 85, 86; killed at battle of Lake Regillus, **5**, 94.
Tlas (Uat'nes), king of Egypt (second dynasty), **1**, 92.
Tlaxcalans or Tlaxcaltecs, tribe of Mexican Indians; oppose Cortes, **23**, 512; ally themselves with Cortes, **23**, 513; at taking of Iztapalapan, **23**, 524; aid Cortes at siege of Mexico, **23**, 529 seq.; Prescott on their share in conquest of Mexico, **23**, 534.
Tlemcen, town in Algeria; siege of (1836), **13**, 68.
Tlesias, Athenian archon ca. 676–684 B.C., **3**, 163.
Tmu, Egyptian god, **1**, 150, 164, 167, 219.
Tnephachthus, see **Tefnekht**.
Tobacco, introduction of, into England, **22**, 560.
Tobago, island in the British West Indies; D'Estries captures (1678), **11**, 586; ceded to France (1783), **12**, 139; passes into possession of Great Britain (1763), **23**, 223.
Tobiah, adversary of Nehemiah, **2**, 131, 132.
Tobitschau, town in Austria; battle of (1866), **15**, 492.
Toda, Indian tribe, **2**, 488.
Todar Mal, Indian rajah; author of reform in revenue system, **22**, 30.
Todleben, Gottlieb Heinrich (1710–1773), Russian soldier; in Russo-Turkish War (1768–1774), **24**, 416.
Todleben or Totleben, Count Eduard Ivanovitch (1818–1884), Russian general and engineer; at siege of Sebastopol, **17**, 574; **21**, 616.
Toggenburg, district in canton of St. Gall, Switzerland, formerly a countship; war between cantons on death of last count of (1636), **16**, 590; purchased by abbots of St. Gall (1469), **16**, 658; fails to throw off authority of abbots (1531), **16**, 634; oppressed by Abbot Leodegar, **16**, 659; second Toggenburg War (1712), **16**, 659, 660; liberties of, confirmed by Abbot Joseph (1718), **16**, 661.
Toghril or Togrul Beg (d. 1063), founder of Seljuk dynasty in Persia; conquests, **8**, 224, 225; death, **8**, 226.
Toghrul (d. 1203), a Kerait Turk; makes alliance with Yesuguei, **24**, 274; death, **24**, 276.

Togidumnus, British chieftain; opposes Roman invasion (ca. 50 A.D.), **18**, 13.
Togo, Heihachiro (1857–), Japanese admiral; naval campaign against Russian fleet at Port Arthur, **17**, 622–624; **24**, 657, 658; defeats Baltic fleet, **24**, 663.
Toi, king of Hamath (ca. 1000 B.C.), alliance with Judah, **2**, 383.
Tokar, battle of, or battle of Trin Rital (1884), fought near well al-Teb, in Nubia, **24**, 461.
Tokatimur, see **Shunti**.
Tokio, formerly Yedo, the capital of Japan; early capital of the Minamoto Shoguns, **24**, 583; administration of, overthrown, **24**, 624; earthquake in (1855), **24**, 621; visited by Mr. Harris (1857), **24**, 621.
Tököly, Tökely, or Tekeli, Count Emeric (1659–1705), Hungarian patriot; revolt of, **14**, 396; **24**, 389; made prisoner by Turks, **14**, 398; leads Turkish forces against Austria, **24**, 399.
Tokugawa, name of a Japanese dynasty of Shoguns, 1603 to 1867; founded by Tokugawa Tyéyasu, **24**, 584; dynastic rule of, **24**, 585, 589; fall of, **24**, 589.
Tolbiacum, see **Zülpich**.
Toledo, capital of the province of Toledo, Spain; third council of the Church held at (400 A.D.), **10**, 12; Leuvigild establishes court at, **10**, 21; capitulates to Arabs, **8**, 193; surrenders to Henry of Trastamara, **10**, 85; surrenders to Alfonso VI of Leon (1085), **8**, 240.
Tolentino, town in Italy; battle of (1815), **14**, 579.
Toleration, Act of, in English law, the name given to the statute I William and Mary (1689), relieving Protestant dissenters from restrictions in the exercise of religious worship, **20**, 423.
Tolerance, Edicts of, edicts issued to ensure tolerance of religious worship; (1781), issued by Joseph II of Austria, **14**, 468; (1846), issued by Frederick William IV of Germany, **15**, 420.
Tolle or Toll, Count Karl Friedrich (1777–1842), Russian general; becomes chief of staff to Count Diebitsch in Poland (1830), **17**, 546.
Tollemache, Thomas (1651–1694), English soldier; killed in expedition against Brest, **20**, 441.
Tolosa, see **Toulouse**.
Tolosa, battle of, see **Las Navas de Tolosa**.
Tolstoi, Count Peter (d. 1728), Russian diplomat; arrested in Constantinople, **17**, 281; effects succession of Catherine I (1725), **17**, 327; becomes member of secret high council, **17**, 328.
Tombasis, Greek insurgent; appointed grand admiral (1822), **24**, 231.
Tomochichi, American Indian chief; sent to England (1733), **23**, 61.
Tomoth, Phœnician primordial divinity, **1**, 313.
Tompkins, Daniel D. (1774–1825), American statesman; elected vice-president of United States (1816), **23**, 346.
Tomyris, queen of the Massagetæ; defeats Cyrus the Great (529 B.C.), **2**, 593–596.
Tone, Theobald Wolfe (1763–1798), Irish revolutionist; in Irish revolution of 1794, **21**, 439; at Bantry Bay, **21**, 440; capture, **21**, 442; trial and death, **21**, 443.
Tong-Haks, defeat Korean troops (1885), **24**, 575.
Tongking or Ton Kin, a French colony in Farther India; early history, **24**, 518; foreign relations, **24**, 519; French conquests and intrigue in, **24**, 520; French protectorate over, acknowledged (1882), **13**, 197; French expedition to (1883–1885), **13**, 194; chronology, **24**, 686.
Tonguz Niutchi, ancestors of the Manchus; found dynasty of Kiu in China, **24**, 271.
Tonnage and Poundage, a tax on freight; required by Charles I, **19**, 553, 559, 560; levied without consent of Parliament (1630), **19**, 568; compromise, **19**, 578.
Tonti, Henri (d. 1700), Italian explorer in America; joins D'Iberville, **23**, 81; accompanies La Salle, **23**, 75, 76, 77, 80.
Tooke, Horne, or John Horne (1736–1812), English politician and philologist; publishes account of raising of funds for Americans in London, **23**, 244, 245; career of, **20**, 612.
Toombs, Robert (1810–1885), American politician and Confederate secretary of state; opposes war with the North, **23**, 414.
Topa Inca Yupanqui, see **Tupac Yupanqui**.
Topal Osman, see **Osman Pasha**.
Torah, see **Pentateuch**.
Torcy, Jean Baptiste Colbert, Marquis of (1665–1746), French statesman; negotiates with Lord Portland (1699), **11**, 611.
Torgau, town in Saxony; battle of (1760), **15**, 219–220.
Torgau, League of, league formed by Saxony, Hesse, and other powers against Roman Catholic states (1526), **14**, 266.
Torghud, see **Dragut**.
Tories, members of English royalist party arising ca. 1681; origin of name, **20**, 298; rise, **20**, 300; reaction, **20**, 300–303; ministry in power (1700), **20**, 458; triumph over Marlborough (1710), **20**, 483-487; division of party (1714), **20**, 489–491; in power during French Wars (1793–1815), **21**, 454, 470; in house of lords, **21**, 556; assume name of conservatives (1833), **21**, 566; again in power (1839), **21**, 592; (1841), **21**, 600; oppose admission of Jews to parliament, **21**, 621.
Tories, Irish Catholic outlaws; origin, **20**, 119, 298; depredations, **20**, 119.
Tories, name of royalist party in the American colonies, **23**, 236.
Torismond, king of the Visigoths 451–452 A.D.; commands army against Attila, **6**, 586; at battle of Châlons (451 A.D.), **6**, 588–590; succeeds Theodoric, **6**, 591; death, **6**, 603.
Torkel (d. 1306), regent of Sweden; administration, **16**, 193; execution, **16**, 193.
Toronto, capital of province Ontario, Canada; capitol of Upper Canada removed to, **22**, 331; during revolt of 1837, **22**, 337;

W. L. Mackenzie elected first mayor of, **22**, 335.
Torquatus, Titus Manlius Imperiosus, Roman dictator 353 B.C.; combat with a Gaul, **5**, 165; war with Sabines, **5**, 183; military discipline, **6**, 111, 112.
Torquatus, Titus Manlius, Roman dictator 208 B.C.; closes temple of Janus (235 B.C.), **5**, 234; opposes ransom of Roman prisoners, **5**, 257; conquers Sardinia, **5**, 263; declines consulate, **5**, 269.
Torquemada, Tomas de (ca. 1420–1498), Spanish Dominican monk, inquisitor-general in Castile; legislates against Jews, **10**, 158; persecutions of, **10**, 592–593, 595; estimate of number of his victims, **12**, 351.
Torre, Guido della, chief of Milan 1302–1311, **9**, 128.
Torre, Martino della, chief of Milan 1256, **9**, 107.
Torre, Napoleon della, chief of Milan 1265–1278; defeated by Ghibelline party, **9**, 112.
Torre, Pagano della, chief of Milan 1242–1256; popularity of, **9**, 107.
Torre, Philip della, chief of Milan 1263–1265, **9**, 107.
Torres Vedras, lines of fortifications in Portugal; successfully defended against the French by Wellington, **10**, 353–357; **12**, 582.
Torrington, Arthur Herbert, Earl of (d. 1716), English admiral; commands fleet of William of Orange (1688), **20**, 407; engages French fleet off Irish coast (1689), **20**, 425; made a peer, **20**, 426; defeated by the French at Beachy Head (1690), **20**, 429; deprived of command, **20**, 430.
Torrington, Sir George Byng, Viscount (1663–1733), English admiral; repulses French fleet (1708), **20**, 477; destroys Spanish fleet off Sicily (1718), **9**, 532; **10**, 293; **12**, 23; **20**, 521; courage and decision of, **20**, 523.
Torstenson, Lennart, count of Ortala (1603–1651), Swedish soldier in Thirty Years' War; serves under Banér in Saxony, **14**, 370; gains victory at Breitenfeld, **14**, 380; takes chief command of Swedish army, **14**, 380; overruns Schleswig, Holstein, and Jutland, **14**, 381; **16**, 359, 360; defeats imperialists at Jüterbog (1644), **14**, 381; gains victory at Jankau, **14**, 381.
Tortona, town in Italy; captured by Frederick Barbarossa (1155), **9**, 47; **14**, 97; besieged by Russians (1799), **17**, 434.
Torture; under Assyrians, **1**, 382, 615; at siege of Jerusalem (70 A.D.), **2**, 193–195; death of Bessus (329 B.C.), **4**, 347; by Alexander the Great, **4**, 353; at destruction of Carthage (146 B.C.), **5**, 311; death of Epicharis (65 A.D.), **6**, 203; at Constantinople (775 A.D.), **7**, 213; in Morisco revolt, **10**, 248, 249; under Inquisition, **10**, 562–598; during Napoleon's invasion of Russia (1812), **12**, 591–592; death of Ælla (866 A.D.), **18**, 72; death of Eadmund (870 A.D.), **18**, 72; death of Prince Ælfred and followers, **18**, 125; death of youth who killed Richard I, **18**, 324; death of Edward II (1327), **18**, 446; methods in England under Elizabeth, **19**, 447; death of William Wallace, **21**, 80; in Scotland during seventeenth century, **21**, 307–315; Vlad the Impaler, **24**, 132; Basil II, the Bulgar slayer, **24**, 167.
Tory Party, see **Tories**.
Toscanelli, Paola del Pozzo (1397–1482), Italian astronomer; map of, used by Columbus, **22**, 416.
Tosertasis, T'er-teta or Teta, Egyptian king of third dynasty, **1**, 93, 100.
Toskides, race of Albanians; origin, **24**, 211–212.
Tosorthros, king of Egypt, see **T'efa**.
Tostig (d. 1066), English earl, son of Godwin; assists Harold in Welsh campaign, **18**, 140; misgoverns Northumbria, **18**, 143; succeeded by Morcar, **18**, 143; seeks alliance with William of Normandy, **18**, 144; invades England, **18**, 148–150; death, **18**, 150.
Totems, family or clan emblems; among North American Indians, **22**, 509–511.
Totila or Totilas (d. 552 A.D.), East-Gothic king in Italy; main treatment, **7**, 410–420; rise to power, **7**, 110, 410, 412; opposes Belisarius and Narses, **7**, 412–415; captures Rome (546), **7**, 111, 415–417; retakes Rome (549), **7**, 417–418; conquers Sicily, **7**, 418; killed at Taginæ, **7**, 420; character, **7**, 110, 412.
Totleben, see **Todleben**.
Tott, Baron François de (1733–1793), French soldier and diplomat; accompanies expedition of Krim Girai, **24**, 415; fortifies Dardanelles, **24**, 417.
Toul, town in France; taken by Henry II (1552), **11**, 342; annexed to France (1648), **11**, 497; besieged by Germans (1770), **13**, 174.
Toulon, seaport of France; besieged by Prince Eugene (1707), **14**, 413; taken through genius of Napoleon (1793), **12**, 372.
Toulouse, former county in southern France; ceded to France (1229), **11**, 58; reunited to crown of France (1271), **11**, 74.
Toulouse, city in France; capital of West-Gothic kingdom, **7**, 468; taken by Franks (507 A.D.), **7**, 473; siege by Arabs, **8**, 197; council of (1167), **8**, 461; taken by Simon de Montfort (1216), **8**, 462; **11**, 53; revolt of, **11**, 54.
Toulouse, Louis Alexandre de Bourbon, Count of (1678–1737), French naval officer, son of Louis XIV; birth and education, **12**, 9–10.
Toulouse, War of (1159), caused by claim of Henry II, king of England to countship of Toulouse, **18**, 262.
Touraine, ancient government of France; united to France (1204), **11**, 51.
Touraine, Jacques de, French ecclesiastic; draws articles of accusation against Joan of Arc (1431), **11**, 207.

Tourakhan, pasha of Thessaly (1451); invades the Peloponnesus, **7**, 340.
Tour d'Auvergne, see Bouillon.
Tourgueniev, see Turgeniev.
Tournay or Tournai, town in Belgium; besieged by Edward III (1340), **11**, 106; **13**, 323; **18**, 457; besieged by Henry VIII (1513), **19**, 64; taken by Louis XIV (1667), **11**, 571; taken by the French (1745), **12**, 41.
Tours, city in France; battle of (also called battle of Poitiers) (732 A.D.), **7**, 496; **8**, 199; **10**, 37; council of, **11**, 59.
Tourville, Anne Hilarion de Cotentin, Count of (1642–1701), French admiral; wins victory of Palermo, **11**, 585; at Algiers, **11**, 598; becomes leader in War of League of Augsburg, **11**, 601 seq.; defeats Anglo-Dutch fleet (1690), **11**, 602; defeated at La Hogue (1692), **11**, 602; **20**, 435–438.
Toussaint Louverture, or L'Ouverture, Dominique François (1743–1803), Haitian patriot; defends Santo Domingo (1794), **12**, 382; defeated and imprisoned by French (1802), **12**, 530–531.
Toustain, see Thurston.
Tower of London, citadel and palace of London; building begun by William the Conqueror (1066), **18**, 172.
Towns (Cities, Communes, Municipalities):
Belgium and Flanders: the Communes, **13**, 311–314.
Chili: municipalities receive self-governing powers, **23**, 611.
Denmark: rise of the bourgeoisie, **16**, 143–144; mediæval towns, **16**, 144–145.
England: at the end of the Roman occupation, **18**, 28, 31–32; growing power of London (eleventh century), **18**, 124 note; Norman and Angevin period, **18**, 298–299; condition of, in 1685, **20**, 333–339; laxity of the London police (1816), **21**, 492; establishment of London metropolitan police district, **21**, 539; municipal corporation reform (1835), **21**, 575–577; establishment of London county council, **21**, 648.
Europe (in general): rise of free towns in twelfth and thirteenth centuries, **8**, 470–471; influence of crusades on city growth, **8**, 472–473; growth of cities aids in freeing middle and lower classes from feudal domination, **8**, 355.
France: growth of towns under feudal régime, **8**, 498–499; development of the communes, **11**, 38–39; cities of Southern France in twelfth century, **8**, 461; communes enfranchised, **11**, 31; organisation of communes, **11**, 38; growth of towns after the crusades, **11**, 38–40; suppression of the communes, **11**, 77; municipal organisation, **11**, 92; modification of city government, **11**, 94; decline in independence and growth in prosperity of communes (fourteenth century), **11**, 94–95; architectural embellishment of French towns (fourteenth century), **11**, 96–97; advance of Third Estate during reign of Louis XIV, **11**, 543–544; municipal reforms during reign of Louis XIV, **11**, 549–550; bourgeois culture under Louis XIV, **11**, 652.
Germany: growing power of cities (fourteenth century), **14**, 188–190; revolutionary movements in (fifteenth century), **14**, 211–212; independence of (fifteenth century), **14**, 232–234; confederation of cities formed to resist feudal lords, **8**, 496, 498.
Holland: government of the towns, **13**, 294–299; power and influence of towns (Middle Ages), **13**, 382.
India, British: municipal self-government conferred, **22**, 213.
Ireland: towns of pre-Norman period, **21**, 348.
Italy: economic conditions of towns (later Roman Empire), **9**, 16–17; during investiture struggle, **9**, 22–24; rise of aristocracy in Venice, **9**, 34–35; government and constitution of the Lombard cities, **9**, 36–38; city conditions in early Middle Ages, **9**, 44; the government of Florence, **9**, 101–102; democracy in Italian cities (early fourteenth century), **9**, 124–125; nobility of wealth in cities of (fourteenth century), **9**, 126; decline of (seventeenth century), **9**, 524–525.
Poland: elective franchise of towns (fifteenth century), **24**, 44.
Rome: the *municipia*, **6**, 127.
Scotland: third estate established by David, **21**, 41.
Spain: under Roman rule, **10**, 10; prosperity of, during "Golden Age," **10**, 208–209.
Townshend, Charles, 2nd Viscount Townshend (1674–1738), English statesman; dismissed from position of secretary of state, **20**, 517; lord-lieutenant of Ireland, **20**, 517; again becomes secretary of state, **20**, 530; disagreement with Walpole, **20**, 541; resignation, **20**, 541.
Townshend, Charles (1725–1767), British statesman; becomes chancellor of the exchequer in Grafton ministry (1766), **20**, 609; measures for taxation of American colonies, **20**, 610; **23**, 234, 236; death and character, **20**, 610–611.
Townshend, George, earl of Leicester and first Marquis Townshend (1724–1807), British soldier; in battle on the Plains of Abraham (1759), **23**, 221; returns to England after capitulation of Quebec, **23**, 222.
Towton, village in Yorkshire, England; battle of (1461), **18**, 580 seq.
Tracy, William (d. 1173), English knight; one of the murderers of Thomas à Becket (1170), **18**, 274–276.
Trade and Commerce:
American: (United States) restrictions on trade by Governor Berkeley of Virginia (seventeenth century), **22**, 592; beginning of Navigation Laws, **22**, 594–595; freedom of commerce during the commonwealth period, **22**, 597; fur trade of Plymouth, **22**, 634; trade of North Carolina with the West Indies, **23**, 48, 60; fur trade of English compared with that of the French, **23**, 87–88; effect of Navigation Laws on American commerce, **23**, 123–124; trade of New England with the southern colonies, **23**, 145; rivalry of French and English in fur trade and fishery, **23**, 185; foreign trade of colonies in the Revolution (1777), **23**, 261; trade conditions leading up to War of 1812, **12**, 582; Interstate Commerce Act (1887), **23**, 480.
Arabian: early commerce among Sabæans, **1**, 315; **8**, 5; trade relations of Arabia with Egypt and Babylon, **8**, 103–104; trade of the tribe of the Koreish, **8**, 108–109; great fairs of the Koreish, **8**, 109; Arab commerce in Spain under Abd ar-Rahman III (tenth century), **8**, 208; summary of Arabian commerce under the Caliphs, **8**, 273–274.
Armenian: ancient commerce, **2**, 339.
Assyro-Babylonian, with Phœnicia, **2**, 336–339; trade along the Euphrates, **1**, 451; ancient Babylonia a vast emporium of Asiatic trade, **1**, 484–491.
Austrian: progress of trade in the nineteenth century, **14**, 594–595; Customs Union movement, **14**, 604; opening of Danube to trade (1856), **15**, 14; commercial relations with Rumania, **15**, 48.
Boer: prevalence of monopolies in the Transvaal before the war with Great Britain, **22**, 292–294.
Bulgarian: encouragement of commerce by Asen II (thirteenth century), **24**, 172–173.
Carthaginian, **2**, 311–312.
Chilian: growth of commerce after the discovery of gold in California, **23**, 610.
Chinese: trade with the Parthian Empire, **8**, 74; commerce encouraged by the Mongol rulers, **24**, 282; commercial prosperity in thirteenth century, **24**, 292; trade routes to China controlled by Sultan Bibars of Egypt, **24**, 294; question of the "Open Door," **24**, 562–563.
Danish: extension of foreign commerce by Christian IV (1613–1625), **16**, 356–357; commercial prosperity during revolutionary epoch, **16**, 419–420.
Dutch: trade conditions in the Lowlands at the outbreak of the Hundred Years' War, **11**, 102; prosperity under the house of Burgundy, **13**, 372–373; tulip trade, **13**, 580; growth of trade in seventeenth century (beginning of, with East Indies), **13**, 547–548; prosperity under Charles V, **13**, 573–575; decline of, in eighteenth century, **14**, 6–7; **14**, 11–12; the struggle for the control of the Schelde, **14**, 43; commerce ruined by Napoleon (1810), **12**, 580; reorganisation of trade by Napoleon, **12**, 581.
Ecuador: tariff of 1891, **23**, 615.
Egyptian: trade with Assyro-Babylonia and Mediterranean countries, **1**, 60, 61; the voyage to the land of Punt for spices, **1**, 108–109; Naucratis, centre of commerce, **3**, 206; Alexandria, centre of commerce, **4**, 405, 408–409; under Ptolemies, **4**, 570; trade with Arabia, **8**, 103–104, 164–165; in seventh century, **7**, 173–174; furtherance of, in nineteenth century, **24**, 456.
English: pre-Roman, **18**, 7–9; Roman Britain (first century A.D.), **6**, 188, 193; Britain (fourth century A.D.), **7**, 26; English towns in middle ages, **18**, 298–299; the Jews and Flemings, **18**, 299–300; trade legislation under Richard III, **18**, 619–620; trade under Henry VII, **17**, 50–51; attempted regulation of prices, **19**, 162; Sebastian Cabot and the development of English commerce, **22**, 456; trade conditions in the sixteenth century, **22**, 491–492; rise of commercial enterprise under Elizabeth, **19**, 383; rapid progress under Elizabeth, **19**, 455–456; at close of reign of Elizabeth, **19**, 458–460; piratical practices of English merchants under James I, **19**, 486; growth of commerce under James I, **19**, 489, 516–518; East India Company chartered (1600), **19**, 491; attacks on commerce by Prince Rupert during Civil War (1642–1649), **20**, 122; the Navigation Acts, **20**, 123–124; treaty relations with Portugal (1652), **20**, 123; commerce under Cromwell, **20**, 150–151, 216; Cromwell's commercial policy in Ireland, **21**, 425; summary of commerce in the republican period, **20**, 216; prevalence of smuggling during eighteenth century, **21**, 436; commercial treaty with France, **20**, 646; commercial equality conceded to Ireland under Act of Union, **21**, 444; England and the Continental System, **12**, 582; **15**, 295; prosperity in 1801, **21**, 460; smuggling during Napoleonic wars, **21**, 472–473; trade prosperity in 1811, **21**, 482; commercial prosperity after 1815, **21**, 488–489; beginning of free-trade agitation, **21**, 515; establishment of free trade, **21**, 601–606; crisis of 1847–1848, **21**, 609; repeal of Navigation Acts (1849), **21**, 610; commercial treaty with France (1860), **21**, 624; Trade Disputes Act (1906), **21**, 663; Colonial preference, **21**, 662, 672, 673.
French: under Louis VI, **11**, 31; commercial prosperity in fourteenth century, **11**, 95; the great fairs, **11**, 95–97; development of Calais, **11**, 120; trade thrives under Louis XII, **11**, 303; encouragement of commerce by Richelieu, **11**, 474; encouragement of commerce by Colbert, **11**, 534; France and the Continental System, **12**, 581–582; depressed condition of trade after 1814, **12**, 621; commercial prosperity under Louis Philippe, **13**, 75.
Genoese: commerce and the crusades, **8**, 394; early commercial prosperity, **9**, 35–36; Genoa destroys power of its rival, Pisa, **9**, 115–117; defeat of Genoese by Venetians and consequent decline (fourteenth century), **9**, 266–269.

German: trade fostered by Charlemagne, **7**, 551; trade conditions in twelfth and thirteenth centuries, **14**, 138; freedom of trade under Albert I, **14**, 161; growth under Charles IV (fourteenth century), **14**, 181, 187; prosperity during sixteenth century, **14**, 277–278; ruin effected by Thirty Years' War, **14**, 385, 388; commercial policy of Joseph II (eighteenth century), **14**, 451; Joseph II attempts to open the Schelde to navigation, **14**, 43, 476; commerce in the Hohenzollern territories (seventeenth century), **15**, 131; commercial importance of Prussia, **15**, 149; commerce under Frederick the Great, **15**, 185–186; controversy between Prussia and Austria over Customs Union, **15**, 11; establishment of the Zollverein, **15**, 390–394; Bismarck excludes Austria from Zollverein, **15**, 468; first customs parliament (1868), **15**, 508, 514; commercial conditions under William I, **15**, 536–537; Baltic and North Sea Canal (1887), **15**, 540; Baghdad railway (1899), **15**, 564; commerce in German constitution, **15**, 608–609.

Greek: commerce in the heroic age, **3**, 89; Corinth centre of trade before rise of Athens, **3**, 192; early Greek colonies agricultural rather than commercial, **3**, 198; Greek trade in Egypt, **3**, 206; Greek trade with Phœnicia, **2**, 330; Solon's laws concerning exports, **3**, 218; in Athens after Persian War (fifth century B.C.), **3**, 385; Agora improved by Cimon, **3**, 410; commercial relations of Athens with colonies, **3**, 450–451; influence on prices, **3**, 465 seq.; book trade (fifth century B.C.), **3**, 473; commercial disputes with Megara a cause of Peloponnesian War, **3**, 510–511; commerce disturbed by reign of the Thirty, **4**, 25–26; Athenian trade injured by Philip, **4**, 235; protected by Rome in Illyrian War (229–228 B.C.), **5**, 20.

Hanseatic League, **8**, 473; **14**, 138, 186–188.

Indian (East): with Phœnicia, **2**, 333, 336–337, 482; Hindus a commercial people, **2**, 519–520; coinage and precious stones, **2**, 520–521; spices and perfumes, **2**, 521–522; commercial routes, **2**, 523–524; trade with Egypt under Augustus, **6**, 46–47; trade with India carried on by Sogdian merchants (seventh century), **8**, 155; commercial conditions under Aurangzeb (seventeenth century), **22**, 38; Portuguese monopoly of trade (sixteenth century), **10**, 504–505; **22**, 40; Portuguese trade succeeded by Dutch and English, **10**, 505–506; **22**, 40 seq.; English East India Company founded, **22**, 42–43; French East India Company, **22**, 45; conflict of English and French interests in India, **22**, 45 seq.; extinction of French East India Company, **22**, 67; trade in India (1859–1881), **22**, 211; see also East India Company (British, Dutch, and French).

Israelite: with Phœnicians, **2**, 64; Israelites control trading routes (tenth century B.C.), **2**, 281; commercial ability developed during exile, **2**, 127; promoted by Maccabees, **2**, 159.

Italian: under Theodoric, **7**, 389; trade almost banished from Italy (seventeenth century), **9**, 492; in eighteenth century, **9**, 524–525; trade prospers in Savoy in latter half of eighteenth century, **9**, 540; see also Genoese and Venetian.

Japanese: early commerce, **24**, 584; opposition to foreign intercourse, **24**, 584–585; commercial relations with England, **24**, 584, 597–598; with China, **24**, 599–601; with Portugal, **24**, 584, 590; with the Dutch, **24**, 584, 597–599; opening of ports to foreign trade, **24**, 623; commercial development, **24**, 641–643; future prospects, **24**, 643–645.

Lydian: markets of Sardis, **2**, 435; objects of trade, **2**, 436.

Nepalese, **24**, 511.

Persian: the early silk trade, **9**, 312 seq.

Phœnician: with Israelites, **2**, 64; Phœnicia and date trade, **2**, 245; Sidon founder of Phœnician trade, **2**, 255–256; early voyages and trading-stations, **2**, 274–278; early prosperity of Tyre and Sidon, **2**, 290; Phœnician traders accompany Alexander, **2**, 300; prosperity of Tyre in Middle Ages, **2**, 304, 306; extent of Phœnician commerce, **2**, 312, 329; Phœnicians primarily a trading nation, **2**, 329; their sea trade, **2**, 330–334; their land trade and manufactures, **2**, 334–339; the use of gold and silver for money, **2**, 339–342; slave trade, **2**, 342–345.

Polish: legislation of fifteenth century represses commerce, **24**, 45.

Portuguese: trade fostered under Diniz, **10**, 442; trade encouraged by Pombal, **10**, 531–532.

Roman: commercial treaties with Carthage (fourth century B.C.), **5**, 14; state monopoly of salt manufacture, **5**, 339; trade of Roman province of Spain, **6**, 25; revival of trade under Augustus, **6**, 80; trade in Roman provinces, **6**, 138; Rome a centre of trade, **6**, 265, 335.

Russian: first commercial treaty between Russia and Byzantine Empire (ninth century), **7**, 235; Archangel, on the White Sea, founded (sixteenth century), **17**, 198; growth of St. Petersburg as a trading point, **17**, 271; trade with East under Peter the Great, **17**, 311–312; encouragement of commerce by Anna Ivanovna (eighteenth century), **17**, 338; commercial expansion under Alexander II, **17**, 607.

Scotch: promoted by David, **21**, 39; encouragement of commerce by Queen Margaret (eleventh century), **21**, 34, 123; growth from the ninth to the thirteenth centuries, **21**, 60; William Wallace attempts revival of Scotch commerce, **21**, 76; conditions in the fourteenth century, **21**, 144; prosperity in fifteenth century, **21**, 169, decline under Charles II, **21**, 302; depressed condition under William and Mary, **21**, 316; equality with England established by Act of Union, **21**, 321; commerce in the nineteenth century, **21**, 326.

Spanish: early commercial contact with the Etruscans, **10**, 4; commerce under Abd ar-Rahman III (tenth century), **8**, 208; growth during early reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, **10**, 140; prosperity in early sixteenth century, **10**, 208; decline under Philip II, **10**, 258; commercial relations with colonies, **23**, 563; restrictions on colonial trade, **23**, 571–574.

Swedish: protectionist movement, **16**, 489–491.

Swiss: trade among the Lake-Dwellers, **16**, 524; in Roman times, **16**, 533; foreign trade in fourteenth century, **16**, 567; prosperity in sixteenth century, **16**, 640; decline of Genevan commerce (eighteenth century), **17**, 7.

Turkish: encouragement of foreign merchants by Suleiman the Great (sixteenth century), **24**, 363.

Venetian: attitude of Venice to crusades determined by commercial interests, **8**, 471–472; benefits derived from fifth crusade, **8**, 414, 418–419; rivalry between Venice and Genoa, **8**, 416–417; causes of Venetian prosperity, **9**, 303–308; monopoly of salt, **9**, 307; Venice in the Levant, **9**, 308–310; commercial predecessors of Venice, **9**, 310–315; industries, **9**, 315–319; slave-trade, **9**, 319–323; decline of Venetian commerce, **9**, 323–324.

Trade Routes, route from Babylon to India, **1**, 489; from Babylon to Asia Minor, **1**, 490; Euphrates a highway, **1**, 451; routes in India, **2**, 523–524; early routes between Europe and the East, **9**, 311, 314; commercial routes of Asia, **24**, 292.

Traditori, Florentine faction (1215), **9**, 89.

Trætelia, Olaf, see Olaf Trætelia.

Trafalgar, Cape, on south coast of Spain: battle of (1805), **21**, 467–468; **10**, 322; **12**, 544.

Traité des Dames, Le, see Cambray, Treaty of.

Trajan, Marcus Ulpius (53–117 A.D.), Roman emperor 98–117 A.D.; reign, **6**, 267–280; **9**, 17; conquest and colonisation of Dacia, **6**, 269 seq.; **24**, 127; wars with Parthians, **6**, 274; **8**, 72; correspondence with Pliny, **6**, 276; public buildings, **5**, 566; **6**, 269, 273, 274, 347; persecution of Christians, **6**, 324; death and triumph, **6**, 280.

Trajan, Roman general; at battle of Hadrianopolis (378 A.D.), **6**, 524.

Trajan's Column, monument erected to commemorate Emperor Trajan's victories, **6**, 273, 277–280.

Traktir, town in the Crimea; battle of (1855), **17**, 579.

Tralles, town in Caria, Asia Minor; siege of (1280), **7**, 311.

Tramilians, inhabitants of Lycia, *q. v.*

Trani, seaport of southern Italy; siege of (ca. 1060), **9**, 73.

Transamund I, duke of Spoleto 671 A.D., **7**, 446.

Transamund II, duke of Spoleto ca. 728–742 A.D.; assists pope against Lombards, **7**, 452–454.

Transcaspia, Russian province; annexation (1881), **17**, 615.

Transjuran Burgundy, see Burgundy.

Transleithania, division of the Austro-Hungarian empire, comprising all Hungarian lands; disturbances of 1867, **15**, 42 seq.

Transoxania (Sogdiana), name formerly given to region beyond the Oxus, corresponding approximately to Bokhara; Persian conquest of, **2**, 593, 613; conquered by Alexander, **2**, 598, **4**, 351; mediæval silk trade of, **9**, 312; penetration of Christianity into, **24**, 268; conquered by Arabs, **8**, 155; **24**, 269; first mosque built at Bokhara (712 A.D.), **24**, 269; conquered by Jenghiz Khan, **24**, 280–282; under successors of Jenghiz, **24**, 284 seq.; included in kingdom of Jagatai, **24**, 294; condition in fourteenth century, **24**, 295 seq.; under Timur the Lame, **24**, 298 seq., Timur's capital at Samarkand, **24**, 301; civilisation of (fifteenth century), **24**, 302, 306; see also Bokhara.

Transportation:

Austria: early railway extension (1835), **14**, 594; development of steam navigation on the Danube and on the Mediterranean, in reign of Francis I, **14**, 594.

Brazil: first railway built (1853), **23**, 659.

England: difficulties of travelling in England in 1685, **20**, 339–340; stage coaches (seventeenth century), **20**, 342–343; opening of the Liverpool and Manchester railway (1830), **21**, 550; electric traction, **21**, 675–676.

Germany: movement for Government ownership of railways, **15**, 536; the Baltic and North Sea canal, **15**, 540; regulations for control of German railways in the federal constitution, **15**, 609–610.

Holland: state railway system, **14**, 62.

India, British: railway development, **22**, 215.

Italy: state ownership of railways, **9**, 631.

Mexico: the Tehuantepec railway, **23**, 637, 638.

Russia: Siberian railway, **17**, 619, 624.

South Africa: railway extension in Cape Colony, **22**, 272; the organisation of the Netherlands Railway Company (1884), **22**, 294.

Turkey: the Baghdad railway, **15**, 564.

United States: effect of railroad and telegraph on the national development, **23**, 286; comparative railroad development of North and South at outbreak of Civil War, **23**, 416; Pacific Railway Bill passed (1862), **23**, 421; completion of the Pacific railways (1867), **23**, 478; the

Pacific railroad's scandal (Crédit Mobilier) (1872–1873), **23**, 472; expenditure on railroad building (1868–1873), **23**, 473; railroad strikes (1877), **23**, 477; the Interstate Commerce Act (1887), **23**, 480; see also Canals, Trade and Commerce.

Transportation, Penal, see Penal Transportation.

Transvaal, The, region of eastern South Africa, lying between the Vaal and Limpopo Rivers; main treatment, **22**, 282–317; the Great Trek, or migration of 1833, **22**, 282; independence established (1852), **22**, 283; annexation of the Free State attempted by Pretorius, **22**, 284, 285; Dopper sect founded, **22**, 284; gold discovered, **22**, 286; boundary disputes and Keate award, **22**, 287; British annexation (1877), **22**, 288; trouble with Zulus, **22**, 282, 289; revolt against British (1880–1881), **22**, 290–292; London convention (1884), **22**, 293; the Uitlanders and Jameson's raid (1895), **22**, 295–300; war with England and second British annexation (1902), **22**, 303–317; constitution (1906), **21**, 670. See also **Boer Wars.**

Transylvania, principality of southeastern Hungary; annexed by Hungary (1868), **15**, 43.

Transylvania, original name of Kentucky, **23**, 249.

Traquair, Sir John Stewart, Earl of (d. 1659), Scottish privy councillor; foreman of jury in trial of Balmerino (1633), **19**, 573.

Trascalisseus, see **Zeno.**

Trasimene, Lake, in Italy; battle of (217 B.C.), **5**, 251.

Traspies, Scythian tribe, **2**, 404.

Traun, Count Otto Ferdinand von (1677–1748), Austrian soldier; drives Frederick the Great out of Bohemia, **12**, 40.

Trautenau, town in Bohemia; battle of (1866), **15**, 489.

Trauttmansdorff, Count Ferdinand von, Austrian minister in Brussels (1787), **14**, 482, 488.

Trauttmansdorff, Count Maximilian von (1584–1650), Austrian diplomatist; negotiates Peace of Westphalia, **14**, 383.

Traversari, Ambrogio (early fifteenth century), Italian scholar; in revival of Greek learning, **9**, 352.

Treason Act, an act passed by the British parliament (1769), regulating the trial of traitors in the colonies, **23**, 235.

Treat, Robert (1622–1710), colonial governor of Connecticut; protests to Andros against surrender of charter, **23**, 158.

Treaties:

Aarau (1712), **16**, 661–662.
Abbeville (1259), **11**, 59.
Abernethy (1072), **21**, 24–25.
Åbo (1743), **16**, 400; **17**, 352.
Adrianople (1829), **24**, 148.
Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen) (1668), **11**, 570–571; (1688), **14**, 391; (1748), **14**, 434; **20**, 569–570; **12**, 47.
Akerman or Akkerman (1826), **24**, 148.
Amasia (1555), **24**, 345.
American-Japanese (1854), **24**, 617; (1858), **24**, 670–671.
Amiens (1527), **9**, 454; (1802), **12**, 515–516; **21**, 461.
Anglo-Afghan (1905), **21**, 668.
Anglo-Argentine (1825), **23**, 616.
Anglo-French convention of 1898–1899, **24**, 466.
Anglo-German (1900), **24**, 572.
Anglo-Japanese (1902), **24**, 676–677; (1905), **24**, 677–679.
Anglo-Russian (1895), **17**, 617; (1907), **17**, 654; **21**, 678.
Anglo-Spanish (1907), **21**, 666.
Anglo-Tibetan (1904), **24**, 510.
Ansilla (842 A.D.), **7**, 569.
Antalcidas, Peace of (387 B.C.), **4**, 119.
Arras (1414), **11**, 169; (1435), **11**, 222–223; (1444), **11**, 235, (1482), **11**, 272; **14**, 222,
Ashburton or Washington (1842), **23**, 368.
Asti (1615), **9**, 499.
Augsburg Religious Peace (1555), **14**, 312–313.
Austro-German (1879), **17**, 614.
Austro-Russian alliance (1781), **14**, 486.
Ayton (1497), **21**, 206, 207.
Badajoz (1801), **10**, 537.
Baden (1512), **16**, 617.
Baiadji-Keui (1854), **17**, 563.
Bâle (1450), **16**, 592; (1795), **15**, 278–280; **12**, 387.
Balta-Limani (1849), **24**, 149.
Barcelona (1493), **11**, 287; (1529), **9**, 457.
Barrier (1715), **13**, 652; **14**, 417–418.
Bartenstein (1807), **17**, 453.
Bassein (1802), **22**, 118.
Bautzen (1018), **24**, 10.
Belgrade (1739), **24**, 146, 410.
Bellinzona (1503), **16**, 616.
Bergerac (1577), **11**, 384.
Berlin (1867), **15**, 502; (1878), **15**, 50–51; **17**, 641–644.
Bern (1529(, **16**, 629.
Berwald (1631), **11**, 466.
Bicêtre (1410), **11**, 167.
Blois (1504), **9**, 428; **14**, 242.
Bonn (921), **13**, 278.
Boulogne (1550), **21**, 245.
Bourges, (1412), **11**, 167.
Breda (1667), **13**, 630–631; (1674), **16**, 368.
Breslau (1742), **15**, 174.
Brétigny (1360), **11**, 141.
Brömsebro (1645), **16**, 360.
Buczacz (1672), **24**, 388.
Bukharest (1812), **17**, 468; **24**, 147.
Cadan (1534), **14**, 272.
Calcutta (1757), **22**, 57.
Cambray (1259), **11**, 325.
Campillo (1305), **10**, 70.
Campo-Formio (1797), **12**, 452; **14**, 523–4.
Câteau-Cambrésis (1559), **11**, 348–349.
Chaumont (1814), **14**, 585–586.
Cherasco (1631), **9**, 505.
Chino-Japanese (1905), **24**, 664.
Cintra (1808), **21**, 474.
Cognac (1526), **11**, 322.
Conflans (1465), **11**, 252–253.

Constance (1183), **14**, 106.
Constantinople (907), **17**, 96; (1878), **17**, 606.
Copenhagen (1660), **16**, 340–341.
Danish-French alliance (1813), **16**, 430–431.
Delft (1428), **13**, 347.
Dover (1670), **11**, 572–573; **20**, 272–273.
Dreikönigsbündnis (1849), **15**, 456.
Dresden (1745), **15**, 182.
Edinburgh (1560), **21**, 256.
Falaise (1174), **21**, 47.
Family Compact (1761), **20**, 597.
Fexhe (1315), **13**, 310.
Fontainebleau (1679), **16**, 369; (1785), **14**, 476; (1807), **10**, 324.
Franco-Danish alliance (1813), **16**, 430.
Franco-English alliance (1896), **24**, 517.
Franco-Russian alliance (1898), **13**, 196.
Franco-Siamese alliance (1902), **24**, 517.
Franco-Spanish (1907), **21**, 666.
Fribourg (1516), **16**, 619–620.
Gadsden (1853), **23**, 628.
Gandamuk (1879), **21**, 641.
Gastein (1865), **15**, 22, 485–486.
Ghent, (1576), **13**, 462; (1814), **21**, 480.
Gibraltar (1830), **14**, 589.
Granada (1500), **9**, 427.
Gratz (1617), **14**, 328.
Guadalupe-Hidalgo (1849), **23**, 626.
Gulistan (1813), **24**, 494.
Hague, The (1701), **11**, 613; (1795), **14**, 22; Conference (1899), **23**, 490; **17**, 644–650; (1907), **17**, 654–658.
Hamburg (1638), **14**, 373–374.
Hanover (1725), **20**, 535.
Hay-Herran (1903), **23**, 605.
Hay-Pauncefote (1901), **23**, 603.
Heilbronn (1633), **14**, 362.
Helgoland (1650), **20**, 95.
Holkar (1804), **22**, 121.
Holy Alliance (1815), **17**, 496.
Hubertusburg (1763), **15**, 225–226.
Innsbruck (1636), **16**, 648.
Japanese-American (1854), **24**, 617.
Japanese-American, amnesty and commerce (1858), **24**, 670–671.
Japanese-English alliance (1902), **24**, 676; (1905), **24**, 677.
Japanese-Korean (1875), **24**, 631.
Jassy (1792), **17**, 411.
Joinville, Pact of (1584), **11**, 385.
Karlowitz (1699), **24**, 402.
Kiel (1814), **16**, 432.
Kutchuk Kainardji (1774), **24**, 419.
Labiau (1656), **15**, 135–136.
Lambeth (1217), **18**, 367.
Lausanne (1564), **16**, 642.
Leoben (1797), **14**, 522.
Lewes (1264), **18**, 381.
Lhasa (1904), **21**, 668.
Limerick (1691), **21**, 434.
Livadia (1879), **24**, 554.
London (1827), **21**, 534–535; Protocol (1852), **15**, 458; **16**, 441, 444–445; (1854), **17**, 562.
Lübeck (1629), **14**, 343.
Lucerne (1474), **16**, 596–597.
Lund (1679), **16**, 369.
Lunéville (1801), **12**, 509–510; **14**, 533.
Lyons (1601), **9**, 481.
Madrid (1526), **11**, 322.
Malmö (1848), **15**, 448–449.
Manchurian Convention (1901), **24**, 573.
Mantua (1681), **11**, 594–595.
Mersen (870 A.D.), **7**, 580–581.
Monsieur, Peace of (1575), **11**, 383.
Montpellier (1622), **11**, 448.
Morfontaine (1880), **17**, 439.
Münster, see Westphalia.
Murifeld (1653), **16**, 655.
Nantes, Edict of (1598), **11**, 405–407.
Nepal (1816), **22**, 126.
Newport (1648), **20**, 68.
Nikolsburg (1866), **15**, 29.
Nimeguen (1678), **11**, 586 seq.
Northampton (1328), **21**, 116.
Noyon (1516), **9**, 445.
Nuremberg (1532), **14**, 271.
Nystad (1721), **16**, 397–398; **17**, 304.
Oliva (1660), **16**, 341.
Paris (1763), **20**, 600; (1814), **15**, 322–323; (1815), **12**, 643–644; **14**, 580; **15**, 331–332; (1856), **17**, 636–640.
Partition (1698), **10**, 276; (1701), **20**, 459–460; (1772), **14**, 455–456; **24**, 86; (1793), **24**, 91; (1795), **24**, 99.
Passarowitz (1718), **14**, 421; **24**, 406.
Passau (1552), **14**, 311.
Pekin (1860), **13**, 138.
Perpetual Peace (1516), **9**, 445; **16**, 619.
Perpetual Edict (1577), **13**, 466.
Perth (1573), **21**, 274.
Philocrates (347 B.C.), **4**, 237.
Picquigny (1475), **18**, 601.
Pleisswitz (1813), **17**, 484.
Plessis-les-Tours (1580), **13**, 483–490.
Poischwitz (1813), **12**, 603.
Pondicherry (1754), **22**, 53.
Portsmouth (1905), **17**, 650; **24**, 663.
Pragmatic Sanction (1740), **12**, 36.
Prague (1635), **14**, 367; (1866), **15**, 493–494.
Presburg or Pressburg (1805), **12**, 548; **14**, 538; **15**, 292.
Pretoria (1902), **22**, 317.
Prusso-Russian Alliance (1764), **15**, 236–239.
Pruth (1711), **17**, 283–284; **24**, 405.
Pyrenees (Bidassoa) (1659), **11**, 521–523.
Quadruple Alliance (1818), **9**, 531.
Quadruple Treaty (1834), **13**, 63; (1840), **24**, 453–454.
Rastatt (1714), **11**, 627.
Ratisbon (1630), **11**, 461; (1684), **11**, 597.
Reichenbach (1790), **14**, 497; (1813), **17**, 484.
Rendsburg (1674), **16**, 368.
Ried (1813), **14**, 583.
Ripon (1640), **21**, 293.
Roeskilde (1658), **16**, 339–340.
Russo-Chinese (1730), **17**, 330; (1900 and 1902), **17**, 621.
Russo-Japanese (1907), **24**, 680.
Russo-Prussian Alliance (1764), **15**, 236.
Ryswick (1697), **11**, 608–609; **13**, 644.
Ste. Ménehould (1614), **11**, 436.
St. Germain (1570), **11**, 365.

St. Jean-de-Luz (1659), **10**, 268.
St. Petersburg (1762), **16**, 402; (1772), **17**, 379; (1812), **16**, 429.
San Stefano (1878), **17**, 606; **24**, 178.
Schönbrünn, or Vienna (1809), **14**, 558.
Senlis (1493), **11**, 287.
September Convention (1864), **9**, 613.
Seville (1729), **14**, 1.
Shackamaxon (ca. 1683), **23**, 38.
Shimonoseki (1895), **24**, 559–660.
Sitavorok (1606), **24**, 374.
Skiernewice (1884) (Three Emperors' League), **17**, 614.
Speier (1543), **16**, 268.
Stettin (1570), **16**, 348–349.
Strait's Convention (1840), **13**, 73.
Stralsund (1370), **14**, 187; **16**, 185.
Stolbovna (1617), **17**, 239.
Szegedin (1444), **24**, 195.
Szistowa (1791), **15**, 268.
Tafna (1836), **13**, 69.
Teschen (1779), **14**, 460–461.
Tetuan (1860), **24**, 473.
Thorn (1466), **8**, 456; **14**, 235.
Thorpe (1323), **21**, 113.
Three Kings, Alliance of the (1849), **15**, 456.
Tientsin (1860), **21**, 626.
Tilsit (1807), **12**, 562–564; **17**, 455–456.
Triple Alliance (1668), **11**, 569; **13**, 631; (1717), **20**, 517; (1882), **9**, 631.
Troyes (1420), **11**, 178–180.
Turin (1696), **9**, 508; (1860), **13**, 137.
Turkmantchai (1826), **17**, 544; **24**, 493–494.
Twelve Year's Truce (1609), **13**, 547, 570–571.
Unkiar Skelessi (1835), **24**, 452.
Utrecht (1713), **11**, 627–628, 664; **13**, 652; **14**, 416–417; **20**, 487–488.
Varela (1790), **17**, 404.
Vasvar (1664), **24**, 386.
Vaucouleurs (1299), **11**, 78.
Verdun (843 A.D.), **7**, 571–573.
Vergara (1839), **10**, 397.
Versailles (1756), **14**, 437–441; (1786). **20**, 646; (preliminaries) (1871), **15**, 528–529.
Vervins (1598), **11**, 405.
Villafranca (1859), **21**, 627.
Vienna (1805), see Presburg; (1809), see Schönbrünn; (1815), **15**, 323–324; (1864), **15**, 484; (1866), **15**, 30.
Vossem (1673), **11**, 579.
Walloon Provinces, Reconciliation of, **13**, 481, 508.
Washington (1871), **21**, 137; **23**, 471.
Wehlan (1657), **15**, 138–139.
Westminster (1380), **11**, 152; (1674), **23**, 151; (1756), **15**, 188.
Westphalia (1648), **11**, 496–497; **13**, 585; **14**, 382–383; **15**, 583–589; **16**, 329, 362, 649.
Worms (1122), **8**, 601–602.
Yandabu (1826), **22**, 135.
Znaim (1809), **14**, 556.
Zürich (1859), **9**, 606; **13**, 137; **21**, 627.

Trebbia or **Trebia**, river in northern Italy; battles of the (218 B.C.), **5**, 249; (1799), **12**, 471; **17**, 434.

Trebellianus, C. Annius (d. 265 A.D.), one of the Thirty Tyrants of Rome, **6**, 419.

Trebellius, L., Roman tribune (67 B.C.); opposes appointment of Pompey, **5**, 466.

Trebellius Maximus, Roman governor in Britain (ca. 65 A.D.), **18**, 15.

Trebizond, Asiatic port on the Black Sea; attacked by Russia (1771), **24**, 418.

Trebonius, C. (d. 43 B.C.), Roman tribune; introduces *Lex Trebonia*, **5**, 508; in conspiracy against Cæsar, **5**, 580, 582, 584, 586; killed by Dolabella, **5**, 621.

Trelawney, Jonathan (1650–1721), English prelate, bishop of Bristol; one of the seven bishops to protest against Declaration of Indulgence, **20**, 395; sent to the Tower, **20**, 396–397; trial and acquittal, **20**, 398–400.

Trémouille, see **La Trémoille.**

Trenck, Baron Franz von der (1711–1749), Austrian soldier; organises Pandour band, **14**, 430, 431.

Trent, Council of, a council of the Roman Catholic church, held at Trent, with intermissions, from 1545–1564; convoked, **11**, 335; **14**, 282; removed from Trent to Bologna, **14**, 304–305; increases spiritual power of pope, **9**, 472; Dutch oppose decrees of, **13**, 391.

Trent Affair, The, the seizure on the British steamship Trent, of the Confederate commissioners Mason and Slidell, by Captain Wilkes of the United States Navy, Nov. 8th, 1861, **21**, 631; **23**, 424.

Trenton, city in New Jersey; Washington defeats British at battle of (1776), **23**, 260.

Trepov, D. F., Russian statesman, **17**, 631.

Treschow, Neils (1751–1833), Norwegian statesman; **16**, 471.

Tresckow, Hermann von (b. 1818), Prussian general; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 169.

Treslong, William of Blois, Seigneur of, soldier and admiral of Zealand; at siege of Briel (1572), **13**, 428–429; imprisoned (1584), **13**, 511.

Treves or Trier, town in Germany; siege of (1675), **11**, 585; pilgrimage to (1844), **15**, 417.

Treves, Sir Frederick (1853–), English surgeon; operates on Edward VII, **21**, 660.

Trevisa, John or John of (d. ca. 1412), English translator; translates Higden's *Polychronicon*, **18**, 497.

Treviso or Tarvisium, city in Italy; member of Lombard League, **9**, 55, 91.

Trevor, Sir John (1633–1717), English lawyer; expelled from speakership of house of commons (1695), **20**, 448–449, 513.

Trézel, Camille-Alphonse (1780–1860), French soldier; at battle of the Macta, **13**, 67.

Triads, a Chinese secret society; rebel against Manchu dynasty (1853–1855), **24**, 549–550.

Trianon, Grand, villa at Versailles, built by Louis XIV for Madame de Maintenon (1685), **11**, 558.

Triarius, Lucius Valerius, Roman quæstor urbanus 81 B.C.; in Third Mithridatic War (74–67 B.C.), **5**, 468, 471.

Triballi or **Triballians**, Thracian tribe; at war with Macedonia (third century B.C.), **4**, 233, 243, 379.

Tribigild or **Tribigildus**, leader of Ostrogoths; rebellion against Eastern empire (399 A.D.), **6**, 545; **7**, 35–37.

Tribocci, German tribe; colonise Gaul, **6**, 59; **7**, 459.

Tribonian or **Tribonianus** (ca. 475–545 A.D.), Roman jurist; prepares *Justinian Code*, **7**, 132–133.

Tribunes of the Plebs or **Tribuni plebis**, in Roman history, the official representatives of the people; institution (494 B.C.), **5**, 126; rights and duties, **5**, 126–129, 335; elected by tribal assembly (471 B.C.), **5**, 131; cause codification of the laws (451 B.C.), **5**, 132; secure recognition of popular decrees as binding on all (449 B.C.), **5**, 139–140; secure passage of Canuleian law (445 B.C.), **5**, 140–141; secure passage of Licinian Rogations (367 B.C.), **5**, 170–172; reforms of the Gracchi, **5**, 359–380.

Trichinopoli, city in India; siege of (1750), **22**, 49, 50–52.

Tricoupis, see **Trikoupis.**

Triennial Act, in English history a statute directing (1) that no parliament should last longer than three years and (2) that a parliament must be summoned within three years from the dissolution of the last parliament; passed (1641), **19**, 598; repealed (1664), **20**, 245; passed (1694), **20**, 512; replaced by Septennial Act (1716), **20**, 512–514.

Trier, see **Treves.**

Trievna Pass, pass in the Balkan Mountains; Russian army crosses Balkans by (1878), **17**, 605.

Trifanum, town in Italy; battle of (340 B.C.), **5**, 185.

Trikoupis or Tricoupis, Charilaos (1832–1896), Greek statesman; prime-minister, **24**, 236–237.

Trimurti, Hindu triad of gods, **2**, 497.

Trincomalee or **Trincomali**, town in Ceylon; battle near (1767), **22**, 75; captured by English (1782), **22**, 101.

Trinidad, British West Indian island; discovered by Columbus (1498), **22**, 448.

Trinkitat, battle of; see **Tokar.**

Trinks, dynasty in Tongking (1545–1737), **24**, 519.

Trinobantes, pre-Roman nation in Britain; location, **18**, 3; submit to Julius Cæsar (54 B.C.), **5**, 526; **18**, 11; at war with Romans (61 A.D.), **6**, 191.

Triocassæ, see **Troyes.**

Triple Alliance: 1. (1668) alliance concluded at the Hague between England, Holland, and Sweden to check the conquests of Louis XIV, **11**, 569; **13**, 631; **16**, 341; **20**, 266; 2. (1717) alliance concluded between England, France, and Holland against Spain, which became Quadruple Alliance with accession of Austria (1718), *q. v.*; 3. (1883) sometimes called Dreibund, an alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy, **9**, 631; **15**, 52, 531.

Triple Alliance, War of the, or **Paraguayan War** (1865–1870), a war waged against Paraguay by Brazil, the Argentine Republic and Uruguay, **23**, 616, 618, 620, 660–661.

Tripola, town in Russia, battle of (1093), **17**, 124.

Tripoli, vilayet of Ottoman empire, on northern coast of Africa; main treatment, **24**, 487; conquered by Arabs (seventh century), **8**, 249; conquered by Turks (1551), **8**, 252; **24**, 354; see also **Tripolitan War.**

Tripoli, capital of vilayet of Tripoli; captured by Genoese (1354), **9**, 267; captured by Ferdinand the Catholic (1510), **10**, 192; bombarded in Tripolitan War (1803), **23**, 319.

Tripolis, Tripoli, or **Tarabulus**, town in Syria, Asiatic Turkey; taken by Moslems (1289), **8**, 453.

Tripolitan War (1801–1805), war between United States and Tripoli (war declared by Tripoli, 1801; hostilities begun, 1803), **23**, 318–319.

Tristan l'Hermite or **Tristan l'Ermite** (fifteenth century), provost of Louis XI of France, **11**, 254.

Tritantæchmes (fifth century B.C.), Persian prince; satrap of Babylon, **1**, 476, 488; in war against Greece, **3**, 303, 337.

Tritogenia, a title of Minerva, **1**, 279.

Triumvirate, in English history name given to the ministry of George Grenville (1863), from the control exercised by Grenville, Egremont, and Halifax, **20**, 601; in Roman history: 1. (60 B.C.) private league between Pompey, Cæsar, and Crassus, **5**, 501–504; 2. (43 B.C.) term applied to division of government between Octavian (Augustus), Antony, and Lepidus, **5**, 617.

Trivulzio, Gian Giacomo, "the Great" (1441–1518), Italian military commander; at battle of Fornovo, **11**, 292; at siege of Milan, **11**, 298; at battle of Marignano, **16**, 618–619.

Trochu, Louis Jules (1815–1896), French soldier; at siege of Sebastopol, **17**, 581; becomes governor of Paris, **13**, 156; becomes president of provisional government of France, **13**, 162; at siege of Paris, **13**, 163, 178–179.

Trojan War, legendary war between Greeks and Trojans waged for recovery of Helen of Troy, **3**, 76–82.

Trojans, Pelasgian tribe of Asia Minor, see **Troy.**

Trolle, Gustavus (d. 1535), Swedish prelate, archbishop of Upsala; animosity toward Christian II, **16**, 229; removed from office, **16**, 229; restored to office, **16**, 230; flees to Denmark, **16**, 240; in uprising against Gustavus Vasa, **16**, 287.

Trollop or **Trollope, Sir Andrew** (d. 1461), English soldier; deserts Yorkist cause, **18**, 574.

Tromp, Cornelis or **Cornelius** (1629–1691),

Dutch admiral; in Great Four Days' Battle in the Downs (1666), **13**, 626; death, **13**, 644.

Tromp, Martin Harpertzoon (1597–1653), Dutch admiral; in battle of the Downs (1639), **13**, 580–581; in war with England, **13**, 617–620; **20**, 125–128, 147–148.

Tronchet, François Denis (1726–1806), French jurist; on civil code commission, **12**, 520; president of senate, **12**, 523.

Trondhjem, Throndhjem or Drontheim, city of Norway; Hakon holds a general assembly at (ca. 940), **16**, 52–53; contributes to defence of country (1814), **16**, 471.

Trons, Covenant of, in Swiss history an agreement between the abbot, all the lords and deputies of the province of Grisons for maintenance of justice (1424), **16**, 588.

Troppau, Congress of, a congress of European monarchs, assembled at Troppau, to consider revolutionary disturbances in Italy (1820), **14**, 588.

Troubadours, bards and poets of Southern France (ca. 1100–ca. 1400), **11**, 51, 71; in England, **18**, 325.

Troubles, Council of, or Council of Blood (1567), tribunal in the Netherlands for punishing those hostile to Spanish rule and Roman Catholicism; establishment and atrocities of, **13**, 416–419; suppression of, **13**, 446; sentence pronounced on De Hames by, **13**, 396 note.

Troup, George McIntosh (1780–1856), American politician, governor of Georgia 1823–1827; defies Federal Government, **23**, 351.

Troy, city of Asia Minor; identified with Ilium, **3**, 78; founded by Ilus, son of Tros (ca. 1300 B.C.), **3**, 78; early history, **3**, 78; taken by Hercules, **3**, 75; siege of (ca. 1200 B.C.), **3**, 80–81; historical skepticism concerning, **3**, 76; discovery of site, **3**, 77; legendary connection with Rome, **5**, 58–60, 69–70; legendary descent of Franks from, **7**, 457; see also Trojan War and Trojans.

Troyes, city in France; protected against Huns by St. Lupus, **6**, 585; captured from English (1429), **18**, 555.

Troyes, Treaty of, a treaty concluded between Henry V of England and Charles VI of France (1420), **11**, 178–179; **18**, 540.

Truce of God, name applied at different times in middle ages to a suspension of private quarrels in Germany, France, England, and elsewhere (1040), **11**, 25; (1056), **7**, 644; (1085), **15**, 580–582.

Trückli-Bund, a compact concluded between Louis XIV and the Swiss Catholic States (1715), **16**, 662.

Trussel, Sir William (d. ca. 1331), English judge; condemns the Despensers, **18**, 442–443; declares deposition of Edward II, **18**, 445.

Truvor (Thorwar), Varangian prince; settles in Russia (862 A.D.), **17**, 95.

Truxillo or Trujillo, Decree of, promulgated by Bolivar in New Granada condemning to death all Spaniards convicted of being royalists (1814), **23**, 583.

Truxton or Truxtun, Thomas (1755–1822), American naval officer; in naval war with France (1798–1799), **23**, 314.

Tryggvason, Olaf, see Olaf Tryggvason.

Tryggve (tenth century A.D.), Norwegian chief; rules in Vigen, **16**, 55.

Tryon, William (ca. 1725–1788), colonial governor of New York; raid in Connecticut (1777), **23**, 262.

Tryphon (d. 139 B.C.), Syrian ruler; reign, **4**, 560; invades Judea, **2**, 157–158.

Tsarskoi Selo or Tsarskoye Selo, town in Russia; palace of, erected (1762), **17**, 356; lycée of, established, **17**, 502–503.

Tshernigov, see Tchernigov.

Tsing, name of the present Manchu dynasty in China, **24**, 543.

Tso, General, Chinese soldier; at battle of Pieng-an (1894), **24**, 558.

Tsongkapa, Buddhist monk; reforms Tibetan Buddhism, **24**, 506; establishes new dynasty in Tibet (ca. 1340 A.D.), **24**, 509.

Tsountas, Chrestos, Greek archæologist; excavations at Mycenæ (1886), **3**, 42–43.

Tsu Tsi (1834–), empress of China; regency (1881–1889), **24**, 555.

Tsung-ching (early seventeenth century), last emperor of Ming dynasty in China; reign, **24**, 544.

Tuaregs, Berber nomads in the Middle Sahara; impossibility of welding into a state, **10**, 2; meaning of name, **24**, 468.

Tuatha De Danaan, see De Danaan, Tuatha.

Tuathal (d. ca. 160 A.D.), Scot chieftain; founds feudal system in Ireland, **21**, 334.

Tubaal, see Ithobaal.

Tubal or Tabal, ancient kingdom of Asia Minor; probable location of, **2**, 339; relations with Assyria, **1**, 388, 394, 398, 400, 419; **2**, 401; invaded by Scythians, **2**, 631.

Tubantes, German tribe; at war with Rome, (ca. 14 A.D.), **6**, 71.

Tubero, Quintus, Roman stoic, consul 123 B.C.; at Scipio's funeral, **5**, 371.

Tucker, Josiah (1711–1799), English clergyman and political writer; favours American independence, **20**, 630.

Tudela, town in Spain; battle of (1808), **10**, 342.

Tuditanus, Caius Sempronius, consul 129 B.C.; expedition against Japydes, **5**, 370.

Tudor, an English dynasty; it comprised the sovereigns **Henry VII, Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary** and **Elizabeth**, which see.

Tudor, Jasper, earl of Pembroke and duke of Bedford (1431–1495), half-brother of Henry VII; at battle of Mortimer's Cross, **18**, 577; becomes duke of Bedford, **19**, 15.

Tudor, Owen (d. 1461), a Welsh knight; grandfather of Henry VII; marries Catherine of France, **18**, 561; captured by Yorkists at battle of Mortimer's Cross, **18**, 577; death, **18**, 577.

Tu-Duc (d. 1883), emperor of Annam 1847–1883; at war with France (1863), **13**, 138; persecutes missionaries, **24**, 519.

Tufa (d. ca. 490 A.D.), Gothic soldier; betrays Odoacer, **7**, 384 note.

Tugeni, a tribe of Helvetia; migration (ca. 110 B.C.), **5**, 393.

Tughlak (fourteenth century), prince of Afghan dynasty in India, **22**, 23.

Tuhennu, Libyan tribe, **1**, 85, 131, 138, 167.

Tui, wife of Seti I, **1**, 143.

Tuileries, Palace of the, royal residence formerly existing in Paris; captured by the Marseillese (1792), **12**, 262; sack of (1792), **12**, 289; sack of (1848), **13**, 89.

Tuisko, see Woden.

Tukluk Timur, sultan of house of Jagatai; relations of, with Timur the Lame (1536), **24**, 297.

Tuktammu, see Lygdamis.

Tukulti-apal-esharra, see Tiglathpileser I.

Tukulti-Asshur-Bel, king of Assyria ca. 1275 B.C., **1**, 375, 376.

Tukulti-Ninib I, king of Assyria ca. 1290 B.C.; conquests of, **1**, 331, 375, 376; death of, **1**, 364.

Tukulti-Ninib II, king of Assyria ca. 890 B.C.; reign of, **1**, 332, 380.

Tula, town in Russia; siege (1606), **17**, 231–232.

Tulé (d. 1232), son of Jenghiz Khan; rules over Mongols and Keraits, **24**, 284–285.

Tulga, king of the Goths 640–642 A.D.; reign of, **10**, 25.

Tulip-mania, a craze for speculation in tulips in Holland (1637); fortunes acquired in, **13**, 580.

Tullagh, town in Ireland; battle of (1316), **21**, 383.

Tullia (78–45 B.C.), daughter of Cicero; divorce from Dolabella, **5**, 621.

Tullia, daughter of Servius Tullius; marries Tarquinius Superbus, **5**, 82; wickedness of, **5**, 82–83; flight from Rome (510 B.C.), **5**, 87.

Tullia (d. ca. 534 B.C.), daughter of Servius Tullius; marries Aruns Tarquinius, **5**, 82.

Tullianum, prison in Rome; execution of Catiline conspirators in (62 B.C.), **5**, 490.

Tullius, Attius (fifth century B.C.), king of the Volscians; aids Coriolanus, **5**, 146; war with Rome, **5**, 147–148.

Tullus Hostilius (d. 641 B.C.), king of Rome; reign of, **5**, 76, 77, 79; builds temples, **5**, 353.

Tulu, tribe of India; write in Syrian characters, **2**, 488.

Tulunids, dynasty founded by Akhmed ben Tulun; rule of, in Syria and Egypt (878–905 A.D.), **8**, 218.

Tuman Bey (d. 1517), mameluke sultan of Egypt; war of, with Selim I, **24**, 444–445 seq.

Tu-men, king of the Tu-kin, identified with Turkish Dutumene; invades Western Asia (552 A.D.), **24**, 266.

Tu'mun, Aramæan tribe; Sargon II conquers, **1**, 397.

Tunis, province of North Africa; comes under Ottoman government (1574), **24**, 369; history of, **24**, 485, 486; invaded by French (1881), **13**, 194; **24**, 485; establishment of French protectorate causes excitement in Italy (1881), **9**, 631; designs of French colonists in, **24**, 486.

Tunis, city in Africa; taken by Regulus (256 B.C.), **5**, 223; Carthaginians besiege, **5**, 233–234; Arabs build arsenal at (701 A.D.), **8**, 183; captured by Barbarossa (1533), **24**, 353, 477; captured by Charles V (1535), **14**, 294; **24**, 353, 478.

Tupac Amaru (José Gabriel Condorcanque) (1742–1781), Peruvian Inca; revolts from Spain, **23**, 577.

Tupac Yupanqui or Topa Inca Yupanqui (d. ca. 1478), tenth Inca ruler of Peru; conquests, **23**, 537.

Tupis, Indian tribe of Brazil, **23**, 653.

Tupper, Sir Charles (1821–), Canadian statesman; becomes premier of Canada (1896), **22**, 346.

Turan Shah (twelfth century), brother of Saladin; defeated by Rainald of Chatillon, **8**, 371; defeats crusaders, **8**, 444.

Turcilingi, North-German tribe, **6**, 615.

Turcomans, see Turkomans.

Turenne, Henri de La Tour d'Auvergne, Viscount of (1611–1675), French soldier, grandson of William the Silent; serves under Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar (1638), **14**, 376; created marshal (1644), **11**, 494; in German campaigns of 1644–1648, **11**, 494 seq.; joins the Fronde, **11**, 503; marches on Paris, **11**, 503, 507; joins court party, **11**, 511; skillful conduct at Gien, **11**, 512; defeats Condé at battle of St. Antoine, **11**, 513; campaign in Spain (1654), **11**, 516; in command of Anglo-French army, **11**, 518; **20**, 170; victorious at battle of the Dunes, **11**, 518; **20**, 173, 174; campaign in Flanders (1667–1668), **11**, 568; **13**, 631; in war with Holland (1672), **11**, 575, 578; **13**, 632; devastates Palatinate, **11**, 581; brilliant strategy in Alsace, **11**, 582, 583; killed at Salzbach, **11**, 584; interment, **11**, 584; compared with Condé, **11**, 512, note.

Turgeniev, Turgenieff, Tourgueniev, or Tourguenev, Ivan Sergievich (1818–1883), Russian novelist, **17**, 77.

Turges (Turgesius), a viking; story of his invasion of Ireland (ca. 815–845), **21**, 345, 346.

Turgot, Anne Robert Jacques, baron de L'Aulne (1727–1781), French statesman and financier; controller-general of the finances, **12**, 124; financial reforms, **12**, 128; dismissed, **12**, 129; urges non-interference in American War, **12**, 135; attitude in France toward views of, after his death, **12**, 144, 145.

Turin, city in Italy; resists counts of Savoy (twelfth century), **9**, 38; occupied by French (sixteenth century), **9**, 504; taken by imperialists (1706), **9**, 529; **11**, 621; **14**, 412; Trade and Customs Union of (1847), **14**, 602; siege of (1733), **15**, 152; taken by Suvarov (1799), **17**, 433, 434; recaptured by French (1799), **17**, 434.

Turin, Treaties of, 1. (1696), peace between France and Savoy, **9**, 508; 2. (1796),

armistice negotiated by Bonaparte with Sardinia, **12**, 427; 3. (1860), cedes Savoy and Nice to Louis Napoleon, **13**, 137.

Turkestan or **Turkistan**, region of undefined limits in central Asia, divided politically into Chinese or Eastern Turkestan and Russian or Western Turkestan; relations of early Turkish nations, **24**, 259; penetration of Christianity into, **24**, 268; Arabs in, **24**, 269; emigrants from, in service of caliphs, **24**, 270; conquered by Jenghiz Khan (thirteenth century), **24**, 282; included in kingdom of Jagatai, **24**, 295; accepts Islam, **24**, 303.

Chinese or Eastern Turkestan, dependency of China; annexed to China, **24**, 545.

Russian or Western Turkestan; Russian government general in central Asia, including Ferghana, Samarkand, and Sir-Daria, *q. v.*; formation (1867), **17**, 600.

Turkey, or Ottoman Empire; main treatment, **24**, 257–442; Chapter I, antecedents of the Turkish nations, **24**, 257–309; Chapter II, the period of aggrandisement, **24**, 310–339; Chapter III, meridian and beginning of decline, **24**, 340–382; Chapter IV, revival followed by rapid decline, **24**, 383–424; An Essay, *Turkey in the Nineteenth Century*, by Prof. A. Vambéry, **24**, 425–436; history in outline, **24**, 438–442; Turkish rule—in Rumania, **24**, 136–151; in Bulgaria, **24**, 175–180; in Servia, **24**, 195–203; in Albania, **24**, 211–214; in Bosnia and Herzegovina, **24**, 215–217; in Macedonia, **24**, 217–220; in Greece, **24**, 223–234; in Syria, **2**, 307; in Egypt, **24**, 444 seq.; in North Africa, **24**, 476–483—Turkish wars with Venice (fifteenth century), **9**, 293–297; (1499–1503), **9**, 431; battle of Lepanto (1571), **9**, 473–476; (seventeenth century), **9**, 518–523; war with Greece (1897), **24**, 236–238; Egyptian frontier delimited (1907), **21**, 666.

Türkheim, town in Upper Alsace; battle of (1675), **11**, 583.

Turkmantchai or **Turkmanshai**, Treaty of (1828), **24**, 493; negotiating peace between Russia and Persia, **17**, 544; **24**, 493.

Turkomans or **Turcomans**, a Turkish race; raids of, **17**, 615.

Turks, a branch of the Ural-Altaic family, including also the Ottoman Turks; origin and early conquests, **1**, 84; **7**, 119–121; **24**, 257 seq.; Turkish language, **24**, 258; primitive Turkish nations, **24**, 259–260; life and customs, **24**, 260–261; dispersion and names of tribes, **24**, 265; invade Persia (sixth century A.D.), **7**, 144–145; **24**, 266; contact with Islam and Christianity, **24**, 268–269; religion, **24**, 262–263; wars with Chinese, **24**, 263 seq.; alliance with Heraclius (seventh century), **7**, 165; in service of caliphs, **24**, 270–271; overthrow Khwarezmian empire, **24**, 280–284; conquests in Europe, **24**, 287–288; reign in Persia, **24**, 492; relations of Ottomans with Eastern empire, **7**, 319, 324, 327, 329, 339–358; see also Seljuks and Turkey.

Turnacum, Roman name of Tournay, **6**, 583.

Turner, Francis (1638?–1700), English prelate, bishop of Ely; one of seven bishops to protest against Declaration of Indulgence, **20**, 395; sent to Tower, **20**, 396–397; trial and acquittal, **20**, 398–400.

Turnhout, town in Belgium; battles of (1597), **13**, 530 seq.; (1789), **14**, 45, 488.

Turnus, legendary king of the Rutulians; war of, with Æneas, **5**, 60.

Turnus Herdonius (ca. 534 B.C.), a Latin chief; accused of plot against Tarquin, **5**, 83.

Turones, early inhabitants of Touraine, **5**, 520.

Turpilianus, Caius Petronius, Roman consul 61 A.D.; commands in Britain, **6**, 193; **18**, 15.

Turranius, Caius, Roman cereal prefect (14–48 A.D.), **6**, 93, 172.

Turreau, Louis (1761–1796), French soldier; in La Vendée (1793), **12**, 376, 403, 404.

Turuki, Armenian tribe; war with Assyria, **1**, 374.

Turwasa, Indian people, **2**, 490.

Tuscan League, union of Italian cities for protection against German emperors; Florence gains leadership in (twelfth century), **9**, 38.

Tuscan School of Painters, **9**, 207–210.

Tuscans, tribe of Italy; wars with Rome (390 B.C.), **5**, 161; (311 B.C.), **5**, 191; (310 B.C.), **5**, 192.

Tuscany, former grand duchy of Italy; Alaric invades (409 A.D.), **6**, 554; obtains reduction of tribute to Rome (412–414 A.D.), **6**, 565; ruling family extinct (1115 A.D.), **9**, 38; municipal wars in, **9**, 41 seq.; relations with the Guelf League, **9**, 86; power of Della Torre, **9**, 108; early literature, **9**, 185; outbreak of plague (ca. 1400), **9**, 255; Cosmo de' Medici becomes grand duke of (1569), **9**, 461; effect of death of grand duke Francisco, **9**, 479–480; in the seventeenth century, **9**, 501–502; in first half of eighteenth century, **9**, 525–528; Quadruple Alliance provides for succession (1718), **9**, 531; Don Charles acknowledged successor, **9**, 532; passes to Francis, duke of Lorraine (1738), **9**, 533; effect of treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, **9**, 536; under Austrian rule, **9**, 542–543; legislative reforms under Leopold II of Austria (Leopold I of Tuscany), **9**, 545–547; under Ferdinand III, **9**, 549; French seize (1799), **9**, 559; erected into kingdom of Etruria (1800), **9**, 564; **12**, 509–510; annexed to France (1808), **9**, 570, 572; restored to Habsburgs (1814), **9**, 579; during revolutions of 1831, **9**, 585; obtains constitution (1848), **9**, 592; revolts (1848), **9**, 598; becomes part of the kingdom of Sardinia (1860), **9**, 607; see also Florence.

Tuscany, Grand Dukes of, see **Cosmo I, II, III; Ferdinand I, II, III; Francesco I, Francis I**

(Stephen), emperor of Holy Roman Empire; **Giovan Gastone**; **Leopold II**, emperor of Holy Roman Empire.

Tuscaroras, tribe of North American Indians; war with Carolinas, **23**, 59; join the Five Nations, **23**, 194.

Tuscia, Roman name for Tuscany, **7**, 515.

Tusculum, in ancient geography a city in Italy; legend of foundation, **5**, 67–68; war with Rome, **5**, 93; recovered by Romans, **5**, 176.

Tutammu of Unqi, Hittite prince; conquered by Tiglathpileser (740 B.C.), **1**, 393.

Tut-ankh-Amen, king of Egypt ca. 1390 B.C., **1**, 73, 140.

Tutbury Castle, in Staffordshire, England; prison of Mary Queen of Scots, **19**, 322.

Tutchin, John (d. 1707), English political writer; sentence of, **20**, 375.

Tuttlingen, town in Würtemberg, Germany; battle of (1643), **14**, 381.

Tver, city on river Volga, Russia; devastation by Ivan the Terrible, **17**, 204.

Twelve Tables, Roman code of laws (451 B.C.), **5**, 132, 138; **6**, 356–358.

Twenge, Sir Marmaduke, English knight; at battle of Stirling Bridge (1297), **21**, 73–74.

Twiggs, David Emanuel (1790–1862), American soldier; in Mexican War, **23**, 374.

Twightwees, see **Miamis**.

Two Brothers, Egyptian tale of XIXth dynasty, **1**, 259.

Two Sicilies, former kingdom in southern Italy; attempts of Frederick I to unite with Germany, **9**, 61; accession and rule of Roger II (1130–1154), **9**, 77–80; under William the Bad (1154–1166), **9**, 81; under William the Good (1166–1189), **9**, 814; struggle with Henry VI, **9**, 82; rule of Frederick II, **9**, 85; Frederick II restores order, **9**, 90, 98; Innocent IV reserves right to nominate king, **9**, 95; under Manfred (1258–1265), **9**, 99, 102, 108; **14**, 124–125; Charles of Anjou crowned king by Clement IV (1265), and conquers kingdom, **9**, 109–110; **11**, 63; **14**, 125–126; Conradin contests crown (ca. 1267), **9**, 110; rule of Charles (1266–1282), **9**, 110, 111, 112, 113; overthrow of Charles and separation of Sicily from Naples (1282), **9**, 113–114; reunited by Alfonso the Magnanimous (1444), **9**, 237; becomes Spanish possession (1504), **9**, 428; in seventeenth century, **9**, 486–492; reunited under Emperor Charles VI (1720), **9**, 532; Don Charles secures crown (1735), **9**, 533; during War of Austrian Succession, **9**, 534; under the Bourbons (eighteenth to nineteenth centuries), **9**, 537–538; Charles III of Spain resigns crown (1759), **10**, 303; attitude towards French Revolution, **9**, 548, 549–550; submits to Bonaparte (1796), **9**, 551; **12**, 431; concludes treaty of peace with France (1796), **12**, 435; conquest by French (1798–1799), **9**, 558; French convert into Parthenopean Republic (1799), **9**, 558–559; **12**, 469; devastated by Cardinal Ruffo (1799), **9**, 561–563; concludes alliance with French Republic (1801), **9**, 564; Joseph Bonaparte becomes king (1805), **9**, 570; **12**, 548; granted to Joachim Murat (1808), **9**, 571; conditions in, 1810–1814, **9**, 572; Austria undertakes to keep Murat on throne, **14**, 578; Ferdinand IV or I regains (1815), **9**, 577, 579; **14**, 581; deprived of constitution (1816), **9**, 582; insurrection of Carbonari (1820), **9**, 583; **14**, 587–588; conditions in (1820 to 1830), **9**, 586; uprising of 1848–1849, **9**, 594–595; despotic rule of Ferdinand II (1830–1859), **9**, 602; policy of Francis II (1859–1860), **9**, 607; invasion of Garibaldi (1860), **9**, 608–609; passes to Victor Emmanuel (1861), **9**, 610.

Two-hundred-and-three Metre Hill, fort at Port Arthur, Manchuria; Japanese capture (1904), **17**, 625.

Twysden, Sir Roger (d. 1672), English antiquary and writer; leaves England at outbreak of Civil War, **20**, 2.

Tyler, Daniel (1799–1882), American soldier and engineer; commands Federal centre at first battle of Bull Run (1861), **23**, 423.

Tyler, John (1790–1862), American statesman, tenth president of the United States; elected vice-president on Whig ticket (1840), **23**, 367; succeeds to presidency on death of Harrison (1841), **23**, 368; opposes Whig policy of re-establishing the United States Bank, **23**, 368; break with Whig party and resignation of cabinet, **23**, 368; favours annexation of Texas, **23**, 369.

Tyler, Walter the or **Wat** (d. 1381), leader of peasant revolt in England; arouses peasants, **18**, 489, 490 note; death, **18**, 492.

Tyndale or **Tindale, William** (ca. 1484–1536), English reformer and translator of the Bible; translation brought into England, **19**, 123; persecution and death, **19**, 126; circulation of translation prohibited by Henry VIII, **19**, 180.

Tyndareus, in Greek mythology, the father of Helen of Troy, **3**, 71, 75, 79.

Tynemouth (Newcastle-on-Tyne), castle in England; siege of (1095), **18**, 221.

Type, name of edict issued by Emperor Constans in 648 A.D., **7**, 183.

Typhon, Egyptian deity, **1**, 229, 231, 280, 283–285.

Tyr or **Tir**, in Teutonic mythology god of war, **6**, 59.

Tyrant, original meaning, **6**, 417.

Tyrants, the Thirty, see **Thirty, The**.

Tyrants in Sicily (fourth century B.C.), **4**, 202–207.

Tyrconnel, Richard Talbot, Earl of (1630–1691), Irish royalist; appointed lord deputy of Ireland, **20**, 389; secret proposition to Louis XIV, **20**, 389; dispossesses judges and takes away charters, **20**, 390; ridiculed in the ballad of Lillibullero, **20**, 390; weeds Protestants out of the army, **21**, 426; disarms Protestants, **20**, 424; created duke, **20**, 425; incapacity at the battle of the Boyne, **21**,

430; chief in command, **21**, 432; death, **21**, 434.
Tyrconnel, Earl of, see O'Donnell, Rory.
Tyre, chief city of the Phœnicians at the height of their power; founded (thirteenth century B.C.), **2**, 256, 260; under Hiram (tenth century B.C.), **2**, 280–283; wars with Assyria, **1**, 332, 390, 393–396, 398, 419, 450; tributary to Assyria (eighth century), **1**, 386–387; **2**, 284, 285, 311; besieged by Babylonians (585–572 B.C.), **2**, 287; subjugated by Persia (538 B.C.), **2**, 287; reduced by Alexander (332 B.C.), **2**, 295–300; **4**, 307–311; relations with Carthage, **2**, 296, 310, 315; burned by troops of the Roman general Niger, **2**, 303; given privileges of a colony by Severus (201 A.D.), **2**, 303; besieged by crusaders (1124), **2**, 304–305; besieged by Saladin (1189), **2**, 305–306; **8**, 377; entered by the Saracens (1291), **2**, 306; religion, **2**, 16, 256, 280; commerce, **2**, 259, 276–277, 290, 300; manufactures, **2**, 331, 304; influence, **2**, 348–349; historical books, **2**, 354.
Tyrol or Tirol, county of Austria-Hungary; reunited to Austria (1490), **14**, 222; granted to Bavaria (1805), **14**, 562; **15**, 292; revolt against France and Bavaria (1809), **14**, 562–564; neglected by Austria in Peace of Schönbrunn (1809), **14**, 559; recovered by Austria (1814), **14**, 578.
Tyrone, Earl of, see O'Neill.
Tyrrel, James, agent of Richard III of England; in murdering the princes, **18**, 616; executed by Henry VII (1502), **19**, 41.
Tyrrel, Sir Walter (Sir Walter de Poix), Norman knight; accidentally kills William Rufus and flees the country (1100), **18**, 226.
Tyrrhenians, Greek name for the Etrurians; make war on Rome (510 B.C.), **5**, 90; name applied to Lemnian Pelasgians, **3**, 105.
Tyrsenus, mythical founder of Etruria, **2**, 429.
Tzachas, emir of Smyrna; assumes title of emperor (1092); murdered, **7**, 262.
Tzaconians, Greek sailors in Byzantine fleet (1261), **7**, 309, 313.
Tzans, mountain tribe of Colchis; alliance with Justinian (fifth century), **7**, 121.
Tzaragrad, Russian name for Constantinople, *q. v.*

U

Uah-ab-Ra (Apries or Hophra), king of Egypt 589–570 B.C., **1**, 62; aids Tyre, **1**, 176; Ionians and Carians under, **1**, 187; subdues Cyrene, **1**, 188–190, 450; Nebuchadrezzar defeats, **2**, 119, 120; repulsed by Greeks, **3**, 206; identified with Apries, **2**, 286, 600.
Ualli, king of Man ca. 664 B.C.; submits to Assyria, **1**, 428.
Uasarken I, king of Egypt XXIInd dynasty, **1**, 173.
Uasarken II, king of Egypt XXIInd dynasty, **1**, 173.
Uasarken III, king of Egypt XXIInd dynasty, **1**, 75, 174–176, 179.
Uat'-nar, pre-historic king of Lower Egypt, **1**, 89.
Uauat, Egyptian tribe, **1**, 111.
Uazed, king of Egypt XVth dynasty, **1**, 105.
Uazmes (sixteenth century B.C.), Egyptian prince, **1**, 133.
Ubaldo, bishop of Ostia, see Lucius III.
Ubashi, khan of Kalmucks; leads migration (1774), **17**, 384 seq.
Uberti, Florentine family; feud with Buondelmonti (1215), **9**, 87, 88; heads Ghibelline faction (1215), **9**, 89.
Uberti, Fazio de', see Fazio de' Uberti.
Ubii, Germanic tribe; colonise Gaul, **6**, 59, 60; **7**, 459; Romans invade country of (55 B.C.), **5**, 523.
Ucciali, Treaty of, between Italy and Abyssinia (1889); Menelek repudiates (1893), **9**, 632.
Uechtritz, Baron von, German explorer; leads expedition in Africa (1893), **15**, 560.
Ueland, Ole, Norwegian politician; member of Storthing (1833–1867), **16**, 476.
Ugarte, Count, Austrian finance minister (1812), **14**, 568.
Ugbaru, see Gobryas.
Ugliecha, Servian prince; wars against Turks (1366), **24**, 193.
Ugolino, see Gregory IX.
Ugolino, Count, see Gherardesca.
Ugolino, Buzzacherino de Sismondi, Pisan admiral; defeats Genoese fleet (1241), **9**, 94.
Ugoni, Philip, podesta of Bologna (1249), **9**, 98.
Uguccione dà Fagginea, Ghibelline chief of Pisa (fourteenth century), **9**, 133.
Uhada, Moorish vizir in Spain; replaces Hisham II on throne, **8**, 236, 237.
Uhlefeld or Ulefeld, Korfits or Cornifex, Count (d. 1664), Danish courtier; aspires to Danish throne, **16**, 361.
Uhrich, Jean Jacques Alexis (1802–1881), French soldier; defends Strasburg (1870), **13**, 174.
Uigurs, primitive Turkish nation, **24**, 259.
Uitenbogaard, Jan (1557–1650), Dutch Remonstrant minister; mediates between Maurice and Barneveld, **13**, 556.
Uitlanders, foreign residents of the Transvaal Republic; grievances, **22**, 295; petition to Kruger rejected, **22**, 296; manifesto, **22**, 297; petition to Queen Victoria (1899), **22**, 300.
Ukinzer (Chinzeros), king of Babylon (ca. 731 B.C.); at war with Assyria, **1**, 330, 334, 394.
Ukraine, district in Russia; ceded to Russia (1667), **24**, 55; ceded to Turkey (ca. 1684), **24**, 59.
Uldin, king of the Huns (401 A.D.); defeats Gainas, **7**, 38.
Ulemas, religious and judicial corps in Islam; organisation, **24**, 334; exempted from taxes by Suleiman I, **24**, 363.
Ulfilas (311–381 A.D.), Gothic bishop; mission to the Goths, **6**, 521.
Ulf Jarl (d. 1027 A.D.), Danish nobleman; marries sister of Canute the Great, **16**, 47; saves Canute's life, **16**, 49; death of, **16**, 49.
Ulfljot (tenth century), Icelandic legislator; draws up code of laws (928 A.D.), **16**, 123; magistrate of Iceland, **16**, 124.
Ullusunu, king of Man (ca. 316 B.C.); submits to Sargon II, **1**, 399.
Ulm, town in Würtemberg, Germany; siege of (1376), **14**, 189.
Ulm, Capitulation of, the surrender of Austrian army to Napoleon (1805), **12**, 544; **14**, 537; **17**, 447.
Ulpian (d. ca. 228 A.D.), Roman jurist; made assessor by Papinian, **6**, 389; made prætorian prefect, **6**, 401; death, **6**, 401.
Ulpian Library, at Rome; established by Trajan, **6**, 269, 347.
Ulpius Crinitus, Roman senator and general (ca. 260 A.D.); adopts Aurelian, **6**, 421.
Ulpius Julianus (d. 218 A.D.), prætorian prefect; sent against Bassianus, **6**, 395.
Ulpius Marcellus, Roman governor of Britain 182 A.D., **18**, 19.
Ulric, marquis of Tuscany; attacks Siena (1144), **9**, 41.
Ulrica Eleonora (1688–1744), queen of Sweden, sister of Charles XII; marries Frederick of Hesse-Cassel, **16**, 396; regent during exile of Charles, **16**, 389; signs constitution, stripping sovereign of power, **16**, 397; **17**, 302; appointed queen (1718), **16**, 396; **17**, 302; concessions of, to enemies of Sweden, **16**, 398; resigns throne to husband (1720), **16**, 397.
Ulrica Eleonora of Denmark (1656–1693),

queen of Charles XI of Sweden; marries Charles (1676), **16**, 342, 369.
Ulrica Louisa (1720–1782), queen of Adolphus Frederick of Sweden, sister of Frederick the Great, **16**, 401, 402.
Ulrich of Ratisbon, reforms monastery of Cluny (twelfth century), **14**, 92.
Ulrich von Hutten, see Hutten.
Ulrich, duke of Würtemberg (1487–1550); war with Swabian League, **14**, 249; wrested from duchy, **14**, 272; Würtemberg restored to, **14**, 272.
Ulrich, duke of Brunswick; marriage of, to Anna, princess of Russia (1739), **17**, 339.
Ulrike, see Ulrica.
Ulster, province of Ireland; Scots invade, **21**, 333; conquered by Scots, **21**, 335; revolt of Shane O'Neill (1560), **21**, 406; industries, **21**, 436.
Ulster, Plantation or Settlement of, settlement of a part of Ulster with English and Scotch colonists (1608–1611), **21**, 419.
Ulster Rebellion, outbreak of Irish in Ulster against English settlers (1641), **21**, 421.
Uludj Ali (Kilidj Ali), Turkish admiral (sixteenth century); at Lepanto (1571), **9**, 473; **24**, 368; organises fleet after Lepanto, **24**, 368; reconquers Tunis, **24**, 369.
Ulule, king of Babylonia; identified with Shalmaneser IV, **1**, 395.
Ulu Makhmet, Tatar khan (fifteenth century), **17**, 158.
Ulysses (Odysseus), legendary Greek hero, **3**, 90, 91, 96, 97, 484; **4**, 433.
Umachiri, battle of (1815), **23**, 585.
Umbahabua (seventh century B.C.), Elamite prince, **1**, 435.
Umberto, see Humbert.
Umbrenus, Publius, a Roman; in Catiline conspiracy (63 B.C.), **5**, 488.
Umbria, former district of Italy; wars with Romans, **5**, 192–196, 199; submits to Rome, **5**, 210; condition under Roman rule, **5**, 407; aids Rome in Social War, **5**, 412; language and inscriptions, **5**, 49.
Um Kolthum (seventh century A.D.), second daughter of Mohammed; marriage, **8**, 118.
Umfraville, Gilbert de, earl of Angus, Scotch noble; betrays Wallace (1298), **21**, 76.
Umfraville, Ingelram de, Scotch noble; fined for complicity in Wallace's rebellion (1305), **21**, 84; at battle of Bannockburn (1314), **21**, 101.
Ummanigash, king of Elam; invades Chaldea, (657 B.C.), **1**, 432.
Umman-manda, see Cimmerians.
Umman-minanu (seventh century B.C.), king of Elam, **1**, 413.
Unam Sanctam, bull promulgated by Boniface VIII, asserting temporal and spiritual authority of pope (1302), **8**, 619.
Unao, town in British India; captured by British (1857), **22**, 185.
Uncas (d. ca. 1682), Mohegan sachem; aids in destruction of Pequots (1637), **23**, 106; captures Miantonomoh, **23**, 115.
Uncle Tom's Cabin, novel by Harriet Beecher Stowe, directed against slavery; influence of, **23**, 386.
Underhill, John (d. 1672), American colonial soldier; commands forces of New Netherlands in warfare with Indians (1643–1644), **23**, 12–13.
Unholy Alliance, alliance formed in 1764 between Prussia and Russia, **24**, 414.
Uniates, members of the Greek Church who had submitted to the supremacy of the pope; reunited with the Orthodox Greek Church in Russia (1839), **17**, 557.
Uniformity Acts: 1. Act passed by English Parliament (1549), establishing uniformity of religious service, **19**, 210; 2. Act passed by English parliament (1662), establishing Episcopal religion; provisions, **20**, 239.
Unigenitus Dei Filius, papal bull (1713), condemning Jansenists; effect of, **11**, 629; **14**, 285.
Union, The, see United States of America.
Union, Acts of: 1. Statute uniting kingdoms of England and Scotland (1707); agitation preceding, **20**, 478–479; approved, **20**, 479; 2. Statute uniting kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland (1801); preparation for, **21**, 443; provisions, **21**, 444.
Union, Louis Firmin de Carvajal, Count de la (1752–1794), Spanish soldier; attacked by Pichegru, **12**, 386.
Unionists, see Liberal Unionists.
United Irishmen, Irish reform society founded by Wolfe Tone in 1791; origin, **21**, 437; relation to French Revolution, **21**, 439–440; concludes treaty with France, **21**, 439; betrayed by Reynolds, **21**, 441; object of, **21**, 457.
United Netherlands, see Netherlands.
United Provinces, The, name taken by the seven united provinces of the Netherlands after the Union of Utrecht (1579); see Utrecht and Netherlands.
United Slavonians, see Leagues and Alliances, Slavonic.
United States of America, main treatment, **22**, 397–651; **23**, xv–xxxv, 1–491; **22**, Book I, Chapter I, the discoverers of America, 397–451; Chapter II, the army of explorers, 452–501; Chapter III, the Indians, 502–530; Chapter IV, the first colonies, 531–566; Chapter V, Virginia and Maryland to the Restoration (1606–1660), 567–608; Chapter VI, the founding of New England (1607–1635), 609–651; *The Essentials of American Diplomacy*, an essay by Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, **23**, xv–xxvi; *Some Important Aspects of the American Revolution*, an essay by A. C. McLaughlin, xxvii–xxxv; Book II, Chapter I, later colonial and national periods, 1–64; Chapter II, the French colonies, 65–89; Chapter III, Roger Williams; and New England under the Commonwealth (1630–1660), 90–120; Chapter IV, Virginia and Maryland after the Restoration (1660–1710), 121–138; Chapter V, the northern colonies after the Restoration (1660–1744), 139–178; Chapter VI, the French and Indian Wars (1689–1763), 179–229; Chapter VII, the Revolution of the Colonies (1763–1783), 230–283; Chapter VIII, the establishment of the Union (1783–1814), 284–344; Chapter IX, the growth of democracy (1814–1848), 345–376; Chapter X, civil discord (1848–1865), 377–453; Chapter XI, the United States since 1865, 454–493; chronology, **23**, 497–504.
Presidents:
George Washington, 1789–1797, **23**, 299–307.
John Adams, 1797–1801, 312–316.
Thomas Jefferson, 1801–1809, 316–323.
James Madison, 1809–1817, 324–344.
James Monroe, 1817–1825, 346–350.
John Quincy Adams, 1825–1829, 351–355.
Andrew Jackson, 1829–1837, 355–363.
Martin Van Buren, 1837–1841, 363–366.
William Henry Harrison, 1841, 367–368.
John Tyler, 1841–1845, 368–369.
James K. Polk, 1845–1849, 370–376.
Zachary Taylor, 1849–1850, 378–382.
Millard Fillmore, 1850–1853, 383–388.
Franklin Pierce, 1853–1857, 390–398.
James Buchanan, 1857–1861, 400–406.
Abraham Lincoln, 1861–1865, 407–453.
Andrew Johnson, 1865–1869, 459–466.
Ulysses S. Grant, 1869–1877, 467–474.
Rutherford B. Hayes, 1877–1881, 474–478.
James A. Garfield, 1881, 478–479.
Chester A. Arthur, 1881–1885, 479–480.
Grover Cleveland, 1885–1889, 480–481.
Benjamin Harrison, 1889–1893, 481–483.
Grover Cleveland, 1893–1897, 483–486.
William McKinley, 1897–1901, 487–490.
Theodore Roosevelt, 1901–, 491–493.
United States, American frigate; under command of Decatur takes British frigate *Macedonian* (1812), **23**, 335.
Universities and Colleges:
Austria-Hungary; University of Prague founded, **14**, 181; early influence of, **14**, 198; dissensions in (1408), **8**, 635.
Belgium: John of Brabant founds University of Louvain (1426), **13**, 347.
Chili: University of Chili founded (1843), **23**, 610.
Denmark: University of Copenhagen prohibits study of theology, **16**, 250.
England: growth of, during reign of Elizabeth, **19**, 468; James II's attack upon Oxford and Cambridge (1687), **20**, 388.
France: Abélard at the University of Paris, **11**, 45; University of Paris attempts to end schism in church (1394), **8**, 631; College of France founded (1529), **11**, 329.
Germany: reforms in universities, **15**, 369; University of Leipzig, founded in 1409, **8**, 635; **14**, 198; University of Cologne opposes the Reformation, **14**, 283; University of Jena founded, **14**, 319; University of Strasburg founded (1872), **15**, 534; Zürich polytechnic school, **17**, 44.
India, British: (Calcutta, Madras, Bombay), **22**, 211; (Lahore, Allahabad), **22**, 214.
Italy: mediæval, **9**, 183–184; Bologna, early history, **9**, 183; Naples, founded, **9**, 183; Padua, rivalry with University of Bologna, **9**, 183; Rome, founded, **9**, 183.
Ireland: College of Youghal founded, **21**, 392; University of Dublin (Trinity College (founded (1591), **19**, 422.
Netherlands: seventeenth century, **13**, 591; University of Harderwijk founded (1648), **13**, 591; University of Leyden founded, **13**, 452, 591.
Russia: University of Cracow founded, **24**, 39; University of Vilna founded, **24**, 50.
Scotland: Saint Andrews, founded 1414, **21**, 166; University of Glasgow founded 1448, **21**, 221.
Sweden: University of Upsala founded 1594, **16**, 218, 305; dissensions in University of Upsala, **16**, 321 seq.
Turkey: University of Constantinople, **7**, 6.
United States: Harvard College founded (1636), **22**, 648; College of William and Mary founded (1693), **23**, 135; Princeton College (Nassau Hall) founded 1738, **23**, 169.
Unkiar-Skelessi, town in Asia Minor; treaty of (1833), **17**, 561; **24**, 452.
Unser Fritz, popular name applied to Frederick III of Germany, **15**, 542.
Upanishads, Hindu religious treatises; philosophy and characteristics of, **2**, 491, 501, 529, 536.
Upington, Sir Thomas (1844–), South African politician; premier of Cape Colony (1884–1886), **22**, 271–272.
Upsala, city in Sweden; Thing of (1018), **16**, 91; diet of (1654), **16**, 330.
Ur, ancient Babylonian kingdom; people, **1**, 322, 325, 327, 359–360; dynasty, **1**, 324, 363; campaigns against, **1**, 324, 326, 355; kings, **1**, 362–363.
Uraias (d. 541 A.D.), Gothic soldier; besieges Rimini, **7**, 406; death, **7**, 410.
Upper Canada, old name for present province of Ontario; foundation laid by American loyalists (1786), **22**, 328; separated from Lower Canada, **22**, 328–329.
Urartu, ancient name of Armenia, land of the Nairi; identified with Ararat, **1**, 365; identified with Chaldea, **1**, 392–393; war with Assyria, **1**, 388, 393–398; **2**, 584; conquered by Medes, **1**, 442–443; writing of people of, **2**, 420; war with Scythians, **2**, 631; Jeremiah on, **2**, 584–585.
Urban I, bishop of Rome 222–230; **8**, 503.
Urban II (Udo or Eudes) (d. 1099), pope 1088–1099; pontificate, **8**, 601; furthers first crusade, **7**, 653; **8**, 330, 331, 333.
Urban III (Uberto Crivelli), pope 1185–1187; lives away from Rome, **8**, 607; death, **8**, 380.
Urban IV (Jacques Pantaléon), pope 1261–1264; pontificate, **8**, 616; proclaims crusade against Michael VIII, **7**, 312; opposes Manfred of Sicily, **9**, 108; regulates ecclesiastical affairs in Denmark, **16**, 174.
Urban V (Guillaume de Grimoard) (d. 1370),

pope 1362–1370; pontificate, **8**, 629; Joannes (V) Palæologus, appeals to, **7**, 330; forms league against the Visconti, **9**, 247; approves of work of St. Bridget, **16**, 198; death, **16**, 198.
Urban VI (Bartolommeo Prignani), pope 1378–1389; schism in church under, **8**, 629, 630, 631; **9**, 249; **14**, 193; opposes Joanna of Naples, **9**, 233.
Urban VII (Giovanni Battista Castagna), pope 1590; short pontificate, **9**, 481.
Urban VIII (Maffeo Barberini) (1568–1644), pope 1623–1644; pontificate, **9**, 492, 493; supports France against England (1627), **19**, 546.
Urban, a Wallachian artillerist; casts a cannon for Muhammed II (1452), **7**, 343; **24**, 328.
Urbicus, Lollius, legate of Antoninus Pius; builds wall across Britain (140 A.D.), **21**, 4.
Urbina, José Maria, radical leader in Ecuador; becomes president (1852), **23**, 614.
Urbino, Duchy of, a former duchy comprising Urbino, Pesaro, and other nearby places; annexed by the papal states (1631), **9**, 493.
Urbino, Dukes of, see **Medici, Lorenzo II de**, and **Montefelto**.
Urgel, Count of, Spanish nobleman; defeated by Ferdinand I of Aragon (1413), **10**, 107.
Ur-gur, king of Ur 3200–3150 B.C.; builds temples, **1**, 362.
Uri, Swiss canton; early history, **16**, 546; charter, **16**, 547; seal, **16**, 547; enters "Everlasting League" (1291), **16**, 551; purchases Bellinzona (1418), **16**, 585; cabals (1813), **17**, 33; joins conservative side (1833), **17**, 38; enters Sonderbund (1845), **17**, 39; seizes St. Gotthard passes (1847), **17**, 41.
Uriah, Hittite warrior; employed by David, **2**, 65, 391; assassinated (ca. 990 B.C.), **2**, 65, 93–94.
Uriu, Admiral, Japanese naval officer; destroys Russian cruisers (1904), **17**, 622. **24**, 658.
Urkagina, king of Shirpula; dynasty of (4500 B.C.), **1**, 352–353; builds canals, **1**, 355; adopts old language, **1**, 359.
Urlumma, patesi of Gishban; invades Shirpurla (ca. 4200 B.C.), **1**, 355; defeated by Entemena, **1**, 355.
Ur-Nina (d. 4290 B.C.), king of Shirpurla; founds dynasty (4300 B.C.), **1**, 352–353; family, **1**, 353; builds temples, **1**, 350.
Ur-Ningirsu, king of Ur (2700 B.C.); reign, **1**, 363.
Urosh the Great (Stephen IV), king of Servia 1241–1276; reign, **24**, 190; marital alliances of, **24**, 190.
Urosh III (Stephen VII), king of Servia 1321–1336; reign, **24**, 191.
Urosh V, king of Servia 1356–1367; reign, **24**, 193.
Urquiza, Justo José (1800–1871), Argentine general and politician; victorious at battles of Montevideo and Montecaseros, **23**, 618.
Urraca (d. 1126), queen of Castile; at war with Alfonso of Aragon, **10**, 58.
Ursalimmu, see **Jerusalem**.
Ursel of Baliol, see **Baliol**.
Ursicinus (fourth century A.D.), Roman general; war against Sapor, **6**, 480; loses rank (355 A.D.), **6**, 481.
Ursu, see **Rusas**.
Ursus, duke of Venice (ca. 730 A.D.); aids Eutychius against Lombards, **7**, 206.
Urtaki (d. ca. 663 B.C.), king of Elam; invades Babylonia, **1**, 428; defeated by Asshurbanapal, **1**, 429.
Uruguay or República Oriental del Uruguay, or Banda Oriental, republic in South America; settlement, **23**, 565–566; temporal dominion of Jesuits in, **10**, 524; revolution in, **23**, 592–593; Portuguese intervention in (1816), **23**, 593–594; becomes part of Brazil (1821), **23**, 594; becomes independent (1828), **23**, 595–596; recent history, **23**, 617–619.
Uru-Malik, a Canaanite; rules Palestine for Assyria (ca. 3000 B.C.), **1**, 362.
Urumush, see **Alusharshid**.
Urusalim, see **Jerusalem**.
Urzagaddu, king of Kish; campaigns (ca. 3850 B.C.), **1**, 357.
Urzana, king of Muzazir; defeated by Sargon II (715 B.C.), **1**, 399.
Usaphaides, see **Hesep-ti**.
Usbeg, khan of Kiptchak (d. 1342); sends embassy to China (1336), **24**, 295; influence in Russia, **17**, 145–146.
Usbegs or Uzbegs, a Turkish people of central Asia; language of, **24**, 258.
Uscochi, pirates of the Adriatic; allies of Austria (1615), **9**, 514; depredations, **9**, 514–516; occasion hostilities between Venice and Austria, **9**, 515–516.
Usedom, Count Karl Georg Ludwig Guido von (1805–1884), Prussian diplomat; plan of campaign in Seven Weeks' War, **15**, 24.
Usercheres, see **Us-kaf**.
User-en-Ra, king of Egypt 3433–3466 B.C.; reign, **1**, 99.
User-ka-f, see **Us-kaf**.
Usertsen I, king of Egypt 2446–2400 B.C.; life, **1**, 110–111; appointed co-regent, **1**, 111; founds Karnak, **1**, 116; heroism, **1**, 138.
Usertsen II, king of Egypt 2370–2340 B.C.; reign, **1**, 112.
Usertsen III, king of Egypt 2340–2305 B.C.; reign, **1**, 112.
Ushant, island off coast of France; naval battle of (1794), **12**, 381–382; **21**, 455.
Usipetes or Usipites, German tribe; migration of, **5**, 521; wars with Romans (15 A.D.), **6**, 60, 71.
Us-kaf (Usercheres, User-ka-f), king of Egypt 3566–3533 B.C.; founds fifth dynasty, **1**, 98–99.
Usoos, Phœnician god; identified with Esau, **2**, 53.
Usselinx, Willem (1567–1647), merchant of Antwerp; proposes a West India Company (1591), **22**, 498; originates Dutch settlements in America, **23**, 3; receives charter for Swedish trading company (1626), **23**, 9.

Ussher, James (1581–1656), Irish prelate, archbishop of Armagh; urges prosecution of peasants (1622), **21**, 420.
Utah, a state of the United States; organised as a territory (1850), **23**, 379; admitted to the Union (1896), **23**, 486.
Utians (Jutija), Persian tribe, **2**, 569.
Utica, city in Africa; colonised by Phœnicians, **2**, 308; dependent on Carthage, **2**, 308; plundered by mercenaries (239 B.C.), **5**, 233; siege by Scipio (204 B.C.), **5**, 284–286; Cato governs (47–46 B.C.), **5**, 554–556; Cæsar enters, **5**, 561; statue erected to Cato, **5**, 561.
Utraquists, see **Calixtenes**.
Utrecht, city in the Netherlands; an Episcopal see (ca. 695), **13**, 277; power of bishops, **13**, 277, 278, 279, 376; rivalry with Holland, **13**, 278, 289; defeats Count Dirk (1200), **13**, 289; insurrection (1256), **13**, 300–301; siege of (1345), **13**, 335; ceded to Charles V, **13**, 369; signs pacification of Ghent (1576), **13**, 464; enters Dutch Union (1579), **13**, 472–474; congress at (1712), **13**, 651.
Utrecht, Congress of (1690), gathering of delegates to oppose Louis XIV; results, **13**, 643.
Utrecht, Peace of, compact concluded between European powers after War of Spanish Succession; signature (1713), **9**, 52 ; **13**, 652; France and Spain renounce mutual rights to throne, **11**, 627; effect on German prestige, **14**, 422; action of England, **20**, 487–488; advantages to conquerors, **14**, 416–417; broken by England, **14**, 9; text, **11**, 664.
Utrecht, Union of (1579), compact to secure Dutch independence; formation, **10**, 243; **13**, 472–474; importance, **13**, 284.
Uvadza, see **Uxians**.
Uvarov, Count Sergei (1785–1855), Russian statesman and scholar; made minister of public instruction (1832), **17**, 555.
Uxbridge, town in England; peace negotiations between Parliamentary and Royalist commissioners at (1645), **20**, 32–33.
Uxians (Uvadza, Chuzistan), Persian tribe, **2**, 569.
Uyésugi, noble family of Japan; unable to pacify empire (fifteenth century), **24**, 588.
Uzbegs, see **Usbegs**.
Uzdemir Osman Pacha, see **Osman Pacha**.
Uzziah, see **Azariah**.

V

Vaca, Cabeza de, see Cabeza de Vaca.
Vaca de Castro, Christoval (1492–1562), Spanish jurist; investigates Pizarro's abuses in Peru, **23**, 551; governor of Peru, **23**, 559.
Vaccæans, Spanish tribe; subdued by Carthage (220 B.C.), **5**, 238.
Vachero, Giulio Cesare (d. 1628), Italian merchant of Genoa; conspires against the oligarchy, **9**, 510.
Vaddas, aborigines of Ceylon, **2**, 489.
Vadier, Marc Guillaume (1736–1828), French revolutionist; draws up accusation against Robespierre, **12**, 340.
Vadstena, convent in southern Sweden; founded by St. Bridget (1344), **16**, 197–199; burned, **16**, 201.
Vahi (fourth century B.C.), king of Armenia; defeated by Alexander the Great, **2**, 420.
Vahyazdata, a Persian impostor (520 B.C.), **2**, 607.
Vaiani, Paolo, podesta of Florence (ca. 1350); resists turbulent nobles, **9**, 328.
Vaisyas, Hindu third caste; formation, **2**, 477; duties and privileges, **2**, 511; marriage customs, **2**, 518; transmigration of, **2**, 534.
Vaivaswata, see Satyavrata.
Vala, city of India, ancient Valabhi, *q. v.*
Vala, Numonius, Roman cavalry officer under Varus (9 A.D.), **6**, 68.
Valabhi, 1, ancient city of India; 2, ancient dynasty of India, **2**, 500.
Valais (Wallis), canton of Switzerland, comprising the upper Rhone valley and mountains; church established (fourth century), **16**, 533; invaded from Italy, **16**, 585, 586; popular insurrection (1420), **16**, 586; alliance with Bern, **16**, 599; subject to France under Napoleon, **17**, 27; re-united to Switzerland (1815), **17**, 34.
Valangin, Duke of, see Berthier, Alexandre.
Valazé, Charles Dufriche (1751–1793), French revolutionist; suicide, **12**, 326.
Val de Grâce, Jean Baptiste du, see Clootz.
Valdemar or Waldemar (I) "the Great" (1131–1182), king of Denmark 1157–1182; claims province of Vikia (Vigen), **16**, 110; claims Danish crown, **16**, 148–149; becomes king, **16**, 150; conquests, **16**, 150–153; laws, **16**, 154.
Valdemar (II) "the Victorious" (1170–1241), king of Denmark 1202–1241; invades Holstein, **16**, 157; becomes king, **16**, 158; conquests, **16**, 160–162; captivity and ransom, **16**, 162–164; death, **16**, 165.
Valdemar (III or IV), "Atterdag," king of Denmark 1340–1375; reign, **16**, 181–186; wins Denmark from Holstein, **16**, 180–181; aids Magnus II of Sweden, **16**, 194, 195; war with Hanseatic cities, **14**, 187; **16**, 185.
Valdemar I, king of Sweden 1250–1279; reign, **16**, 190–192.
Valdemar (d. 1231), prince of Denmark, son of Valdemar II, **16**, 164, 165, 169.
Valdemar (d. 1257), prince of Denmark; invested with duchy of Schleswig, **16**, 172; death, **16**, 174.
Valdemar, son of Knud V, Danish bishop; imprisoned (1194), **16**, 156–157; enmity to Valdemar II, **16**, 163.
Valdemar, son of Eric, duke of Schleswig; minority, **16**, 175; regent of Denmark (1286), **16**, 176.
Valdemar (d. 1307), Swedish prince, brother of Birger, **16**, 193.
Valdemar, duke of Schleswig, sometimes known as Valdemar III of Denmark; occupies Danish throne during exile of Christopher II (ca. 1326), **16**, 179; rival of Valdemar "Atterdag" (1340), **16**, 181.
Val-de-Junquera, in Spain; battle of (921 A.D.), **10**, 44.
Val-des-Dunes, plain in northern France; battle of (1046), **11**, 26.
Valdivia, Pedro de (1500–1554), Spanish soldier; conqueror of Chili, **23**, 552, 565.
Valée, Count Sylvain Charles (1773–1846), French soldier; in war with Arabs, **13**, 69.
Valençay, town in northern France; treaty of (1813) between Ferdinand III of Spain and Napoleon I, **10**, 371.
Valence, Aymer de, see Pembroke, Earl of.
Valencia, province in Spain; a Roman colony (138 B.C.), **5**, 319, 450; taken from the Arabs (1238), **8**, 253; **10**, 94; united to Aragon, Barcelona, and Majorca, **10**, 99; subdued by Pedro IV of Aragon, **10**, 101; enforced baptism of Moors of, **10**, 224.
Valencia, General, Mexican soldier; defeated at Contreras (1847), **23**, 375.
Valenciennes, town in France; sieges of (1567), **13**, 409; (1656), **11**, 517; (1677), **11**, 587.
Valencourt, Mathieu de (d. 1205), soldier of Emperor Baldwin I, **7**, 293.
Valens (328–378 A.D.), Roman and Byzantine emperor; associate of Valentinian (364 A.D.), **6**, 518–524; persecutions of, **6**, 520; war with Goths, **6**, 521–524.
Valens, Roman soldier; defeated by Goths (409 A.D.), **6**, 555; treachery to Honorius, **6**, 558.
Valens, Aurelius Valerius (d. 314 A.D.), Roman soldier; colleague of Licinius in war with Constantine, **6**, 444.

Valens, Fabius (d. 69 A.D.), Roman soldier; aids Vitellius against Otho, **6**, 227; declares in favour of Vespasian, **6**, 229.
Valens, Julius (d. 251 A.D.), Roman noble; declared emperor and slain, **6**, 414.
Valens, P. Valerius, Roman governor of Greece (ca. 260 A.D.); proclaimed emperor, **6**, 419.
Valens, Vectius (d. 48 A.D.); paramour of Messalina, **6**, 173–174.
Valentia, modern Valence, town in Gaul; destroyed by Goths (412 A.D.), **6**, 569.
Valentia, Spanish province, see Valencia.
Valentin, Justinian's ambassador to the Avars (ca. 557 A.D.), **7**, 120.
Valentinian I, (Flavius Valentinianus) (321–375 A.D.), Roman emperor 364–375 A.D., **6**, 516–520; promotes authority of pope, **8**, 523.
Valentinian II, Roman emperor 375–392 A.D.; colleague of Gratian, **6**, 520; flight to Thessalonica, **6**, 526; protected by Theodosius, **6**, 534; death, **6**, 527.
Valentinian III (Flavius Placidius Valentinianus), Roman emperor 425–455 A.D.; reign, **6**, 574–597; battle of Châlons, **6**, 587; murders Aëtius, **6**, 595; treaty with Genseric, **6**, 599.
Valentinois, Duchesse de, see Poitiers, Diane de.
Valeria, sister of Publicola; in attempt to reconcile Coriolanus (ca. 490 B.C.), **5**, 148.
Valerian (Publius Aurelius Licinius Valerianus) (d. ca. 269), Roman emperor 253–260; elected censor, **6**, 414; reign, **6**, 415–417; defeat and capture, by Persians, **6**, 417; **8**, 78; and Claudius, **6**, 420; and Aurelian, **6**, 421; and Probus, **6**, 428.
Valerian, Byzantine soldier; reinforces Belisarius (537 A.D.), **7**, 404.
Valerian law, Roman law regulating appeals (509 B.C.), **5**, 122.
Valerianus Pætus, a Galatian; put to death by Elagabalus (ca. 218 A.D.), **6**, 397.
Valerii, early Roman patrician family; protectors of the plebs, **5**, 125; introduce secular festival, **6**, 99.
Valerio-Horatian laws, Roman laws adopted 449 B.C.; the Magna Charta of the plebs, **5**, 139, 335.
Valerius, Marcus, Roman soldier, brother of Publicola; at the battle of Lake Regillus (ca. 510 B.C.), **5**, 94.
Valerius, Publius, see Publicola.
Valerius Potitus, L., Roman consul 449 B.C.; revision of the Twelve Tables in consulate of, **5**, 138–139.
Valerius Potitus, L., Roman master of horse (390 B.C.), **5**, 163.
Valette, Jean Louis de Nogaret de la, see Epernon.
Valette, Jean Parisot de la, see La Valette.
Valette, Louis de Nogaret de la, see La Valette.
Valhalla, in Scandinavian mythology the home of the gods, **6**, 59; **16**, 24, 26.
Valkiala, town in Finland; battle of (1790), **17**, 403.
Valkyries, goddesses of battle in Scandinavian mythology, **6**, 59.
Vallandigham, Clement Laird (1820–1871), American politician; arrest and banishment, **23**, 449–450.
Valley Forge, village in Pennsylvania; sufferings of the Continental Army at, during winter of 1777–1778, **23**, 267.
Vallière, Louise de la, see La Vallière.
Valmy, village in France; battle of (1792), **12**, 280; **14**, 507; **15**, 270.
Valmy, Duke of, see Kellermann.
Valognes, town near Cherbourg, France; Treaty of (1355), **11**, 128.
Valois, ancient territory of France; Philip II unites to crown of France (1215), **11**, 74.
Valois, House of, French dynasty; direct line, Philip VI to Charles VIII (1328–1498), **11**, 98–293; collateral branch of Valois-Orleans, Louis XII to Henry III (1498–1589), **11**, 293–394; genealogical table, **11**, 380.
Valor, Ferdinand de, see Muhammed ben Humeya.
Valtellina, Valtelline or Val Tellina, region in northern Italy; revolt against Grisons (1620), **16**, 644; Spaniards in, **16**, 645, 646.
Van Artevelde, see Artevelde.
Van Buren, Martin (1782–1862), American statesman, eighth president of the United States; elected vice-president (1832), **23**, 360; elected president (1837), **23**, 362; troubles with Canada during administration of, **23**, 367; presidential candidate of "Free-Soil" party in 1848, **23**, 377.
Van Cuyler, president-commissary of New Netherlands; settles on site of Albany, about 1642, **23**, 14.
Vandals, a powerful branch of the Germanic race; main treatment, **6**, 598–602; defeat by Marcus Aurelius (169 A.D.), **6**, 297; by Aurelian (271 A.D.), **6**, 422; colonised in Thrace (278 A.D.), **6**, 430; war with Goths (332–337 A.D.), **6**, 463–464; invade Gaul (407 A.D.), **6**, 547; defeat by Majorian (458 A.D.), **6**, 607–609; Huns force across the Rhine, **7**, 46, 48; invade Spain, **10**, 15; overrun Portugal, **10**, 427; conquered by Wallia, **6**, 570, 598; enter Africa, **6**, 576–579; **10**, 16; capture Carthage, **2**, 325; wars with Eastern Empire, **7**, 61, 87–98, 125–127; slight influence of, on Italy, **7**, 426.
Van Dam, Rip (1662–1736), acting colonial governor of New York, **23**, 166, 167.
Vandamme, Dominique Josèphe (1770–1830), French general; at battle of Hondschoote, **12**, 364; surrenders at Kulm, **12**, 604; **14**, 575; **15**, 316.
Van der Donck, Adrian, schout-fiscal of New Netherlands; espouses cause of popular liberty (1642), **23**, 14, 16, 17, 21.
Van Diemen's Land, see Tasmania.
Van Dorn, Earl (1820–1863), American soldier in Confederate service; appointed to command of Confederate Trans-Mississippi forces, **23**, 422; in battle of Pea Ridge, **23**, 427; defeated by Rosecrans at battle of Corinth (1862), **23**, 434.

Vandyke or Van Dyck, Sir Anthony (1599–1641), Flemish painter; Fromentius' estimate of, **13**, 601 seq.
Vane, Sir Henry (1589–1654), English statesman; as treasurer under Charles I states the king's position to the Short Parliament, **19**, 578.
Vane, Sir Henry or Harry (1612–1662), English statesman; governor of Massachusetts, **23**, 99 seq.; finds papers incriminating Strafford, **19**, 587; supports abolition of bishops, **19**, 600; adds clause to Solemn League and Covenant, **20**, 17; works for commonwealth, **20**, 91; opposes Cromwell, **20**, 131; trial and death, **20**, 241; **23**, 140.
Vangiones, a German tribe; adopt Roman customs, **6**, 59; colonise Gaul, **7**, 459.
Vannes, town of France; siege of (1342), **11**, 110.
Vannius, a chief of the Quadi and king of the Suevi in Moravia 19–50 A.D.; defeat and overthrow, **6**, 77.
Van Olden-Barneveld, Jan, see Barneveld, Jan van Olden.
Van Rensselaer, Killian (1595–1644), Dutch merchant, first patroon of Rensselaerwick; buys land near Albany, N. Y., **23**, 7.
Van Rensselaer, Stephen (1765–1839), American soldier and politician; at battle of Queenstown (1812), **23**, 333.
Vansittart, Henry (1732–1770), English agent in Bengal; succeeds Clive (1763), **22**, 67; concludes treaty with Mir Kasim, **22**, 68.
Van Twiller, Wouter or Walter (ca. 1580–ca. 1646), Dutch governor of New Amsterdam 1633–1637, **23**, 8.
Varahamihira (ca. 510–560 A.D.), Indian astronomer and architect, **2**, 502.
Varahran and Varanes, see Bahram.
Varangian Guard, body-guard to Byzantine emperors (eleventh century), **7**, 275, 307.
Vardanes, king of Parthia, see Arsaces XXI.
Varela, place in Finland; Treaty of (1790), **17**, 404.
Varennes, Flight to, flight of Louis XVI and royal family to Varennes-en-Argonne, in attempt to escape from France (1791), **12**, 239–242.
Varius (Q. Varius Hydrida), Roman tribune 90 B.C.; impeaches nobles, **5**, 412.
Varius Rufus, Lucius (ca. 74–ca. 14 B.C.), Roman poet, **5**, 648.
Varna or Warna, seaport in Bulgaria; Turks defeat Hungarians near (1444), **24**, 42, 195, 323–324; taken by Russians (1828), **17**, 544.
Varay, Sir Edmund (d. 1642), English royalist soldier; buried at Edgehill, **20**, 8.
Varro, Caius Terentius, Roman consul 216 B.C.; defeated at battle of Cannæ, **5**, 253–256; treatment by Romans, **5**, 257.
Varro, L. Visellius, Roman consul 24 A.D.; accuses Silius, **6**, 144.
Varro, Marcus Terentius (116–28 B.C.), Roman antiquary, grammarian and philosopher; as legate of Pompey in Spain, **5**, 535; life and literary career, **5**, 645; theory, concerning the seculum, **6**, 100.
Varronian, Count (fourth century A.D.), Roman soldier; father of Emperor Jovian, **6**, 510.
Varronian (b. ca. 364 A.D.), son of Emperor Jovian; fate of, **6**, 516.
Vartan (seventh century A.D.), Roman general; defeated by Mohammedans, **7**, 180.
Varuna, Hindu deity, **2**, 530.
Varus, Publius Atius (d. 45 B.C.), Roman soldier, adherent of Pompey; as governor of Africa, **5**, 536, 555; escape after battle of Thapsus, **5**, 566; death at battle of Munda, **5**, 568.
Varus, Publius Quintilius (d. 9 A.D.), Roman soldier; as proconsul in Syria, **6**, 139; as governor of Germany, **6**, 64–65; campaign against Arminius, **6**, 66–68; defeat and death, **6**, 68.
Vasa, place in Finland; battle of (1808), **17**, 458.
Vasa, Eric Johansson (d. 1520), father of Gustavus I; as senator, **16**, 223.
Vasa, Gustavus Ericsson, see Gustavus I.
Vasconcellos, Miguel de (d. 1641), Portuguese statesman; death, **10**, 512.
Vasconcellos, Zacarias de, Brazilian statesman; forms short-lived liberal ministry (1862), **23**, 660; ministry of 1864, **23**, 660; forms new liberal ministry (1866), **23**, 660.
Vascones, see Gascons.
Vasili I (II), grand-duke of Moscow 1389–1425; reign, **17**, 156–158; acquires Suzdal, **17**, 156; removes ikon from Vladimir to Moscow, **17**, 157; marriage, **17**, 158; death, **17**, 158.
Vasili II (III), grand-duke of Moscow 1425–1462; reign, **17**, 158–165; contest with Iuri for throne, **17**, 158; becomes "Vasili the Blind," **17**, 159; death, **17**, 160.
Vasili III (IV), grand-duke of Moscow 1505–1533; reign, **17**, 184–192; at war with Lithuania, **17**, 184–186; establishes intercourse with France, **17**, 187; at war with Tatars, **17**, 188–189; death, **17**, 192; character, **17**, 184, 192.
Vasili IV (V) (Shuiski) (1552–1612), czar of Russia 1606–1610; reign, **17**, 229–235; organises plot against False Dmitri, **17**, 229; effects canonisation of true Demetrius, **17**, 230; defeats false Peter Feodorovitch, **17**, 231; at siege of Tula, **17**, 232; liberates Polish prisoners, **17**, 233; supported by monks, **17**, 234; deposition and death in Polish prison, **17**, 235.
Vasilje Lupul (seventeenth century), prince of Moldavia; reign, **24**, 142–143.
Vasiltchikov, Count J. V. (d. 1847), Russian statesman; presents act of serf emancipation to Alexander I, **17**, 506; made president of senate, **17**, 557.
Vassilko (eleventh century), Russian prince; plans invasion of Poland, **17**, 125.
Vassy, town in France; massacre of Protestants at (1562), **11**, 357.

Vaston (Vasto), Alphonse d'Avalos, Marquis of (1502–1544), French soldier; at battle of Tunis, **14**, 274.
Vasudeva (Bazadeo), Hindu king (1250 B.C.), **2**, 494, 497.
Vasvar, town in Hungary; treaty of (1664), **24**, 386.
Vatatzes, see Joannes III.
Vatia, Isauricus, P. Servilius (d. 44 B.C.) Roman soldier; campaigns against pirates, **5**, 465.
Vatia Isauricus, P. Servilius, son of the preceding; chosen consul (48 B.C.), **5**, 535.
Vatican Council, twentieth ecumenical council meeting in the Vatican (1869), **9**, 621.
Vaticanus, Roman god, **5**, 352.
Vatinius, Publius (d. ca. 43 B.C.), Roman politician and soldier; as tribune aids Cæsar, **5**, 502–503; chosen prætor, **5**, 508; made consul, **5**, 648.
Vatteville, Charles, Baron of, Spanish statesman; claims precedence (1661) over French ambassador at London, **11**, 564.
Vauban, Sébastien Le Prestre de (1633–1707), French soldier and military engineer; life and work, **11**, 539–540; fortifies Ath, Lille, Tournay, **11**, 571; in war with Holland, **11**, 575, 588; besieges Luxemburg, **11**, 597; in Germany, **11**, 599–600.
Vaubernier, Jeanne, see Barry.
Vaubois, Henri Belgrand, Count of (1748–1839), French soldier; with Napoleon in Italy, **12**, 436.
Vaucelles, village in France; Truce of (1556), **11**, 346.
Vaucouleurs, town in France; Treaty of (1299) **11**, 78.
Vaud, canton of Switzerland; campaign of Bern and Fribourg in (1475–1476), **16**, 597–603; conquered by Bern (1536), **16**, 638; ceded to Bern and Fribourg by Savoy (1602), **16**, 642; declares itself independent of Bern (1798), **17**, 20; French control over, **17**, 21.
Vaudreuil-Cavagnal, Pierre François de Rigaud, Marquis de (1698–1765), French colonial governor; becomes governor of Canada, **23**, 204; surrenders, **23**, 222; defence of Canada, **12**, 66.
Vaux, in France; Louis XIV'S palace and gardens at, **11**, 530.
Veccus (d. 1298), patriarch of Constantinople; conflict with Michael VIII, **7**, 316; deposed by Andronicus II, **7**, 317, 318 note.
Veda, collective term for the ancient sacred literature of the Hindus, at the basis of which are the Vedas (Rigveda, Samaveda, Yajurveda and Atharveda); source of early Indian history, **2**, 476; teachings, **2**, 491–492; authority, **2**, 496; called Bible of Aryans, **2**, 503; laws of Vedas, **2**, 508–519; religion of, **2**, 529–533; reward for memorising, **2**, 532; see also Manu.
Vedanta, school of Hindu philosophy, **2**, 501.
Vedas, see Veda.
Vega Real, plain in Haiti; battle of the (1495), **22**, 447.
Vegliana, town in Italy; battle of (1630), **11**, 461.
Vehmgericht, tribunal of fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; formation of, in northwestern Germany, **8**, 496.
Veii, city of ancient Italy; traditional wars with Romulus, **5**, 72, 73; aids Tarquinius (ca. 510 B.C.), **5**, 89; wars with Rome (483–425 B.C.), **5**, 142–143, 152–153; subjected by Rome (396 B.C.), **5**, 143–144.
Veientines, inhabitants of Veii, *q. v.*
Veintemilla, Ignacio (1830—), soldier and politician of Ecuador; revolt under, **23**, 615; presidency of (1876–1883), **23**, 615.
Velasco, José Miguel de (1795–1859), Bolivian soldier and politician; power of, **23**, 612.
Velasco, Luis de, count of Santiago and Marquis of Salinas (1539–1617?), Spanish administrator; negotiations with England, **19**, 478.
Velasquez, Diego (ca. 1465–1524), Spanish soldier and administrator; conquers Cuba (1511), **22**, 469; plans expedition to Mexico, **23**, 508; relations with Cortes, **23**, 508.
Veleda (first century A.D.), German prophetess; influence of, **6**, 58.
Velez Malaga, city in Spain; siege of (1487), **10**, 149.
Velitræ, city of Latium; families of, forced to migrate (338 B.C.), **5**, 185.
Vellore, city in India; besieged by Hyder Ali (1780–1781), **22**, 97; mutiny at (1806), **22**, 122.
Venaissin, old county of France, now included in department of Vaucluse; ceded to pope (1273), **11**, 74.
Vendée, La, War of (1793–), war of Royalists against French republic, chiefly carried on in La Vendée and Brittany; beginning of, **12**, 315; continued activity, **12**, 374, 376; leaders, **12**, 403–404.
Vendidat, a treatise by Zoroaster; composed, **2**, 638.
Vendôme, Louis Joseph, Duke of (1654–1712), French general; at battle of Steenkirke, **11**, 605; captures Barcelona, **10**, 276; **11**, 607, 608; opposes Prince Eugene at battle of Luzzara, **11**, 616; commands in Tyrol and Piedmont, **11**, 616–617; succeeds Villeroi in Flanders, **11**, 621; defeated at Oudenarde, **11**, 623; victorious at Brihuega, **20**, 478; at battle of Villa Viciosa, **20**, 478; conquests of, in Spain, **14**, 416.
Vendôme, François de, duke of Beaufort (1616–1669), French politician and soldier; a leader of the Fronde, **11**, 503, 504, 505.
Venedi or Veneti, a name applied by Romans to Wends, *q. v.*
Vênegas, Don Francisco, Spanish viceroy of Mexico; great insurrection breaks out during rule of (1810), **23**, 622.
Veneti (Vannes), Celtic tribe of Gaul; war with Romans (56 B.C.), **5**, 520–521.
Venetia, see Venice.
Venezuela, South American Republic; main treatment, **23**, 597–601; origin of name,

23, 562; war of revolution in, **23**, 583–584; joins republic of Colombia under Bolivar, **23**, 589, 591, 597; separation from Colombian republic, **23**, 597; boundary disputes with British Guiana, **23**, 598–600; United States involved with Great Britain over boundary disputes (1895), **23**, 484, 599; boundary disputes settled by arbitration (1897), **23**, 600; presidency of Castro, **23**, 600–601; blockade of by Germany and Great Britain (1902), **23**, 601.

Venice, city of Italy, formerly a republic; republic founded, **9**, 18; origin, **9**, 24–27; invaded by Alaric (400 A.D.), **6**, 545; ravaged by barbarians (452), **6**, 592; relations with Byzantine Empire, **9**, 25–26; aids Eastern Empire against the Normans (1081–1084), **7**, 260–262; **9**, 73, 76; origin of dogeship in, **9**, 27–28; city built (809), **9**, 28; at war with Narentine pirates, **9**, 30–31; subjects Dalmatia, **9**, 31; assists crusaders (1202), **7**, 274–275; **8**, 414, 416, 418, 471, 472, 614; **9**, 33; list of doges (713–1280), **9**, 34 note; grand council formed in (1172), **9**, 35; Pope Alexandar III humiliates Frederick Barbarossa at (1177), **9**, 58–59; forms alliance with Lombard League (ca. 1238), **9**, 94; at war with Genoa (1293–1300), **7**, 301, 309, 319; **9**, 128; (1350–1355); **9**, 266–267; (1372–1380), **9**, 267–268; concludes alliance with Florence (1336), **9**, 158; acquires Treviso, **9**, 158; acquires Bergamo, **9**, 257; relations with Francesco Sforza, **9**, 259; political history (1289–1457), **9**, 269–302; government, **9**, 269–272, 297–300; council of Ten established in (1310), **9**, 271; Italian wars and conquests (fifteenth century), **9**, 275–293; at war with Turks (1463–1479), **9**, 294–296; **24**, 331; (1499–1503), **9**, 425, 431; **24**, 337; (1645–1699), **9**, 518–523; **24**, 390–391; divided between Louis XII and Maximilian by Treaty of Blois (1504), **9**, 428; league of Cambray formed against (1508), **9**, 432; in war of league of Cambray (1509), **9**, 432–433; concludes alliance with Louis XII, **9**, 441; regains lost territories by Treaty of Noyon (1516), **9**, 445; troops take part in battle of Lepanto, **9**, 473–476; in seventeenth century, **9**, 511–518; in eighteenth century, **9**, 542; Napoleon puts an end to republic of (1797), **9**, 553–554; ceded to Austria by Treaty of Campo-Formio (1797), **9**, 569; **14**, 524; ; ceded to kingdom of Italy (1805), **9**, 569; ceded back to Austria (1814), **9**, 578; revolts from Austrian rule (1848), **14**, 642; besieged and taken by Austria (1849), **9**, 601; **14**, 661; ceded back to Italy (1866), **9**, 614–615; slave trade, **9**, 319–323; commerce, **9**, 29–30, 303–325.

Venlo, town in Holland; French capture (1794), **14**, 17.

Venner, Thomas (d. 1661), a London wine-cooper; leads revolt of "Fifth Monarchy men" **20**, 238; execution of, **20**, 239.

Venstre, The, "National Party" in Norway, for protection of national unity; foundation (1871), **16**, 480.

Ventidius Bassus, Publius (first century B.C.), Roman general; in triumph of Pompey **5**, 417; defeats Parthians (38 B.C.), **5**, 627; **8**, 52, 68.

Venusia, city in Apulia; Roman colony, **5**, 204, 252; birthplace of Horace, **5**, 650.

Venus or Aphrodite, Greek and Roman goddess; ancestry, **1**, 280; mother of Æneas, **5**, 60; reputed ancestress of Julian family, **5**, 70, 566, 600, 602, 613; **6**, 42; cult in Rome, **5**, 114, 566, 594; cult in Greece, **2**, 351; **3**, 192, 211; cult in Asia, **2**, 351; cult among Scythians, **2**, 406; cult in Babylonia-Assyria, **1**, 478; **2**, 350, 351; cult in Egypt, **1**, 224.

Vera Cruz, city in Mexico; founded by Cortes (1519), **23**, 511; captured by Americans (1847) in Mexican War, **23**, 374.

Veranius, Quintus (d. 58 A.D.), Roman soldier; as governor of Britain, **6**, 189; **18**, 214.

Vercellæ, place in Italy; battle of (the battle of the Raudian Fields) (101 B.C.), **5**, 397–399.

Vercingetorix (d. ca. 45 B.C.), Gallic chief of the Arverni; leads revolt against Cæsar, **5**, 526–527; captured, **5**, 527; in triumph of Cæsar (46 B.C.), **5**, 564.

Verdun, town in France; captured by allies under duke of Brunswick (1792), **12**, 270, 279; **14**, 507.

Verdun, Treaty of (843 A.D.), **7**, 571–576; **11**, 843.

Vere, Alberic de (d. 1141), English nobleman; pleads cause of Stephen before clergy, **18**, 247.

Vere, Edward de, 17th earl of Oxford (ca. 1540–1604), English nobleman; one of the commanders at the defeat of the Spanish Armada, **19**, 395.

Vere, Sir Francis (1554–1608), English general; commands at battle of Nieuport (1600), **13**, 535–536.

Vere, Sir Horace, Baron Vere of Tilbury (1565–1635); at battle of Nieuport, **13**, 535–536; commander of troops under James I, **19**, 507.

Vere, John de (1313–1364), 7th earl of Oxford, English nobleman; at battle of Crécy (1346), **18**, 461.

Vere, John de (1443–1513), 13th earl of Oxford, English nobleman; joins Henry of Richmond in France, **18**, 621; at battle of Bosworth Field (1485), **18**, 624.

Vere, Robert de, see De Vere.

Vérendrye, Pierre Gautier de Varennes de la (1685–1749), French Canadian explorer; attempts to reach Rocky Mountains (1738), **23**, 87.

Vereschagin, Vasili (1842–1904), Russian artist; death of, at Port Arthur, **17**, 623.

Verevkine, Russian general; in war with Khokand (1864), **17**, 600.

Vergara (Bergara), town in Spain; Treaty of, between Carlists and Christinos (1839), **10**, 397.

Vergennes, Charles Gravier, Count de (1717–1787), French diplomat; made foreign minister, **12**, 128; advises King Louis XVI to hush up affair of the diamond necklace, **12**, 142; succeeds Maurepas, **12**, 143; originates plan of armed neutrality, **17**, 393.

Vergil, see Virgil.

Vergilianus, Juncus (Junius?), Roman senator; conspirator against Claudius (48 A.D.), **6**, 174.

Vergniaud, Pierre Victurnien (1753–1793), French Girondist, orator and statesman; corresponds with king, **12**, 258; a party leader, **12**, 251; a secretary of national convention, **12**, 281; condemns massacres, **12**, 273; pleads for Louis, **12**, 291; votes for king's death, **12**, 292; arrest, **12**, 300; heroic death, **12**, 326.

Verina, Ælia (fifth century A.D.), Byzantine empress, wife of Leo I; sister of Basilicus, **6**, 613–614; **7**, 61–62.

Vermandois, Héribert (Herbert) II, Count of (d. 943 A.D.); betrays Charles the Simple, **11**, 16.

Verme, Jacopo del (fifteenth century), Italian soldier and condottiere; campaigns against Armagnac and Hawkwood, **9**, 253–254.

Vermont, a state of the United States; first English settlement near Brattleboro (1724), **23**, 195; battle of Bennington (1777), **23**, 264; declared a state (1777), **23**, 288; requests admission to Union, **23**, 288; makes overtures to Canada, **23**, 288; conflicting claims of New Hampshire and New York to territory, **23**, 288; at close of American Revolution, **23**, 288; admitted to the Union, **23**, 302; represented at Hartford convention, **23**, 338.

Verneuil, town in France; battle (1424), **11**, 188; **18**, 547.

Verneuil, Catherine Henriette de Belzac d'Entragues (1579–1633), mistress of Henry IV, **11**, 410, 414.

Vernier, Théodore (1731–1818), French advocate; president of the convention (first Prairial, May 20th, 1795), **12**, 394, 396.

Vernon, Edward (1684–1757), English admiral; captures Porto-Bello, **10**, 299; **20**, 555; defeated in expedition against Spanish West Indies, **10**, 300; **20**, 555.

Vernon, Sir Richard (d. 1403); taken prisoner at Shrewsbury and executed, **18**, 524.

Veromandui, ancient Belgic tribe; wars with Romans (57 B.C.), **5**, 516, 518.

Verona, town in Italy; battles of (249 A.D.), **6**, 413; (268 A.D.), **6**, 420; (403 A.D.), **6**, 546; (1799), **14**, 531; papal residence fixed at (1181), **8**, 607; independent, **9**, 38; under Can' Grande della Scala, **9**, 155–156; taken by Gian Galeazzo Visconti, **9**, 252; revolts against French, **8**, 553.

Verona, Congress of (1872), **10**, 389; **14**, 588; **15**, 388.

Veroneje, town in Russia; battle of (1612), **17**, 237.

Veronese Easter, massacre of French at Verona (April 17th, 1797), **12**, 442.

Veronese Marches, cities of, form league against Frederick I of Germany (1167), **9**, 54.

Verrazano, Giovanni da (ca. 1480–1527), Italian navigator in French service; explorations of, **22**, 452, 458–463; uncertainty as to fate of, **22**, 463–464.

Verres, Caius (ca. 112–43 B.C.), Roman soldier; as quæstor (82 B.C.) plunders Carbo, **5**, 436; extortions of, in Greece and Sicily, **5**, 454–456; impeachment of, by Cicero, **5**, 462–463.

Versailles, city in France; during Commune (1871), **13**, 183.

Versailles, Alliance of (1756), secret treaty between France and Austria; provisions of, **12**, 71; **14**, 437, 438; **15**, 188; effect on European political situation, **14**, 439, 440.

Versailles, Preliminaries of (1871), convention closing Franco-Prussian War, **15**, 529.

Versailles, Treaty of, see Versailles, Alliance of.

Verteuil, Château of, near Bordeaux, France; razed in insurrection of the Fronde (1650), **11**, 507.

Verulamium, Roman city in Britain; destroyed by the Iceni (61 A.D.), **6**, 192.

Verus, Lucius Aurelius (originally Lucius Ceionius Commodus) (130–169 A.D.), colleague of Marcus Aurelius in the empire; adoption of, by Hadrian, **6**, 287; reign of (161–169 A.D.), **6**, 294–296, triumph of, **6**, 295; debauchery and death of, **6**, 296.

Verus, Marcus Annius, original name of Marcus Aurelius, *q. v.*

Verus Cæsar, Lucius Ælius (originally Lucius Ceionius Commodus) (d. 138 A.D.), father of L. Aurelius Verus; adoption by Hadrian, **6**, 287; character, **6**, 289.

Vervins, town near Laon, France; Peace of (1598), **9**, 481; **10**, 256; **11**, 405; **13**, 531; **19**, 418.

Vesale (Vessalius), Andreas (1514–1564), Belgian physician to Charles V and Philip II, **11**, 350.

Vesontio, Roman name of Besançon, *q. v.*

Vespasian (Titus Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus) (9–79 A.D.), Roman emperor 70–79; distinguishes himself in Britain, **6**, 216; **18**, 13; commands in Palestine, **2**, 180–191; **6**, 216; besieges Jotapata, **2**, 180–189; captures Cæsarea, **2**, 191; declared emperor, **6**, 229; reign, **6**, 231–246; fabled miracles of, **6**, 232; returns to Rome, **6**, 233–234; reforms, **6**, 240; rebuilds Rome, **6**, 240–241; Helvidius Priscus and, **6**, 241; repulses Dacians, **24**, 127; bestows citizenship rights in Spain, **6**, 8; **10**, 10; character and end, **6**, 243–244; Suetonius' estimate of, **6**, 244–246; unifies Roman empire, **6**, 256; establishes public libraries, **6**, 347.

Vespers, Sicilian, see Sicilian Vespers.

Vespucci, Amerigo (Americus Vespucius)

(1451-1512), Italian navigator; name of, given to America (1509), **22**, 466; disputed "first voyage" (1497), **22**, 465, 466; authenticated expeditions, **22**, 466, 467, 468; discovers Rio de la Plata and Patagonia, **10**, 486; plants first European colony in South America, **22**, 466.
Vesta, Roman goddess, corresponding to the Greek Hestia, **1**, 280; **2**, 406; **3**, 37; **4**, 484; **5**, 61, 76, 383; **6**, 71.
Vesterås, city near Stockholm, Sweden; diet of (1527), **16**, 277–281, 284.
Vesterås, "Recess of" (1527), Swedish statute, **16**, 281, 282; "Ordinance of" (1528), supplement to "Recess of Vesterås," **16**, 282.
Vestergötlanders or Westergötlanders, inhabitants of Vestergötland, a province of Sweden; revolt of (1529), **16**, 284, 285.
Vestinians, tribe of Italy, **5**, 179, 186, 412.
Vestinus Atticus, Marcus (d. 65 A.D.), Roman consul; Nero forces to commit suicide, **6**, 204.
Vestinus, Lucius, Roman knight, superintends rebuilding of the capitol (ca. 69–79 A.D.), **6**, 240.
Vesuvius, mountain in Italy; battle of (340 B.C.), **5**, 184; eruption of (79 A.D.), **6**, 253–254.
Veterani, Count (d. 1695), Hungarian general; defeated by Turks (1695), **24**, 402.
Vettius, Lucius, Roman knight; in conspiracy against Pompey (59 B.C.), **5**, 503.
Veturia, according to some authorities the mother of Coriolanus, **5**, 145 note.
Veturius, Titus, Roman consul 321 B.C.; defeated by Samnites, **5**, 188.
Veurne, battle of; see Furnes.
Vexin, French, ancient territory of France near Paris; ceded to Robert "the Devil," **11**, 26.
Vézelay, town in France; parliament of (1146), **8**, 368.
Viasemski, Prince Alexander A. (1727–1796), Russian soldier; appointed procurator-general, **17**, 373 seq.
Viatcheslav Vladimirovitch, Prince, son of Vladimir Monomakh (1083–1153), Russian nobleman; ruler of Tourov, **17**, 129.
Viazemski, Prince Peter A. (1792–1878), Russian author, **17**, 516.
Viazma, town in Russia; battle of (1812), **17**, 480.
Vibidia, Roman vestal; intercedes for Messalina, wife of Claudius, **6**, 173, 174.
Vibius Virrius, insurgent chief of Capua; banquet of (211 B.C.), **5**, 268.
Viborg or Wiborg Sound, near St. Petersburg; battle of (1790), **17**, 403.
Vibulanus, Cæso Fabius, see Fabius Vibulanus, Cæso.
Vicentia or Vicenza, town in Italy; ravaged by Attila (452 A.D.), **6**, 591; taken by French (1510), **14**, 243.
Vicenza, Duke of, see Caulaincourt.
Vicksburg, town in Mississippi, U. S. A.; siege of (1863), **23**, 440–441.
Vico, Giovanni da (fourteenth century), prefect of Rome; career, **9**, 215; Cola di Rienzi liberates, **9**, 222; besieged by Rienzi in Viterbo (1353), **9**, 226.
Victor I, bishop of Rome ca. 187–200 A.D., **8**, 503.
Victor II (Gebhard), pope 1055–1057?), **8**, 508.
Victor III (Desiderius), pope 1086–1087, abbot of Monte Cassius; wars against Moslems, **8**, 329 seq.
Victor IV (Gregorio Conti), antipope chosen in opposition to Innocent II (1138), **8**, 509.
Victor IV (Octavian), rival pope chosen in opposition to Alexander III (1159), **8**, 510, 606; **9**, 53; **14**, 100.
Victor, Roman general; in command at siege of Maogamalcha (363 A.D.), **6**, 502; wounded in battle on the Tigris, **6**, 504; favours election of Constantius as Roman emperor, **6**, 510; at battle of Hadrianopolis (378 A.D.), **6**, 523.
Victor, Claude Perrin, duke of Belluno (1766–1841), marshal of Napoleon; victorious at Espinosa, **10**, 342; at Marengo, **12**, 502; in invasion of Russia (1810), **12**, 584; at passage of Beresina, **12**, 594–596; dissatisfaction of Napoleon with, **12**, 610; secretary of war in Villèle ministry 1821–1823, **13**, 28.
Victor Amadeus I (1617–1636), duke of Savoy 1630–1636; claims Montferrat, **11**, 460–461; marries Christina of France, **9**, 505; ascendency of France in territories of, **9**, 505, 506.
Victor Amadeus II (1666–1732), duke of Savoy and, as **Victor Amadeus I**, king of Sardinia; assumes direction of his states, **9**, 507; in war with France, **9**, 507, 508, 528; in War of Spanish Succession, **9**, 528; receives Sicily by Treaty of Utrecht, **9**, 530; **11**, 627; assumes title of "King of Sardinia" (1720), **9**, 532; domestic administration in Savoy, **9**, 540; abdication (1730), **9**, 540.
Victor Amadeus III (1726–1796), duke of Savoy and, as **Victor Amadeus II**, king of Sardinia; joins Italian League, **9**, 548; gives up Savoy and Nice to France, **9**, 550.
Victor Emmanuel or Emanuel I (1759–1824), king of Sardinia 1802–1821; accession, **9**, 574; receives Piedmont and Savoy, **9**, 579.
Victor Emmanuel II (1820–1878), king of Sardinia and, as **Victor Emmanuel I**, king of Italy; accession to throne of Sardinia, **9**, 600; **14**, 660; enters Milan with Napoleon III, **9**, 604; adopts title "king of Italy," **9**, 610; Pius IX and, **9**, 626, 627; joins Triple Alliance, **15**, 531; death, **9**, 629.
Victor Emmanuel III (1869–), king of Italy 1900–; accession, **9**, 633.
Victoria, state of Australia; first settlements in, **22**, 247; gold discovered at Ballarat (1851), **22**, 239, 247; established as independent colony of Great Britain (1851), **22**, 239; made self-governing (1853), **22**, 247; political and social conditions in, **22**, 247–248.
Victoria (1819–1901), queen of England, empress of India; reign 1837–1901, **21**, 584–658; childhood, **21**, 585–587; coronation, **21**, 590; marriage, **21**, 594–596; exchanges visits with Louis Philippe, **13**, 78; complains of Palmerston to Lord John Russell, **21**, 607; accepts Lord John Russell's resignation, **21**, 612; Schleswig-Holstein Question, **21**, 628; averts war with Germany, **21**, 629; becomes Empress of India (1877), **21**, 639; **22**, 205; suzerainty over Transvaal, **21**, 644; Jubilees, **21**, 651; Uitlanders' petition to, **22**, 300; last year and death, **21**, 654–655; character-sketch, **21**, 588, 656.
Victoria, Guadalupe (1789–1843), Mexican soldier and politician; as president of Mexico 1825–1828, **23**, 624.
Victoria, Maria Anna, queen of José I of Portugal; marriage (1729), **10**, 523.
Victoria, Mary Louisa, of Coburg (d. 1861), duchess of Kent; mother of Queen Victoria, **21**, 585.
Victorinus, C. Aufidius, Roman legate in Germany (161 A.D.); repels Chatti, **6**, 294.
Victorinus, M. Piavvonius (d. 268 A.D.), Roman general; one of the Thirty Tyrants; assassinated, **6**, 419.
Victualling Brothers, society of freebooters; assemble in Wismar and Rostock, **16**, 203–204; aid Holstein against Denmark, **16**, 205; suppressed by Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck, **16**, 209.
Vidfadine, Ivar (d. 647 A.D.), Scandinavian chief; place in history, **16**, 36.
Vienna (Roman Vindobona), capital of Austria-Hungary; Marcus Aurelius dies at (180 A.D.), **6**, 304; sieges of (1276), **14**, 153; (1529), **24**, 349; (1683), **14**, 393; **24**, 64; **24**, 389; (1809), **12**, 572; (1848), **14**, 648.
Vienna, Congress of (1814–1815), reconstructing Europe after Napoleonic wars, **9**, 578; **10**, 541; **14**, 577, 580; **15**, 323; **17**, 490; **21**, 480.
Vienna, Diet of (1848), **14**, 645 seq.
Vienna, Supplementary Act of (1820), **15**, 374; the Krach, financial crisis, in (1873), **15**, 46.
Vienna, Treaties and Peaces of (1606), **14**, 326; (1731), **14**, 1; (1735), **10**, 297, 303; **12**, 29; (1738), **9**, 533; (1809), see Schönbrunn, Treaty of (1815), **24**, 108; text, **15**, 594; (1864), **15**, 484; (1866), **15**, 30.
Vienne (Vienna), city in France; siege of (500 A.D.), **7**, 472; captured by Saracens (737 A.D.), **7**, 498; Charlemagne's bounty to, **7**, 538; council of (1307), **11**, 83; (1311), **8**, 458, 625.
Vienne, John de (d. 1396), French admiral; governor of Calais, **18**, 465; incites Scots to invade England, **18**, 498; brings French soldiers into Scotland, **21**, 153.
Vieux Cordelier, French political journal; started by Camille Desmoulins, **12**, 335.
Vigevano, town in Italy; battle of (1849), **14**, 659.
Vigilius, Pope 540–555 A.D.; nominee of Theodora, **8**, 530; charity of, **7**, 413; appeals to Justinian, **7**, 418.
Vigilius (fifth century A.D.), interpreter of embassy to Huns; rashness and treachery, **7**, 57–59.
Vigilius van Zwychen van Ayta (1507–1577), Dutch jurist and statesman; president of privy council, **13**, 388; supports king, **13**, 391, 392; persuades duke of Alva to lower taxes, **13**, 425; resumes presidency, **13**, 440.
Vignoles, Étienne, see La Hire.
Vikings, bands of Norse sea-kings of the eighth, ninth and tenth centuries; age of, **16**, 33–101; ravage coasts of Spain and France (ninth century), **8**, 204–205; Harold the Fairhaired of Norway leads expedition against (ninth century), **21**, 14; see also Northmen.
Vikramaditya, title borne by various ancient kings of India, **2**, 495, 498, 500, 505, 506, 506 note; era of, **25**, 670.
Világos, town in Hungary; battle of (1849), **14**, 657.
Villach, town in Austria; Turks defeated at (1492), **24**, 337.
Villafranca, town in Italy; Peace of (1859), **9**, 606; **15**, 17; **21**, 627.
Villa-Hermosa, Carlos, Duke of (d. 1692), governor of Spanish Netherlands; ordered to lay down arms, **11**, 588.
Villani, family of Florentine historians; Giovanni (d. 1348), Matteo (d. 1361), and Filippo (d. 1404), **9**, 196, 202.
Villaret de Joyeuse, Louis Thomas, Count (1750–1812), French admiral; in battle off Brest (1794), **12**, 381–382.
Villa Rica, first town founded (1519) in Mexico by Cortes, **23**, 511.
Villars, Louis Hector, Duke of (1653–1739), marshal of France; envoy to Vienna, **11**, 611; dismissed by elector of Bavaria, **14**, 399; in War of Spanish Succession, **11**, 611, 612, 621–622, 624, 625, 626–627; **14**, 414, 417; **20**, 477, 487, 488; suppresses revolt of Camisards, **11**, 617; negotiates for peace, **14**, 417; death, **12**, 28–29.
Villaviciosa or Viçosa, town in Portugal; battle (1665), **10**, 517.
Villa Viciosa, village in Spain; battle (1710), **11**, 625; **20**, 478.
Villebon, Chevalier, French colonial officer; asserts claims to New England coast (1698), **23**, 81.
Villehardouin, Geoffrey de (ca. 1150–ca. 1213), historian of fifth crusade; made marshal of Romania, **7**, 284; **8**, 416; probable death, **7**, 296; as author, **11**, 60.
Villehardouin, Geoffrey de (d. 1223), prince of Achaia and nephew of the historian; invades Peloponnesus, **7**, 290; made prince of Romania, **8**, 416.
Villehardouin, William (1246–1277), prince of Achaia; released by Emperor Michael VIII, **7**, 312.
Villèle, Count Jean Baptiste Séraphin Joseph de (1773–1854), French statesman; min-

istry, **13**, 28–31; under Charles X, **13**, 38, 39, 40.
Villemain, Abel François (1790–1870), French writer; defends liberty of people, **13**, 65; joins protest of French Academy against censorship of the press (1827), **13**, 37.
Villeneuve, town of France; siege (1420), **18**, 540.
Villeneuve, Nicholas, Marquis of, French diplomat; negotiates Treaty of Belgrade (1740), **24**, 410.
Villeneuve, Pierre Charles Jean Baptiste Silvestre de (1763–1806), French admiral; commands fleet in battle of Nile, **12**, 466; prepares for invasion of England, **21**, 465; at combat off Cape Finisterre, **21**, 466.
Villeroi, François de Neuville, Duke of (1644–1730), marshal of France; favourite of Louis XIV, **11**, 561; bombards Brussels, **13**, 643; at Namur, **20**, 451; succeeds Luxemburg as commander, **11**, 606; replaces Catinat in Italy during War of Spanish Succession, **11**, 615–616; commands in Flanders, **11**, 619; at battle of Ramillies, **11**, 620; **14**, 412; **20**, 475; recalled from command in Flanders, **11**, 621; appointed to carry out directions of will of Louis XIV, **12**, 10; guardian to Louis XV, **12**, 25.
Villeroi, Nicholas de Neuville, Seigneur de (1542–1617), French statesman; councillor of Marie de' Medici, **11**, 434.
Villiers or Palmer, Barbara, Lady Castlemain and duchess of Cleveland (1640–1709), mistress of Charles II; relations to Charles, **20**, 232, 243; quarrels with duke of Buckingham, **20**, 263.
Villiers, George, see Buckingham, Duke of.
Villiers de l'Isle Adam, Philippe de, see L'Isle Adam.
Villmergen, Switzerland; battle (1656), **16**, 656, 657; war of, **16**, 658 seq.; Ackermann at (1712), **16**, 661.
Vilmanstrand, town in Finland; battle (1741), **17**, 343.
Vilna, city in Russia; insurrection (1794), **17**, 418; **24**, 95; war council, **17**, 472; taken by French (1812), **17**, 472; recovered by Russia (1812), **17**, 483; founding of university by Báthori, **24**, 50; battle (1831), **24**, 116.
Vimeiro or Vimiero, town in Portugal; battle (1808), **10**, 540; **12**, 569, **21**, 474.
Vimeure, Jean Baptiste Donatien de, count de Rochambeau, see Rochambeau.
Vincennes, town and fort, Indiana; occupied by George Rogers Clark (1778), **23**, 269; taken by British and recaptured by Clark (1779), **23**, 269.
Vincent, Sir Edgar (1857–), English statesman; financial adviser in Egypt, **24**, 463.
Vinci, Leonardo da (1452–1519), Italian artist, **9**, 395–398.
Vindelicia, in ancient geography, district in Germany; conquest of, by Rome (15 B.C.), **6**, 25.
Vindex, Caius Julius (d. 68 A.D.), prefect of Farther Gaul; conspires with Galba (63 A.D.), **6**, 219–220.
Vindex, Macrinus (d. 169 A.D.), Roman prefect; defeated by Marcomanni (169 A.D.), **6**, 297.
Vindobona, see Vienna.
Vinea, Petrus de (ca. 1190–1249), Italian jurist and statesman; charged with plotting against life of Frederick II, **14**, 117–118.
Vinegar Hill, Ireland; battle (1798), **21**, 442, 459.
Vines, Richard (ca. 1585–1651), American colonist; plants Kennebec colony, **22**, 636; becomes governor of Massachusetts, **22**, 637; removes to Barbadoes, **22**, 637.
Vinicius, Marcus, Roman consul 19 B.C.; intimacy with Augustus, **6**, 122.
Vicinius, Marcus, Roman consul 30 A.D.; marriage to Livilla, **6**, 153.
Vinius, Titus, Roman consul 69 A.D.; friend and favourite of Galba, **6**, 225–226.
Vinoy, Joseph (1803–1879), French general; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 163, 178, 179; in command of Paris after siege, **13**, 181.
Viomésnil, Antoine Charles du Houx, Baron de (1728–1792), French general; assists organisation of Polish confederates, **17**, 379.
Viomésnil, Charles Joseph Hyacinthe du Houx, Marquis de (1734–1827), French general; enters English service, **17**, 437 seq.
Vionville, battle of, see Mars-la-Tour.
Virchow, Rudolf (1821–1902), German anatomist and politician; challenged by Bismarck, **15**, 482; advocates disarmament, **15**, 500.
Virgil or Vergil (Lucius Publius Virgilius or Vergilius Maro) (70–19 B.C.), Roman poet; character and works, **5**, 649–650; **6**, 102–104.
Virgilius, Caius, Roman prætor of Sicily (58 B.C.); refuses to receive Cicero, **5**, 505.
Virginia (d. 449 B.C.), daughter of Lucius Virginius; story of, told by Dionysius, **5**, 132–138.
Virginia, state of the United States; efforts of Walter Raleigh towards colonisation of, **19**, 411; settled by London Company (1607), **22**, 567–571; privations of early settlers, **22**, 572; John Smith, president (1608), **22**, 575–577; second charter of (1609), **22**, 577; "Starving Time" in, **22**, 578; annexes Bermudas, **22**, 579; first Assembly of (1619), **22**, 579–582; colonised by British convicts, **22**, 582; slaves introduced into (1719), **22**, 584; Indian massacre (1622), **22**, 587; first statutes of, **22**, 587; Virginia Company dissolved (1624), **22**, 588; dismemberment of territory by cession to Lord Baltimore, **22**, 591; attitude toward Puritans, **22**, 592; partial autonomy of, **22**, 593; attitude toward royalism, **22**, 594; capitulates to Commonwealth (1651), **22**, 595; declares for popular sovereignty, **22**, 596; acknowledges Richard Cromwell lord-protector of England, **22**, 597; establishes universal suffrage, **22**, 598; banishes Quakers (1658), **22**, 598; relations to New Netherlands, **23**, 22; explorations of settlers, **23**, 47; third revision of statutes (1661), **23**, 124–125; given to Culpeper and Arlington (1672), **23**, 126; Bacon's rebellion in (1676), **23**, 126 seq.; under Berkeley (1676), **23**, 131; under Lord Culpeper, **23**, 132; a royal province under Effingham (1684), **23**, 133; under William III, **23**, 135; treats with Six Nations, **23**, 168; troops of, at Braddock's defeat, **23**, 209; resists Stamp Act (1765), **23**, 232; opposes Treason Act (1769), **23**, 235; attempts to restrict slave-trade (1770), **23**, 237; part of, in events leading to revolution, **23**, 230–240; in establishment of Union, **23**, 290; cedes Western territories (1784), **23**, 288; secedes from Union (1861), **23**, 410; West Virginia made a state (1863), **23**, 410; campaigns in, during Civil War, **23**, 423, 430, 431, 432, 433, 436–440, 446, 450; "Pierpont Government" organised in western counties of, **23**, 461; re-admitted to Union (1870), **23**, 464, 465.
Virginia, Army of (1862), a Federal army during American Civil War, **23**, 432, 433.
Virginia Company, English company formed for colonising and trading with America; formation (1606), **22**, 567, 568; "Pilgrim Fathers" and, **13**, 569 note; **22**, 609; dissolved by James I (1624), **22**, 588; see also London Company and Plymouth Company.
Virginius, Lucius, father of Virginia, *q. v.*
Viriathus (d. ca. 139 B.C.), Lusitanian chief; war with Rome, **5**, 317–318; **10**, 8; death, **5**, 318; **10**, 8.
Viridomarus or Britomartus, chief of Insubrian Gauls; defeated by Romans (221 B.C.), **5**, 237.
Virius, Lupus, see Lupus Virius.
Virtu, Count of, see Visconti, Gian Galeazzo.
Visandus, Gothic standard-bearer at battle of the Milvian Bridge (537 A.D.); bravery of, **7**, 400.
Viscellinus, Spurius Cassius (fifth century B.C.), Roman consul; proposes first agrarian law (ca. 486 B.C.), **5**, 129.
Vischer, Peter (ca. 1460–1540), German sculptor and founder; work of, in Nuremberg, **14**, 278.
Visconti, Astorre (d. 1412), natural son of Barnabò Visconti; attempts to dispossess Filippo Maria Visconti, **9**, 257; character and death, **9**, 257.
Visconti, Azzo (1302–1339), lord of Milan, son of Galeazzo I; in battle of Altopascio, **9**, 141–142; re-purchases Milan from Ludwig of Bavaria, **9**, 157, 243; cedes sovereignty of Milan to John of Bohemia, **9**, 157; extends dominions of his house, **9**, 243.
Visconti, Barnabò (1319–1385), lord of Bergamo, Brescia, Crema and Cremona, joint-ruler of Milan; joint-ruler of Milan with brother Galeazzo II, **9**, 244; sends John Hawkwood to Pisa, **9**, 245; Urban V forms league against, **9**, 247; forces papal legates to eat bull of excommunication against, **9**, 247; leagued with Florence, **9**, 249, 333; power and tyranny, **9**, 246, 250; imprisoned by nephew Gian Galeazzo, **9**, 250, 251.
Visconti, Beatrice (Beatrice di Tenda), wife of Filippo Maria Visconti; put to death by husband (1418), **9**, 258.
Visconti, Bianca, natural daughter of Filippo Maria Visconti; marries Francesco Sforza, (ca. 1441), **9**, 258.
Visconti, Filippo Maria (1391–1447), last Visconti duke of Milan, son of Gian Galeazzo Visconti; succeeds to dukedom, **9**, 257; makes Carmagnola commander of army, **9**, 257; wars of, against pope, Alfonso of Aragon and Italian powers, **9**, 257, 258; sends force against Swiss, **16**, 585; Francesco Sforza and, **9**, 258; kills his wife Beatrice, **9**, 258; character, **9**, 258.
Visconti, Gabriello, natural son of Gian Galeazzo Visconti; invested with part of father's dominions (1402), **9**, 256; sells Pisa to Florence, **9**, 256.
Visconti, Galeazzo I (1277–1328), lord of Milan; son of Matteo "the Great"; **9**, 132, 140; Ludwig of Bavaria and, **9**, 149, 157.
Visconti, Galeazzo II (1320–1378), lord of Como, Pavia, Novara, Asti and Tortona, joint-ruler of Milan, nephew of Giovanni; joint-rule of, in Milan with brother Barnabò Visconti, **9**, 244, 246; death, **9**, 250.
Visconti, Gian Galeazzo (1347–1402), first duke of Milan, son of Galeazzo (II) Visconti; marries sister of Emperor Charles V, **9**, 250; deposes and imprisons his uncle Barnabò, **9**, 250, 251, 347; Lombardy submits to, **9**, 251; marries Isabella of Valois, **11**, 142; design to conquer all Italy, **9**, 252; infamous policy of, **9**, 252; attacked by Florence, **9**, 253–255; purchases title of duke from Emperor Wenceslaus, **9**, 254; ravages Tuscany and Mantua, **9**, 255; bestows gifts on Byzantine emperor Manuel II, **7**, 333; founds Cathedral of Milan and Certosa of Pavia, **9**, 255; dies in midst of conquests, **9**, 255, 256; character, **9**, 251, 252.
Visconti, Gian Maria (1389–1412), duke of Milan, son of Gian Galeazzo Visconti; territories of, greatly reduced, **9**, 256; barbarities of, **9**, 257; assassinated, **9**, 257.
Visconti, Giovanni (John), (1290–1354), prelate and lord of Milan, brother of Lucchino Visconti; acquires Bologna and Genoa, **9**, 243, 244.
Visconti, Lucchino (1287–1349), lord of Milan, son of Matteo "the Great"; character and career, **9**, 243.
Visconti, Margaret, wife of Francis of Posterla; Lucchino Visconti puts to death (1341), **9**, 161.
Visconti, Matteo "the Great" (1250–1322), ruler of Milan, nephew of Ottone Vis-

conti; Milanese appoint "captain of the people," **9**, 127; driven from Milan, **9**, 128; victories over Guelfs, **9**, 132; character, **9**, 132.
Visconti, Matteo (d. 1355), nephew of Giovanni Visconti; poisoned by brothers, **9**, 244.
Visconti, Ottone (Otto) (d. 1295), Italian prelate; appointed archbishop of Milan (1262), **9**, 107; defeats Torriani at Desio, **9**, 112; establishes power of Visconti in Milan, **9**, 112, 127.
Visconti da Oleggio, Giovanni, Italian soldier; lieutenant of Giovanni Visconti in Bologna, **9**, 244; repulsed by Florentines, **9**, 244; makes himself independent in Bologna (1356), **9**, 244; Innocent VI wrests Bologna from (1360), **9**, 248.
Viseu, city of Portugal; Ferdinand I of Leon takes (1057), **10**, 428.
Vishnu, second god of Hindu Trimurti (Trinity); character, **2**, 528; worship of, **2**, 545–546; incarnations of, **2**, 535, 546; identified with Jagganath, **2**, 547.
Visigoths, a division of the Goths living in Western Europe; see Goths.
Vistara, Lalita, see Lalita Vistara.
Vitalian or Vitalianus (d. 672 A.D.), pope 657–672 A.D.; sends Theodore to England, **8**, 541; **18**, 54.
Vitalian the Goth (d. ca. 521 A.D.), Gothic chieftain and Roman general; revolt, **7**, 63; death, **7**, 64.
Vitellius, Aulus (15–69 A.D.), emperor of Rome 69 A.D.; wars with Otho, **6**, 227; reign, **6**, 228–231; relations with Helvetians, **16**, 532; prodigality, **6**, 228–229; defeated by Antonius Primus, **6**, 230–231; assassination, **6**, 230.
Vitellius, Lucius (d. 52 A.D.), father of Emperor Vitellius; governor of Syria, **2**, 173; war with Parthians, **6**, 139; sends Pontius Pilate to Rome, **6**, 140; favourite of Claudius, **6**, 174; aids Agrippina, **6**, 176.
Vitellius, Publius (d. 31 A.D.), Roman legate in army of Germanicus (15 A.D.), **6**, 73.
Viterbo, city of Italy; siege of (1353), **9**, 226.
Viterbo, Treaty of, a treaty between Charles of Anjou, William, prince of Achaia and Baldwin, emperor of Constantinople, concluded at Viterbo (1267), **7**, 312.
Vitkov, hill near Prague; battle of (1420), **14**, 210.
Vitoft, Admiral (d. 1904), Russian naval officer; leads sortie from Port Arthur (June 23rd, 1904), **24**, 659.
Vitoria or Vittoria, town in Spain; battle of (1813), **10**, 368; **15**, 314; **21**, 479.
Vitovt, Alexander (d. 1430), grand-duke of Lithuania, **17**, 157.
Vitry, castle in France; stormed and burned (twelfth century), **11**, 33.
Vitsen or Witsen, Nicholas (b. 1640), Dutch magistrate; instructs Peter the Great, **17**, 261.
Vitzlas, see Wenceslas.
Vivonne, Victor de Rochechouart, Duke of (1636–1688), French admiral; sent to succour Messina, **9**, 491; **11**, 585.
Vlad "the Impaler," or "the Executioner" (d. 1477), sovereign of Wallachia; first reign, **24**, 132; relations with Muhammed II of Turkey, **24**, 132, 330; second reign, **24**, 135.
Vladimir, city of Russia; submits to Tatars (1237), **17**, 136.
Vladimir I, "the Great," or "the Saint," grand-prince of Russia 980–1015; flight to Scandinavia, **17**, 102; conquest of Russia, **17**, 102; invasion of Poland, **24**, 9; conversion to Christianity, **17**, 103–106; capture of Cherson or Kherson, **7**, 240; **17**, 104; marriage, **7**, 240; **17**, 105; death, **17**, 106; canonisation, **7**, 240.
Vladimir (II) Monomakh or Monomachus (1053–1125), sovereign of Russia 1113–1125; at war with Oleg and the Polovtsi, **17**, 125–126; becomes grand-prince, **17**, 126; reign, **17**, 126–129.
Vladimir, sovereign of Bulgaria 888–892 A.D., **24**, 162.
Vladimir, prince of Novgorod; war against Byzantium (1020), **17**, 115.
Vladimir Andreevitch, "the Brave," Russian prince; first to sign treaty of direct succession (1359), **17**, 149; defends Moscow against Tatars (1408), **17**, 157.
Vladimirescu (d. 1821), Wallachian prince; refuses to join Greek rebellion, **24**, 147.
Vladivostok, seaport in Siberia; Russia obtains (1895), **24**, 559; raids from, against Japanese (1904), **17**, 625.
Vlissengen, see Flushing.
Voconia, Lex, a Roman law, excluding women from right of inheritance, **6**, 353.
Vofangow, see Telissu.
Vogel von Falckenstein, Eduard (1797–1885), Prussian soldier; campaign in central Germany (1866), **15**, 488; at battle of Langensalza, **15**, 488; collects army of the Main at Eisenach, **15**, 491; at battle of Aschaffenburg, **15**, 492; enters Frankfort, **15**, 492.
Volagases or Vologeses I, king of Parthia, see Arsaces XXIII.
Volagases II, king of Parthia, see Arsaces XXVII.
Volagases III, king of Parthia, see Arsaces XXVIII.
Volagases IV, king of Parthia, see Arsaces XXIX.
Volagases V, king of Parthia, see Arsaces XXX.
Volaterræ (modern Volterra), town in Italy; Scipio defeats Etruscans near (298 B.C.), **5**, 194.
Volhinia or Volhynia, government of Russia; subjugated by Boleslaw II of Poland, **24**, 17; subdued by Casimir III of Poland, **24**, 36; victories of John Sobieski in, **24**, 59; occupied by Russia, **24**, 89.
Völk, Joseph (1819–1882), German statesman; speech at first Berlin customs parliament (1868), **15**, 513.
Volkhov or Wolkow, Theodore (1729–1763), Russian dramatist; life of, **17**, 357 seq.
Volkonski, Prince P. M., Russian statesman; accompanies Alexander I to Taganrog (1825), **17**, 528; at death of Alexander (1825), **17**, 531; made minister of imperial court (1826), **17**, 539.
Vollmar, Georg Heinrich von (1850–), German politician; socialistic views, **15**, 547.
Volscians, an ancient people of Central Italy; league with Romans, **5**, 83; pressure of, on Latins, **5**, 121; wars with Romans (483–400 B.C.), **5**, 142–143, 145–149; (390–382 B.C.), **5**, 175–176; wars with Samnites (343–341 B.C.), **5**, 180, 183; conquest by Romans (338 B.C.), **5**, 185; admission to Roman citizenship, **5**, 206, 210–211.
Volscius Fictor, Marcus, Roman tribune (461 B.C.); accuses Cæso Cincinnatus, **5**, 150; condemned and banished, **5**, 151.
Voltaire (François Marie Arouet) (1694–1778), French writer; career, **12**, 111–113; as an opponent of the church, **12**, 50; contributes to encyclopædia, **12**, 63; friendship with Frederick the Great, **15**, 247–250; last days, **12**, 136; **15**, 250.
Volterra, see Volaterræ.
Volturcius, or Vulturcius, Titus, a Roman conspirator with Catiline (63 B.C.), **5**, 488.
Volumnia (ca. 391 B.C.), Roman matron, mother of Caius Marcius Coriolanus; character of, **5**, 145; persuades Caius Marcius to withdraw the Volscians from Rome, **5**, 148.
Volumnius, Lucius, Roman consul 296 B.C.; defeats Samnites, **5**, 195–196.
Voluntary Association (1584), association for the security of person of Queen Elizabeth of England, **19**, 359.
Volusenus, see Quadratus, Caius Volusenus.
Volusianus (d. 253 A.D.), son of Gallus; associated in the empire, **6**, 414.
Volusius Saturninus, Lucius (37 B.C.–56 A.D.), Roman consul 3 A.D.; wealth of, **6**, 196.
Voncq, town in France; battle of (1870), **13**, 156.
Vondel, Joost van der (1578–1679), Dutch dramatist; characterization of, **13**, 594–595.
Vonones I, king of Parthia, see Arsaces XVIII.
Vonones II, king of Parthia, see Arsaces XXII.

Vorontzov, Count Alexander (d. 1806), Russian statesman; threatens rupture with France (1803), **17**, 445.
Vortigern (d. 485 A.D.), British chieftain; leader of National party, **18**, 32; asks aid of Hengist and Horsa, **18**, 35; conflicts with the Jutes, **18**, 36; death, **18**, 36.
Vossem, Treaty of (1673), peace concluded between Louis XIV and Frederick William, **11**, 579; **15**, 140.
Voulon, village in France; battle of (507 A.D.), **7**, 473.
Voyislav, Stephen (eleventh century), Servian chief; revolt against Greeks, **24**, 189.
Vredeland, Dutch colony near New Amsterdam; attacked by Indians (1643), **23**, 12.
Vries, David de, see DeVries, David.
Vries, Hiddes de (d. 1666), Dutch admiral; in battle of Dover, **13**, 626 seq., 629.
Vrishabha, traditional king of India (fifth century A.D.), **2**, 500.
Vselov (d. 1101), prince of Polotsk; at war with Iziaslov, **17**, 122 seq.; as hero of tradition, **17**, 123.
Vsevelod (d. 1093), prince of Kiev 1078–1093; at war with Polovtsi, **17**, 122 seq.; reign, **17**, 124; **24**, 17; death, **17**, 124.
Vukashin, king of Servia 1366–1371; founds independent monarchy in southern Servia, **24**, 193.
Vukassovitch, Baron Philip von (1755–1809), Russian soldier; expels Moreau from Turin (1798), **17**, 433 seq.
Vulcan, Roman god of fire; worship of, **6**, 201.
Vulsinii, town in Tuscany; birthplace of Sejanus, **6**, 143.
Vulso, Cn. Manlius, Roman consul 189 B.C.; war with Galatians, **5**, 299–300.
Vulso Longus, Lucius Manlius, Roman consul 256 B.C.; colleague of Regulus, **5**, 221; at battle of Ecnomus, **5**, 222; recalled, **5**, 223.
Vulture Stele (Stèle des Vautours), monument of Eannatum, king of Shirpurla (ca. 4200 B.C.), **1**, 343, 353–354.
Vulturnus, battle of, see Capua.
Vyvyan, Sir Richard Rawlinson (1803–1879), English politician; opposes dissolution of parliament (1831), **21**, 552.

W

Waardgelders, Dutch mercenaries under Barneveld, **13**, 558, 560.
Wabash, old name for Ohio, *q. v.*
Wachau, town in Austria; battle of (1813), **15**, 317.
Wacho, king of Lombards (ca. 539 A.D.) reign, **7**, 431.
Waddington, William Henry (1826–1894), French statesman; prime-minister of France, **13**, 192; resignation, **13**, 193.
Wade, Benjamin Franklin (1800–1878), American lawyer and statesman; opposes Kansas-Nebraska Bill, **23**, 392; in Kansas debate (1854), **23**, 397.
Wadsworth, James Samuel (1807–1864), American soldier; killed at battle of the Wilderness, **23**, 447.
Wager, Sir Charles (1666–1743), English admiral; sails to the Baltic, **20**, 535.
Wagram, village in Austro-Hungary; battle of (July 5th–6th, 1809), **12**, 573 seq.; **14**, 555 seq.
Wagram, Prince of, see Berthier, Alexandre.
Wahehe, East African tribe; attack German protectorate troops (1891), **15**, 557.
Wahhabees or Wahabis, Arab religious sect; influence of, in Arabia, **8**, 23 seq.; **24**, 411 seq., 450.
Wahlstatt, battle of, or battle of Liegnitz (April 9th, 1241); Mongols defeat Germans and Poles at, **14**, 118.
Wahlstatt, Prince of, a title of Blücher, *q. v.*
Waiblinger, see Ghibellines.
Waifar (ca. 725–768 A.D.), duke of Aquitaine; reign, **7**, 516–518.
Wake, Lord Thomas (1297–1349), English baron; lands of, restored by Treaty of Northampton, **21**, 116.
Wakefield, city of England; battle of (1460), **18**, 577; **21**, 392.
Wakefield, Edward Gibbon (1796–1862), English political economist; South Australia established under plans of, **22**, 244–245; plans for the colonisation of New Zealand, **22**, 260.
Wakefield, William Hayward (1803–1848), brother of Edward Gibbon Wakefield, English explorer; leads English colonists to New Zealand (1839), **22**, 260.
Wala, Bishop, killed before gates of Metz (582 A.D.), **7**, 588.
Walachia, see Wallachia.
Walamir, king of Ostrogoths; at battle of Châlons (451 A.D.), **6**, 588; defeats Huns (ca. 455 A.D.), **7**, 380.
Walcher of Lorraine (d. 1080), bishop of Durham; uprising against and death, **18**, 193.
Walcheren Expedition (1809), an expedition of the English against Antwerp, **21**, 475.
Waldburg, Georg Truchsess von, a general of Charles V; commands imperial army in Peasant's Revolt (1525), **14**, 263.
Waldeck, Prince of (d. 1750), Dutch general; commands at Fontenoy, **12**, 41; at Lawfeld, **12**, 43.
Waldeck, Georg Friedrich, Count, and, later, Prince of (1620–1692), German field-marshal; in expedition against Poland (1667), **15**, 136; at battle of Fleurus, **11**, 604; **14**, 401.
Waldeck-Rousseau, Pierre Marie (1846–1904), French statesman; becomes premier, **13**, 196.
Waldegrave, James, 2nd Earl (1715–1763), English statesman; George II complains of Pitt to, **20**, 587.
Waldemar, markgraf of Anhalt (d. 1319), German prince; conquests, **14**, 168.
Waldemar, see Valdemar.
Waldenses or Waldensians, members of a reforming body of Christians, followers of Peter Waldo; origin (1170) and belief, **10**, 565–566.
Walderada, (ca. 520–570 A.D.); Lombard princess; marriages, **7**, 431, 447.
Waldersee, Count Alfred von (1832–1904), German general; commands allies in China, **15**, 565; **24**, 571.
Waldman, Hans (d. 1489), Swiss peasant of Zus; crosses the St. Gotthard to aid men of Uri, **16**, 605; arrest and execution, **16**, 611.
Waldo, Peter (twelfth century), merchant of Lyons; founds religious sect of Waldenses (1170), **10**, 565.
Waldrada, mistress of Lothair II; pseudo-nuptials (860 A.D.), **7**, 578–579.
Waldron, Richard (1615–1689), American colonial soldier; in King Philip's War (1675), **23**, 148.
Waldshut, town in Baden; siege of (fifteenth century), **16**, 593.
Waldshut, Peace of, concluded between Duke Sigismund of Austria, and the Swiss confederates (1468), **16**, 593.
Waldstätte, the Forest Cantons of Switzerland: Uri, Unterwalden, Schwyz and Lucerne; early history, **16**, 544–566; see also under names of separate cantons.
Waldzeemüller (Hylacomylus), Martin (1470–1513), a German geographer; invents name America (1509), **22**, 466.
Wales, inhabitants, **18**, 2–3; Roman occupation (61 A.D.), **6**, 188, 189, 214; **18**, 24; wars with Saxons, **18**, 42, 50–51, 66–67, 97; defeated at Chester (613 A.D.), **18**, 46–47; wars with Normans, **18**, 190, 220, 339; conquered by Edward I (1277), **18**, 395–398; first prince of Wales, **18**,

398–399; revolt of Owen Glendower (1400), **18**, 517–518.
Walewski, Count Alexandre Florian Joseph Colonna (1810–1868), French politician; at Congress of Paris (1856), **15**, 14; despatch to English government, **21**, 620.
Walid, Ommayad caliph 705–715 A.D.; reign and conquests, **8**, 183–185; defeated by Leo III, **7**, 204.
Walid II, Omayyad caliph 743–744 A.D.; caliphate, **8**, 187–188.
Walker, George (1618–1690), Irish clergyman; at siege of Londonderry, **21**, 427; at battle of the Boyne, **21**, 430.
Walker, George Townshend (1764–1842), British soldier; at assault on Badajoz (1812), **10**, 362–363.
Walker, Sir Hovenden (ca. 1656–1728), English naval officer; in expedition against Quebec (1711), **23**, 166, 193.
Walker, Obadiah (1616–1692), English author and teacher; declares himself a Catholic (1685), **20**, 384.
Walker, Robert J. (1801–1869), American statesman and financier; appointed governor of Kansas, **23**, 503; promises to submit state constitution to a vote of the people, **23**, 403.
Walker, William (1824–1860), American filibuster; adventures in Central America, **23**, 650.
Wallace, Lewis or Lew (1827–1905), American soldier and author; in attack on Fort Donelson, **23**, 425–426; at battle of Shiloh, **23**, 428.
Wallace, Sir Malcolm, father of William Wallace, **21**, 69.
Wallace, William (1274–1305), Scotch hero; rise, **21**, 68; revolt against Edward I (1297), **18**, 408; **21**, 70; invades England, **21**, 74; defeats English at Stirling, **18**, 410; **21**, 72; made guardian of Scotland (1298), **21**, 75; betrayed, **18**, 421; **21**, 79; executed, **18**, 421; **21**, 80; character, **18**, 408, **21**, 69, 80–82.
Wallace, William Harvey Lamb (1821–1862), American soldier; killed at Shiloh, **23**, 428.
Wallachia or Walachia, province of Rumania; ancient inhabitants, **6**, 257; wars with Rome, **6**, 269, 273; a Roman province (106 A.D.), **6**, 273; principality of, founded (1290), **24**, 130; wars, with Turks, **24**, 133–140, 273; treaty of, with Turkey, **24**, 131; incorporated in Turkish Empire (1462), **24**, 330; massacre of Turks (1594), **24**, 139; relations with Russia (1688), **24**, 144, 146–158; union with Moldavia (1859), **24**, 150–151.
Wallenstein or Waldstein, Albrecht Eusebius von (1583–1634), duke of Friedland, Mecklenburg and Sagan, Austrian soldier; rise, **14**, 339–340; political policy, **15**, 116; **16**, 323–324, 358; defeats Mansfeld, **14**, 341; wins Silesia for the imperialists, **14**, 342; besieges Stralsund, **14**, 342–343; dismissal, **14**, 344–345; aids Poles against Gustavus Adolphus, **14**, 346; recalled to command, **14**, 354; at siege of Nuremberg, **14**, 355–356; defeated by Gustavus Adolphus at Lützen, **14**, 357; intrigues against, **14**, 363; murdered, **14**, 364–365.
Wallenstein, Berthold von (d. 1632), cousin of Albrecht Wallenstein; death, **14**, 361.
Waller, Edmund (1605–1687), English poet; in royalist plot, **20**, 12; character, **20**, 12.
Waller, Sir William (1597–1668), English soldier; defeats royalists, **20**, 11; defeat at Lansdown, **20**, 14; captures Arundel, **20**, 22; plunders Winchester, **20**, 22.
Wallia, king of the Visigoths 415–419 A.D.; conquests in Spain, **6**, 570; **10**, 15–16.
Wallingford House, name of the army party, as opposed to the court party in England (1659); petitions of, **20**, 202–203.
Wallis, Swiss canton, see Valais.
Wallis, John (1616–1703), English mathematician and logician; revolutionises system of statics, **20**, 353.
Wallis, Joseph, Count, Austrian finance minister (1810); policy of, **14**, 566–567.
Wallmoden, Ludwig Georg Thedel, Count of (1769–1862), Austrian soldier; protects Hamburg, **17**, 485.
Wallon, Henri Alexandre (1812–), French historian and politician; proposes new French constitution (1875), **13**, 188, 189.
Wall Street, New York; site of Dutch palisade (1643), **23**, 13.
Walpole, Horace, 4th earl of Orford (1717–1797), English author, third son of Sir Robert Walpole; efforts on behalf of Admiral Byng (1756), **20**, 585.
Walpole, Horace or Horatio (1678–1757), English diplomat, brother of Robert Walpole; supports the ministry of his brother, **20**, 541; English ambassador at Paris (1733), **12**, 27.
Walpole, Sir Robert, earl of Orford (1676–1745), English statesman, prime-minister of England 1715–1717 and 1721–1742; becomes secretary of war, **20**, 482; manager of Sacheverell impeachment, **20**, 483; impeaches Bolingbroke, **20**, 508; speech against Peerage Bill, **20**, 524; holds government to contracts with South Sea Company, **20**, 529; denounced by Bolingbroke, **20**, 536, 546; proposes Excise Bill, **20**, 541, 545; foreign policy, **20**, 545; interview at Queen Caroline's bedside, **20**, 552; forced into war with Spain, **20**, 555; resignation, **20**, 556; created earl of Orford, **20**, 556; death, **20**, 562; estimate of, **20**, 556–558.
Walpole, Spencer Horatio (1806–1898), English statesman; resigns from Derby ministry, **21**, 622.
Walsingham, Sir Francis (1536–1590), English statesman; negotiates treaty with France, **19**, 349; frustrates Babington conspiracy, **19**, 362–363; death, **19**, 411; estimate of, **19**, 270.
Walsh, Sir John Benn, 1st Lord Ormatwaite (1798–1881), English politician; opposes Reform Bill (1831), **21**, 555.
Waltari (sixth century A.D.), king of Lombards; reign, **7**, 431.

Walter the Penniless (d. 1097), French knight, lieutenant of Peter the Hermit, **8**, 338, 339.
Walter de Brienne (d. 1311), 5th duke of Athens 1308–1311; overthrown by Catalan Grand Company, **7**, 322.
Walter de Brienne (d. 1356), titular duke of Athens, protector of Florence, **9**, 162; driven from Florence (1343), **9**, 167.
Walter of Coutances, archbishop of Rouen; sent by Richard I to mediate between John and Longchamps, **18**, 315 note; appointed justiciar, **18**, 316.
Walter, Hubert (d. 1205), archbishop of Canterbury and justiciar; administration of, **18**, 321; death, **18**, 336.
Walters, Lucy (1630?–1658), mistress of Charles II, mother of Monmouth, **20**, 295.
Waltheof, earl of Northumbria (d. 1076); commands English at York, **18**, 181; approves conspiracy against William the Conqueror, **18**, 188; executed, **18**, 190.
Wamba, king of the Visigoths in Spain 672–680 A.D.; accession of, **10**, 25; relations with Duke Paul, **10**, 26; defeats Duke Wittimer, **10**, 26; defeats Duke Paul, **10**, 26; death of, **10**, 27.
Wamborough, an English town; see Wodnesbeorh.
Wampanoags, North American Indians; see Pokanokets.
Wanda (ca. 700 A.D.), queen of Poland; relations with Rüdiger of Germany, **24**, 3.
Wandwash, town in India; captured by English (1759), **22**, 65; siege of (1781), **22**, 97.
Wangenheim, Baron Karl August von (1773–1850), German statesman; represents Würtemberg at diet of German confederation, **15**, 380; opposition to, **15**, 389.
Wapping, a quarter of London; mutiny of sailors at (1667), **20**, 260.
Warbeck, Perkin (1474–1499), pretender to English throne; imposture, **19**, 28; assisted by Charles VIII of France, **19**, 28; early life, **19**, 29; besieges Waterford in Ireland, **21**, 393; defeated in attempt to invade England, **19**, 30; invades England (1496), **19**, 32; defeat and imprisonment, **19**, 32–35; attempted escape and execution, **19**, 36.
Ward, Artemas (1727–1800), American soldier; appointed to command of minute men (1774), **23**, 241.
Ward, John William, earl of Dudley (1781–1833), English politician; opposes Reform Bill, **21**, 555.
Ward, Sir Joseph, New Zealand statesman; premier (1906), **21**, 672.
Warenne or Warrenne, John de, earl of Surrey (1231?–1304), English soldier; defeats Scots at Dunbar (1296), **18**, 407; **21**, 66; appointed guardian of Scotland, **18**, 408; **21**, 66; at battle of Stirling Bridge (1297), **18**, 410–411; **21**, 72–74.
Warrenne, William de, 2nd earl of Surrey (d. 1138); outlawed by Henry I, **18**, 231.
Warfare and Military Methods:
Albanian: military organisation, **24**, 214.
America: military genius of the Indian, **22**, 504, 525 seq.
Assyria: organisation of the army, **1**, 462–464; siege operations, **1**, 465–468; arms and war methods, **1**, 468–472.
Austria: Archduke Charles and the reform of the army (1806–1808), **14**, 552.
Byzantine Empire: army in the time of Justinian, **7**, 100–105; army government under Justinian, **7**, 111, 114, 150, 151; Greek fire first used, **7**, 188; method of besieging a city (capture of Constantinople), **7**, 275.
Egypt: military class in ancient Egypt, **1**, 201; weapons, **1**, 202–205; methods of warfare, **1**, 205–208; use of standards, **1**, 230; military organisation under the mamelukes, **24**, 443.
England: Alfred reorganises military system, **18**, 86; military system reorganised by the Assize of Arms (1181), **18**, 295; pay of Henry V's army (1415), **18**, 529; preparations in England for Spanish armada, **19**, 402 seq.; the Long Parliament and the militia, **19**, 620; New Model Army in the civil war, **20**, 34–35; militia under the restoration, **20**, 239; military system in 1685, **20**, 319–324; the Mutiny Bill and the establishment of the standing army (1689), **20**, 424–425; British block-house system in Boer War (1899–1902), **22**, 315; British concentration camps in Boer War, **22**, 315; army reform, **21**, 673.
France: science of war organised by Louvois, **11**, 538–539; military engineering advanced by Vauban, **11**, 539–540; the army and the convention (1793), **12**, 315 seq.; condition of the army before the Coalition Wars, **12**, 360 seq.; deplorable condition of the army in 1794, **12**, 383 seq.; republican army in 1795, **12**, 408; French and German armies in 1796 compared, **12**, 439; the Directory passes the conscription law, **12**, 470; composition and organisation of the *grande armée*, **12**, 584–585; re-organisation of army under Louis Napoleon, **13**, 111; law of military exemption, **13**, 135; army at the outbreak of Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 148–149; after the siege of Paris, **13**, 187.
Germany: Scharnhorst and the re-organisation of the Prussian army (1807–1810), **15**, 300–303; modern military tactics originated by the reforms of Bismarck, **15**, 483; mobilisation of German army in 1870, **15**, 520 seq.; renewal of Landwehr (1888), **15**, 540; establishment of the Landsturm, **15**, 540; reforms of William II, **15**, 548.
Greece: methods of war in the Heroic Age, **3**, 92–94; military organisation under Clisthenes, **3**, 239, 240; the order of battle at Marathon, **3**, 276; the Spartans before a battle, **3**, 322; pay of Athenian soldiers, **3**, 470; change of

war methods in Peloponnesian War, **4**, 76; mercenaries in Greek armies, **4**, 76, 161–162, 200; Theban tactics, **4**, 109, 154, 159; strategy of Epaminondas, **4**, 195; Spartan tactics, **4**, 220; Philip founds discipline of Macedonian army, **4**, 216–217; Philip perfects military tactics of Greeks, **4**, 228; Epaminondas suggests Macedonian phalanx, **4**, 154, 220, 254; Philip organises the phalanx, **4**, 220, 245–246, 254; Alexander's use of the phalanx, **4**, 278, 321; phalanx compared with Roman legion, **4**, 398; size of Alexander's army of invasion, **4**, 277–278; organisation of the army of invasion, **4**, 278–281; mercenaries in Alexander's army, **4**, 284; Macedonian siege methods, **4**, 292, 293; Macedonian and Phœnician methods, **4**, 308–330.
Hungarians: **7**, 595.
Huns: their method of fighting, **7**, 47, 53.
India: the military caste, **2**, 508, 511.
Ireland: pre-Norman period, **21**, 345, 347.
Italy: military organisation in early Italian cities, **9**, 22; siege methods in twelfth century, **9**, 50–51; development of mercenary service in war, **9**, 241; Italian and French soldiering at end of fifteenth century, **9**, 409, 412; ferocity of warfare in sixteenth century, **9**, 440; militia of Florence in 1527, **9**, 458.
Japan: military organisation, **24**, 644.
Mongols, **2**, 652, 654–656.
Persia: army organisation, **2**, 652–657; Persian warfare compared with Greek, **3**, 379; skill of Persian cavalry, **6**, 508.
Phœnicia: Tyrian war methods, **2**, 298; mercenaries in Carthaginian army, **4**, 202; Carthaginian methods, **2**, 323.
Rome: early organisation of the Roman army, **5**, 111–113; siege methods, **2**, 179, 181, 184–185, 193, 220–221, 300; the army under Augustus, **6**, 49–55; military tactics in Trajan's time, **6**, 284–285; number and disposition of Roman legions, **6**, 403; siege methods, time of Constantine I, **6**, 449; fortifications of Justinian, **7**, 82–85; employment of mercenaries, **7**, 101–103.
Russia: military reforms of Peter the Great, **17**, 255–256; severity of measures, **17**, 616–617.
Servia: modern military organisation, **24**, 206.
Tibet: military organisation, **24**, 508.
Turkey: organisation of first Ottoman Turks, **24**, 312; system regulated by Aladdin, **24**, 315 seq.; condition at end of fifteenth century, **24**, 340; the feudal system of Suleiman I, **24**, 361; laws of janissaries under Suleiman I, **24**, 366; unprogressiveness in military organisation, **24**, 422; changes proposed by Hassan Pasha, **24**, 420; conditions in North Africa under Ottomans, **24**, 480; formation of the *nizami djidid* by Selim III, **24**, 423 seq.
United States: Indian warfare, **22**, 504–506; military efficiency of colonies at outbreak of Revolution, **23**, 249; Baron Steuben's reform of the Continental army, **23**, 278 note; the army at opening of Civil War, **23**, 416 seq.
Wargaum, town of India; convention (1799), **22**, 93.
Warham, William (1450–1532), archbishop of Canterbury; chancellor of Henry VIII, **19**, 57, 76.
Warna, see Varna.
Warner, Seth (1743–1748), American soldier; captures Crown Point (1775), **23**, 245.
Warni, ancient German tribe, **7**, 430.
Warnstedt, town in Germany; battle (1113), **7**, 657.
War of 1812, war between Great Britain and the United States 1812–1815; causes, **23**, 320–323, 324–327, 328; American operations in Canada (1813), **23**, 330, 332–333; battle of Lake Erie (1813), **23**, 330–332; battle of Lake Champlain (1814), **23**, 334; naval engagements, **23**, 335; the burning of Washington (1814), **23**, 336; battle of New Orleans (1815), **23**, 339; Peace of Ghent (1815), **23**, 340; results, **23**, 342–344.
War of Liberation, war undertaken by Germany and allies to free Germany and Europe from Napoleon (1813–1815); main treatment, **12**, 599–644; **14**, 570–580; **15**, 309–332; battle of Lützen, **12**, 601–602; **15**, 312; battle of Bautzen, **12**, 602; **15**, 313; battle of Dresden, **12**, 604; **15**, 314–315; battle of Leipsic, **12**, 604–606; **15**, 317–318; allies enter Paris, **12**, 612; **15**, 321; abdication of Napoleon, **12**, 612–613; congress of Vienna, **15**, 323–326; the Holy Alliance, **15**, 326–327; return of Napoleon, **12**, 623; **15**, 327–328; battles of Ligny, Quatre Bras and Waterloo, **12**, 625–642; **15**, 329–330.
War of Secession, see Civil War.
War of the American Revolution, see Revolution, American.
War of the Rebellion, see Civil War.
War of the Spanish Succession, see Spanish Succession, War of the.
Warren, Sir Charles (1840—), British soldier; suppresses the freebooters in Bechuanaland (1884), **22**, 294; reinforces Buller in Boer War, **22**, 310.
Warren, Gouverneur Kemble (1830–1882), American soldier; at battle of Gettysburg, **23**, 439; in the Wilderness Campaign, **23**, 446–447.
Warren, Sir John Borlace (1754–1822), British naval commander; defeats French squadron off west coast of Ireland (1798), **21**, 442.
Warren, Joseph (1741–1775), American physician and soldier; sends news of British march on Concord, **23**, 241; at battle of Bunker Hill, **23**, 246.
Wars:
Achæan (149–146 B.C.), **4**, 542–545.
Afghan (First) (1838–1842), **22**, 138–145.
Afghan (Second) (1878–1880), **22**, 208–210.
Alexandrine (48–47 B.C.), **5**, 548–551.

Algeria-France (1827), **13**, 43; (1830), **13**, 44; (1835–1837), **13**, 67–69; (1843–1847), **13**, 76–77.
American Civil (1861–1865), **23**, 413–453.
American Revolutionary (1775–1783), **23**, 241–281.
American War of 1812 (1812–1815), **23**, 328–341.
Ashantee (1873–1874), **21**, 639.
Austrian Succession (1740–1748), **14**, 426–435; **12**, 35–48; **20**, 559–562.
Austro-Prussian, see Seven Weeks' War.
Austro-Turkish (1593–1596), **24**, 372, 373; (1663), **24**, 385; (1683), **24**, 389; (1687–1689), **24**, 394–396; (1695–1699), **24**, 402–403; (1718), **24**, 406; (1737), **24**, 410.
Austro-Turkish (1787–1792), see Russo-Turkish.
Barbary Powers, **24**, 483; with the United States (1801–1805), **23**, 318–319; (1815), **23**, 341; with England (1816), **21**, 503–505; with France, see Algeria.
Bavarian Succession, **15**, 245.
Bishops' (First) (1637–1639), **19**, 574–576.
Bishops' (Second) (1640), **19**, 578–581.
Boer (First) (1880–1881), **22**, 290–292.
Boer (Second), see South African.
Bohemian, see Thirty Years' War.
Brabantine Revolution of 1787–1789, **14**, 44–46.
Bulgaro-Servian (1885), **24**, 183.
Burgundian (1474–1478), **16**, 596–604.
Burmese (First) (1824–1826), **22**, 133–135; Second (1852), **22**, 160–161; Third (1885), **22**, 218–220.
Cæsar's Gallic Wars (58–50 B.C.), **5**, 514–527.
Cæsar and Pompey (49–48 B.C.), **5**, 533–542.
Caledonians and Romans (207–211), **21**, 5.
Chilian-Spanish (1866), **23**, 610.
Chinese, see Opium; see also Taiping Rebellion.
Chinese (1856–1858), **24**, 552.
Chinese (1859–1860), **21**, 626.
Chinese-French (1884), **24**, 520.
Chinese-Japanese (1894–1895), **24**, 558–559; 575–578, 651–655.
Clayborne and Ingle's Rebellion (1645–1646), **22**, 602.
Coalition, see France and the Coalitions; also French Wars under Louis XIV.
Cods and Hooks (fourteenth century), **13**, 336–338.
Corinthian (395–387 B.C.), **4**, 107–123.
Count's Feud (1534), **16**, 258, 289.
Crimean (1853–1856), **17**, 562–585; **21**, 615.
Crusades (1096–1147), **8**, 338–357; (1147–1189), **8**, 358–378; (1189–1193), **8**, 379–409; (1195–1229), **8**, 410–430; (1239–1314), **8**, 431–466.
Danish, see Schleswig-Holstein.
Denmark with England (1801), **16**, 421–422; (1807), **16**, 423–424.
England and France, see Hundred Years' War; under Henry VIII (1541–1546), **19**, 196–197; under Mary (1557–1558), **19**, 261; under Charles I (1627–1629), **19**, 547, 554–557, 567.
England with Scotland, under Edward I (1296–1307), **18**, 406–412, 419–425; under Edward II (1312–1314), **18**, 432–436; under Edward III (1327–1328), **18**, 448–450; under Henry VIII (1513), **19**, 65–70; (1541–1546), **19**, 194–195; under Edward VI (1547–1550), **19**, 218–221.
English Civil (1642–1648), **21**, 7–71.
Episcopal, see Bishops' War.
France and the Coalitions (1793–1797), **12**, 362–367, 376–387, 408–410, 424–443, 452–454; (1799–1801), **12**, 470–478, 496–510; (1805), **12**, 543–548; (1806–1807), **12**, 550–565; (1809), **12**, 570–575; (1813–1815), **12**, 599–615, 624–644.
France and her colonies (1882–1895), **13**, 197–199.
Franco-Austrian (1858–1859), **13**, 135–137.
Franco-Prussian (1870–1871), **13**, 147, 179; **15**, 518–529.
French and Indian, see King William's War, Queen Anne's War, King George's War, Old French War.
French Civil, see Huguenot Wars.
French Wars under Louis XIV; with Spain (1667–1668), **11**, 566–571; with the Netherlands (1672–1678), **11**, 574–590; **13**, 632–640; with the second coalition (1688–1697), **11**, 601–609; **13**, 643–644; with the third coalition (1701–1714), **11**, 615–628; see Spanish Succession.
German East African Arab revolt (1889–1890), **15**, 555–556.
Gladiators' revolt (73–71 B.C.), **5**, 460–461.
Granada, War of (1483–1492), **10**, 145–157.
Græco-Turkish (1897), **24**, 237–238.
Gugler War (1375), **16**, 575.
Gurkha (1814–1815), **22**, 126.
Huguenot (1562–1598), **11**, 357–407.
Hundred Years' (1338–1453), **18**, 459–558; **11**, 103–242.
Hungarian (1848–1849), **14**, 651–661.
Italian Independence, War of (1859), **9**, 603–607; **15**, 14–17.
Jacobite Insurrection (1715), **20**, 509–512; (1745–1746), **20**, 562–564.
Jugurthine (111–106 B.C.), **5**, 383–391.
Kalmar (1611), **16**, 308–310.
King George's (1744–1748), **23**, 196–199.
King Philip's (1675), **23**, 146–149.
King William's or the Palatinate (1690–1697), **23**, 184–190.
Lamian (323–322 B.C.), **4**, 462–470.
Latin (340–338 B.C.), **5**, 183–185.
Mahratta Wars (1778–1779), **22**, 91–94; (1803–1805), **22**, 117–121.
Marius and Sulla (88–82 B.C.), **5**, 422–441.
Mexican Rebellion (1810–1821), **23**, 622–623.
Mexican, with the United States (1846–1848), **23**, 370–376.
Mithridatic (First) (88–84 B.C.), **5**, 421–422, 432–434; (Second and Third) (74–63 B.C.), **5**, 467–473.
Moorish, see Granada, War of.

Napoleonic, see France and the Coalitions.
Netherlands and England (1436–1443), **13**, 353–354; (1652–1653), **13**, 617–623; **20**, 125–128, 147–150; (1664–1666), **13**, 624–630; (1780–1784), **14**, 10–12.
Netherlands and France (1793–1795), **14**, 16–20; see French Wars under Louis XIV.
Netherlands and Spain (1568–1609), **13**, 424–547; (1621–1648), **13**, 570–585.
Northern (1700–1721), **16**, 371–398; **17**, 265–304.
Octavius and Antony (32–31 B.C.), **5**, 630–631.
Old French or French and Indian (1754–1763), **23**, 203–223.
Olynthian (385–383 B.C.), **4**, 129–132.
Opium (1840–1842), **24**, 546.
Parthia and Rome (53 B.C.), **5**, 509–511; (106–117 A.D.), **6**, 274–276.
Peasants' (1524–1525), **14**, 259–265.
Peloponnesian, First period (431–421 B.C.), **3**, 517–583; Second period (419–413 B.C.), **3**, 595–616; Third period (413–404 B.C.), **3**, 617–642.
Peninsular (1808–1814), **10**, 336–374.
Pequot (1637), **23**, 106.
Persia and Macedon (334–331 B.C.), **4**, 284–289, 301–305, 319–328.
Persian (492–490 B.C.), **3**, 268–277; (481–480 B.C.), **3**, 320–352; (479 B.C.), **3**, 353–381.
Phocian, see Sacred.
Poland, Conquest of, see Northern.
Polish Revolution (1830–1831), **17**, 545–548.
Polish Succession, War of the (1733–1735), **15**, 149–150.
Pontiac's Conspiracy (1763), **23**, 223–226.
Public Weal, War of the (1645), **11**, 250–253.
Punic (First) (264–241 B.C.), **5**, 219–233; (Second) (218–202 B.C.), **5**, 241–292; (Third) (149–146 B.C.), **5**, 305–314.
Quadruple Alliance (1718), **9**, 530–532.
Queen Anne's or Governor Dudley's (1702–1714), **23**, 190–194.
Queen's Rights (1667–1668), see French War under Louis XIV.
Religious, see Huguenot.
Rome and Macedon (213–205 B.C.), **5**, 263; (200–197 B.C.), **5**, 296–297; (171–168 B.C.), **5**, 302–304.
Roses, Wars of the (1450–1485), **18**, 558–625.
Russia and the Caucasus (1829–1840), **17**, 550–555; (1864), **17**, 598–599.
Russo-Japanese (1904–1905), **17**, 622–625; **24**, 657–660.
Russo-Turkish (1711), **17**, 282–285; (1737–1739), **17**, 335–337; (1769–1774), **17**, 380–383; (1787–1792), **17**, 399–411; (1806–1812), **17**, 463–468; (1828–1829), **17**, 544–545; (1853–1856), see Crimean War; (1877–1878), **17**, 602–606.
Sacred (356–346 B.C.), **4**, 227–232.
Samnite (First) (343–340 B.C.), **5**, 180–183; (Second) (327–304 B.C.), **5**, 186–194; (Third) (298–290 B.C.), **5**, 194–199.
Sardinian, see Italian Independence, War of.
Schleswig-Holstein (1848–1850), **15**, 447–451.
Schleswig-Holstein (1864), **15**, 484–485.
Seminole (1817–1818), **23**, 346–347; (1835–1842), **23**, 361.
Servile (134–132 B.C.), **5**, 322–325; (102–99 B.C.), **5**, 399–400; (73–71 B.C.), see Gladiators' Revolt.
Seven Weeks' (1866), **15**, 23–30, 487–495.
Seven Years' War (1756–1763), **15**, 189–231.
Sikh (1845–1846), **22**, 153–157; (1848–1849), **22**, 157–158.
Silesian (First) (1740–1742), **14**, 427–431; **15**, 161–174; (Second) (1744–1745), **14**, 432–434; **15**, 178–183; (Third) (1756–1763), see Seven Years' War.
Smalkaldic (1546–1547), **14**, 294–305.
Social or Marsic (90–89 B.C.), **5**, 413–419.
Sonderbund (1847), **17**, 39–43.
South African (1899–1902), **22**, 305–317.
South American Revolutions, see Spanish-American Revolutions.
Spain and Granada, see Granada, War of.
Spain and Morocco (1859), **24**, 473.
Spanish-American (1898), **23**, 488–490.
Spanish - American Revolutions (1810–1830), **23**, 581–596.
Spanish Civil (1833–1839), **10**, 396–397; (1872–1876), **10**, 412–417.
Spanish-French, see France and the Coalitions.
Spanish Succession (1702–1714), **11**, 615–628; **10**, 283–290; **9**, 528–530; **14**, 405–417.
Sweden and Denmark (1643–1644), **16**, 359–360.
Swedish-Russian (1741–1742), **16**, 399–400.
Swiss Peasants' (1653), **16**, 653–656.
Switzerland with Austria (1315), **16**, 563–565; (1385–1389), **16**, 575–578.
Taiping Rebellion (1854–1864), **24**, 552.
Thirty Years' (1618–1648), **14**, 329–385.
Tripolitan, see Barbary Powers.
Turko-French (1799–1801), see France and the Coalitions.
Turko-Persian (1576–1590), **24**, 371–372.
Tyrone Rebellion (1598–1603), **21**, 415–418.
Vendée, La (1793–1794), **12**, 374–376; (1795–1796), **12**, 403–408.
Zulu (1878–1880), **21**, 642.
Zürich (1440–1450), **16**, 590–592.
Warsaw, capital of Russian Poland; captured by Swedes (1655), **24**, 55; capitulates to Charles of Sweden (1702), **24**, 70; resists Prussian siege (1794), **24**, 96; successfully besieged by Russians (1794), **15**, 247; **17**, 419; **24**, 99; ceded to Prussia (1795), **17**, 419; occupied by French (1806), **24**, 104; capitulates to Paskevitch (1831), **17**, 548; **24**, 116; insurrection in (1863), **24**, 122–123.
Warsaw, Duchy of, duchy created by Napoleon I at the Treaty of Tilsit (1807); established (1807), **24**, 105; united to Russia (1815), **17**, 490; **24**, 108.
Warsaw, battle of (1656), **15**, 134.

Wars of the Roses, in English history the conflict between the houses of Lancaster and York; battle of St. Albans (1455), **18**, 572; battle of Blore Heath (1459), **18**, 574; condition of society during, **18**, 558–560; battle of Northampton (1460), **18**, 575; battle of Wakefield and death of duke of York (1460), **18**, 577; battle of Mortimer's Cross (1461), **18**, 577; second battle of St. Albans (1461), **18**, 578; accession of Edward IV (1461), **18**, 579; battle of Towton (1461), **18**, 580; Yorkist victories at Hedgeley Moor and Hexham (1464), **18**, 583; revolt of earl of Warwick (1469), **18**, 586; restoration of Henry VI (1470), **18**, 591; return of Edward IV (1471), **18**, 593; battle of Barnet (1471), **18**, 594; battle of Tewkesbury (1471), **18**, 596; accession of Edward V (1483), **18**, 607; accession of Richard III (1483), **18**, 613–614; defeat and death of Richard III at battle of Bosworth Field (1485), **18**, 623–625.
Wart, Rudolf von der (d. 1308), Thuringian patriot; conspires against Austria, **14**, 163; execution, **14**, 163.
Wartburg, castle at Eisenach, Germany; Luther at (1521–1522), **14**, 257–258.
Wartburg, Festival of, festival organised by German university students to commemorate three hundreth anniversary of Reformation, **15**, 369–371.
Wartenberg, Johann Casimir von Kolb, Count of (1643–1712), Prussian minister of finance, **19**, 146.
Warwick, Edward Plantagenet, Earl of (1475–1499), claimant of English throne; Henry VII imprisons in Tower, **19**, 14; execution, **19**, 35–36; in Ireland, **21**, 393.
Warwick, Guy de Beauchamp, Earl of (d. 1315); hostility to Gaveston, **18**, 431; the captor of Gaveston, **18**, 432.
Warwick, Richard de Beauchamp, Earl of (1382–1439), English statesman and soldier; prowess, **18**, 549; tutor of Henry VI, **18**, 549; struggles to retain regency of France, **18**, 557; daughter marries Warwick "the King Maker," **18**, 595.
Warwick, Richard Nevil (Neville), Earl of (1428–1471), "the King Maker," English baron; family and ancestry, **18**, 574, 595; power and prestige, **18**, 574, 575, 596; joins duke of York, **18**, 572; defeats fleet of Hanseatic League, **18**, 574; attainted, **18**, 574; royal seamen desert to fleet of, **18**, 575; lands in England, **18**, 575; in battle of St. Albans, **18**, 572; wins battle of Northampton, **18**, 575; defeated at (second) battle of St. Albans, **18**, 578; at battle of Towton, **18**, 580; places Henry VI in Tower, **18**, 583; Edward IV rewards services, **18**, 584; embassy of, to Louis XI, **18**, 585; rupture with Edward, **18**, 584–586; expelled from court, **18**, 586; marries daughter Isabella to duke of Clarence, **18**, 586; imprisons Edward IV, **18**, 587; reconciliation with Edward, **18**, 588; retires to France, **18**, 588; joins Lancastrians, **18**, 589; marries daughter Anne to Prince Edward, **18**, 589; restores Henry VI, **18**, 590, 591; supreme in England, **18**, 592; defeated and slain at Barnet, **18**, 595.
Warwick, Robert Rich, Earl of (1587–1658), English admiral; intimacy with Cromwell, **20**, 92; deprived of office, **20**, 92.
Warwick, Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of (d. 1369), English baron; at battle of Crécy (1346), **18**, 461.
Warwick, Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of (d. 1401), English baron; arrested by Richard II, **18**, 502; charged with treason, **18**, 502; exiled (1397), **18**, 503.
Warwyk, Wybrand van, Dutch admiral; discovers Mauritius (1606), **13**, 550.
Washington, state of the United States; admitted to the Union, **23**, 483.
Washington, capital of the United States; Federal capital located at, **23**, 320–321; burned by the British, **23**, 336; headquarters in Civil War, **23**, 420; threatened by General Early, **23**, 448.
Washington, Fort, see Fort Washington.
Washington, George (1732–1799), American soldier and statesman, first president of the United States; charged with assassinating Jumonville, **23**, 201; builds Fort Necessity, **23**, 201; at Braddock's defeat, **23**, 207; at taking of Fort Duquesne, **23**, 216; in Virginia assembly, **23**, 235; opposes slave-trade, **23**, 237; appointed commander-in-chief, **23**, 248; takes Boston, **23**, 250; crosses the Delaware, **23**, 259; gains victory at Princeton, **23**, 260; made dictator, **23**, 260; defeated at Brandywine and Germantown, **23**, 266; intrigues against, **23**, 266; at Valley Forge, **23**, 267; compels Cornwallis to surrender, **23**, 279; proclaims cessation of hostilities, **23**, 280; refuses offer of crown, **23**, 282; takes leave of his officers, **23**, 282; refuses compensation for services, **23**, 282; elected president of the Constitutional Convention, **23**, 290; first administration, **23**, 299–302; second administration, **23**, 302–307; issues proclamation against Whiskey insurrection, **23**, 303; attacks upon, by politicians, **23**, 306; farewell address to the people, **23**, 306; compared with Gracchus, **5**, 363; death, **23**, 307; estimate of, **23**, 256–257, 307.
Washington, John, English colonist in America, the first of the family to settle (1657) in Virginia; commands colonial forces in warfare with the Susquehanna Indians (1676), **23**, 127.
Washington, Lawrence, colonial planter in Virginia, grandfather of George Washington; one of grantees of Ohio Company (1750), **23**, 200.
Washington, Treaty of, treaty between Great Britain and the United States (1871); provisions of, **23**, 471; English view of, **21**, 637.
Waterboer, chief of the Griquas in South Africa; claims diamond fields north of Vaal River (1871), **22**, 286–287.

Waterford, city in Ireland; besieged by Warbeck, **19**, 30; rewarded, **21**, 393.
Waterloo, village in Belgium; battle of (1815), **12**, 628–637; **14**, 30, 580.
Wathik (ninth century A.D.), caliph of Baghdad, **8**, 211.
Watling Street, Roman highway in Britain, **6**, 191.
Watson, Charles (1714–1757), English admiral; destroys nest of pirates near Bombay, **22**, 54; with Clive at taking of Calcutta, **22**, 57; opposes alliance with Siraj-ud-Daula, **22**, 57.
Wattignies, town in France; battle of (1793), **12**, 366; **14**, 507.
Watt, James (1736–1819), British inventor and mechanical engineer; invents steam-engine, **23**, 286; effect of inventions of, **21**, 484.
Wauchope, Andrew G. (d. 1899), British soldier; killed at Magersfontein, **22**, 308.
Wayne, Anthony (1745–1796), American soldier, called "Mad Anthony Wayne"; destroys British works at Stony Point (1779), **23**, 271; suppresses Indian War (1794), **23**, 303.
Weaver, James B. (1833–), American soldier and politician; "Greenback" candidate for president (1880), **23**, 478.
Webster, Daniel (1782–1852), American statesman and orator; in Webster-Hayne debate (1830), **23**, 356; attitude towards President Jackson, **23**, 360; in Harrison's and Tyler's cabinet, **23**, 367–368; results of seventh of March speech, **23**, 380; becomes Fillmore's secretary of state, **23**, 383; diplomacy of, **23**, 386; candidate for presidential nomination in 1852, **23**, 389; death, **23**, 389.
Wedderburn, Alexander, earl of Rosslyn (1733–1805), English lawyer and politician; prophesies independence of American colonies, **20**, 617; solicitor-general in North ministry, **20**, 618; attacks Benjamin Franklin, **20**, 620.
Wedel-Jarlsberg, Johann Kaspar Hermann (1779–1840), Danish statesman; conspires against king, **16**, 430; at head of Norwegian government, **16**, 472; impeachment of (1821), **16**, 474; viceroy of Norway, **16**, 477.
Wedel, Karl Heinrich (1712–1782), Prussian general; campaign of (1759), **15**, 213.
Wehlau, town in Prussia; treaty of (1657), **15**, 138; **16**, 336.
Weights, origin of, **25**, 673–678.
Wei-hai-wei, port in China; Japanese destroy Chinese fleet at (1895), **24**, 558; captured by Japan, **24**, 559, 577, 655; England occupies (1898), **24**, 562.
Weimar, town in Germany; Golden Age of, **15**, 340 seq.
Weissenburg, town in Alsace-Lorraine; battle of (1793), **12**, 358; **14**, 507; (1870), **13**, 150.
Wekerle, Alexander (1844—), Hungarian statesman; fall of ministry (1894), **15**, 56.
Welatabi or Wilzi, Slavic tribe of Germany; subdued by Charlemagne, **7**, 527, 529.
Weld, Sir Frederick Aloysius (1823–1891), British colonial official; governor of Western Australia (1870), **22**, 249.
Welden, Franz Ludwig, Baron von (1782–1853), Austrian soldier; takes Treviso (1848), **14**, 644.
Welfesholze, town in Germany, defeat of Henry V at (1151), **7**, 657.
Welfs, see Guelfs.
Welles, Gideon (1802–1878), American politician, Lincoln's secretary of the navy; famous blockade of South, **23**, 422.
Wellesley, Sir Arthur, see Wellington, Duke of.
Wellesley, Sir Henry, Lord Cowley (1773–1847), younger brother of duke of Wellington and marquis of Wellesley, English statesman and diplomat; British ambassador at Madrid (1814), **10**, 378.
Wellesley, Richard Cowley or Wellesley, Marquis of, 2nd earl of Mornington (1760–1842), elder brother of duke of Wellington; appointed governor-general of India (1798), **22**, 114; subsidises native states, **22**, 117; conquers Mahrattas (1803–1805), **22**, 117–121.
Wellington, Arthur Wellesley, Duke of (1769–1853), arrives in India, **22**, 114; advanced in command in India, **22**, 118; battle of Assaye (1803), **22**, 120–121; commander-in-chief of English and Portuguese (1809), **10**, 350, 540; battle of Talavera, **10**, 540; builds Torres Vedras, **10**, 350; invades Spain, **10**, 338, 341; **21**, 474–478; captures Ciudad Rodrigo, **10**, 358; storms Badajoz (1812), **10**, 358–365; retreat from Madrid (1810), **10**, 367; **12**, 582; **21**, 476; Vittoria (1813), **10**, 368; invades France, **10**, 370; **12**, 608; Quatre Bras, **12**, 625, 626; Waterloo (1815), **12**, 627–640; at Paris, **12**, 642; **13**, 12; premier of Great Britain (1828), **21**, 537; Catholic question, **21**, 541; duel, **21**, 544; opposes reform, **21**, 548–549; resignation (1830), **21**, 549; command in crisis (1847–1848), **21**, 609; character, **10**, 373–374.
Wells, David Ames (1828–1898), supports Liberal Republican movement, **23**, 469.
Wenceslas (Vitzlas), Wend prince; invades Esthonia (1219), **16**, 161.
Wenceslaus (Wenzel), Saint (907–935), duke of Bohemia; becomes vassal of Henry I (929), **7**, 604.
Wenceslaus II (d. 1305), king of Bohemia 1278–1305; affianced to Judith of Habsburg, **14**, 156; feud with Albert I, and death, **14**, 162.
Wenceslaus III, king of Bohemia 1305–1306; murdered (1306), **14**, 162.
Wenceslaus (1361–1419), king of Bohemia; emperor of Germany; coronation opposed, **14**, 188; reign as emperor (1378–1400), **14**, 191–194; civil wars, **14**, 193; deposition, **14**, 194; rule at Prague, **14**, 208–209.
Wends (called by the Romans Venedi or Veneti), in early usage equivalent to

Slavs; later a branch of Slavs; subdued by Charlemagne (789 A.D.), **7**, 544; wars with Saxons, **7**, 602–603, 604–605, 613–614, 645; revolt from Henry IV, **7**, 646–647; peace with Henry the Lion, **14**, 94; see also **Abodriti.**

Wenger, Nicholas von, Swiss magistrate; averts bloodshed (1531), **16**, 635.

Wenkheim, Baron Béla, Hungarian politician; forms cabinet (1875), **15**, 45.

Wenlock, John, Baron Wenlock (d. 1471), English nobleman; killed at battle of Tewkesbury, **18**, 596.

Wentworth, Charles Watson, see **Rockingham.**

Wentworth, Henrietta Maria, Baroness (1657–1686), mistress of Monmouth, **20**, 366.

Wentworth, Sir Peter (1592–1675), English politician; assails Cromwell at dissolution of long parliament, **20**, 131; opposes Cromwell's tax assessments, **20**, 162, 163.

Wentworth, Thomas, Earl of Strafford (1593–1641), English statesman; ancestry and character, **19**, 562, 563; sketch of, **19**, 565; protests against illegal taxation, **19**, 549; on "Petition of Right," **19**, 550, 551; deserts parliamentary party, **19**, 562; created an earl and made lord-lieutenant of Ireland, **19**, 577; rule in Ireland (1632), **19**, 606, 607; **21**, 420; impeachment, **19**, 583, 584; trial, **19**, 584–587; bill of attainder against, **19**, 587–588; execution, **19**, 590–592; discussion of conduct and character, **19**, 591–596.

Wenzel of Luxemburg (d. 1383), prince of Brabant; enters Brussels, **13**, 310.

Wenzel, see **Wenceslaus.**

Werdenberg, Count Rudolf of (fifteenth century), share in emancipation of Appenzell, **16**, 583.

Werder, Count August von (1808–1887), Prussian general; defeats Bourbaki (1871), **13**, 169, 170.

Werdt, see **Werth.**

Were (in Anglo-Saxon England), compensation paid by murderer to family of murdered, **18**, 45.

Werner, Count (d. 955 A.D.), Bavarian noble, treason, **7**, 613; killed by Hungarians, **7**, 614.

Werner von Urslinger, German adventurer; forms "the Great Company" (1344), **9**, 242; aids conquest of Naples (1347), **9**, 223.

Werstan, bishop of Sherborne, killed at battle of Brunanburh (937 A.D.), **18**, 98, 98 note.

Werth or Werdt, Johann von (1600–1652), general in Thirty Years' War; campaigns, **14**, 366, 368, 369, 375, 381, 382.

Wesel, fortress in Germany; taken by French (1806), **15**, 293.

Wesen, town in Switzerland; destroyed (1393), **16**, 578.

Wesley, Charles (1708–1788), a founder of Methodism, **20**, 553; in America, **23**, 62.

Wesley, John (1703–1791), a founder of Methodism, **20**, 553; in Georgia, **23**, 62.

Wesselényi, Nicholas, Baron (1794–1852), Hungarian revolutionist; trial, **14**, 614.

Wessenberg, Johann Philipp, Baron (1773–1858), Austrian statesman; makes draft for confederation, **15**, 365.

Wessex, Saxon kingdom in England; foundation (519 A.D.), **18**, 37; boundaries, **18**, 39; relations with Northumbria, **18**, 48; rise, **18**, 62–64; government, **18**, 63; under Ine and his successors, **18**, 64–66; under Egbert, **18**, 66–68; invasion of Northmen, **18**, 68; struggle with Northmen, **18**, 68–73; struggle with Northmen, **18**, 69; under Alfred and his successors, **18**, 74–118; results of Treaty of Chippenham, **18**, 80–81; effects of Danish settlement, **18**, 81; internal reforms under Alfred the Great, **18**, 81–85; renewal of struggle with Danes, **18**, 85–90; reign of Eadward the Elder, **18**, 93–95; union with Mercia, **18**, 93; subjugation of Northumbrians and East Anglians, **18**, 94; reign of Æthelstan, **18**, 95–100; effects of victory at Brunanburh, **18**, 98–99; reign of Eadmund, **18**, 101–102; conversion of Northumbrians, **18**, 102; conquest of Cumbria, **18**, 102; reign of Eadred, **18**, 103–104; reigns of Eadwig the Fair, Eadgar and Eadward the Martyr, **18**, 104–111; reign of Æthelred the Unready, **18**, 111–117; renewal of Danish invasion, **18**, 112–114; massacre of St. Brice's Day, **18**, 114–115; Sweyn's conquest, **18**, 115–117; reign of Eadmund Ironside, **18**, 118; literature, **18**, 164–165.

West, Joseph, governor of South Carolina 1674–1684; administration, **23**, 54.

West, Thomas, Lord Delawarr or Delaware (1577–1618), governor of Virginia; appointed governor of Virginia, **22**, 577; arrival in Jamestown (1610), **19**, 490; **22**, 578; return to England, **22**, 579; death, **22**, 581.

West African Protectorate, German possession in West Africa, **15**, 558–560.

Westergötlanders, see **Vestergötlanders.**

Westermann, Joseph (1751–1794), French general; coerces Santerre to become leader of Commune forces, **12**, 260; arrested, **12**, 336.

Western Australia, state of Australian Commonwealth; main treatment, **22**, 248–249; becomes a state of the Australian Commonwealth (1900), **22**, 257; temporarily allowed to impose import duties by the Commonwealth Act, **22**, 259.

Western Empire, western part of the Roman empire after the partition in 395 A.D.; main treatment, **7**, 377–659; territory as compared with Eastern Empire, **7**, 25–28; chronology, **7**, 361–376.

West Franks, Kingdom of, portion of Charlemagne's empire, given to Charles the Bald by Treaty of Verdun; effect of Treaty of Verdun, **7**, 573, 574; invaded by Northmen (845 A.D.), **7**, 575, 576; invasion led by Ludwig the German, **7**, 577–578; ravages of Northmen, **7**, 586.

West India Company, Dutch, see **Dutch West India Company.**

West Indies, group of islands between North and South America; Columbus' first voyage to, **22**, 431–446; Columbus' second voyage to, **22**, 446–447; first conquest of, by Spaniards (1495), **22**, 447; negro slavery in, **21**, 527–528.

West Kappel, Netherlands; battle of (1252), **13**, 294.

Westminster, former city, now a part of London; Treaty of (1380), **11**, 152; (1756), **15**, 188.

Westminster Abbey, famous church in Westminster, London; William the Conqueror crowned in, **18**, 172.

Westminster Assembly or Assembly of Divines at Westminster, convocation summoned by the Long Parliament to regulate matters of faith and church government (1643–1649); decrees that book of common prayer shall be laid aside, **20**, 30.

Weston, Thomas (1575–ca. 1624), English adventurer; proposals to Pilgrims, **22**, 624; sends out colony to Massachusetts, **22**, 632; arrives at Plymouth, **22**, 633.

Westphalia, Kingdom of, kingdom formed by Napoleon in 1807; ruled by Jerome Bonaparte, **12**, 563.

Westphalia, Peace of, treaties signed by the powers at close of Thirty Years' War in 1648; provisions of, **15**, 583–589; **11**, 496–497; **13**, 585; **14**, 382–383; **16**, 329, 362, 649; Innocent X publishes bull against, **14**, 384; Louis XIV's transgressions of, **11**, 577.

West Virginia, state of United States; formation and admission to Union (1863), **23**, 420, 461.

Wetherell, Sir Charles (1770–1846), English barrister; attacked by mob at Bristol (1831), **21**, 559.

Wettin, House of, former reigning family in Saxony; rise to power, **14**, 231.

Wexford, city in Ireland; battle of (1416), **21**, 390.

Weyler, Valeriano (1836–), Spanish soldier; relentless policy in Cuba, **10**, 419; succeeded by Blanco, **10**, 420; **23**, 487.

Weymouth, George, English navigator; commands expedition to America (1605), **19**, 489; **22**, 565.

Whalley, Edward (d. 1678), English soldier and regicide; in New England, **23**, 139, 140.

Wharncliffe, Lord, see **Stuart-Wortley, John Archibald.**

Wharton, Thomas, marquis of Wharton (ca. 1640–1715), English politician; author of "Lillibullero," **20**, 390; lord-lieutenant of Ireland, **20**, 482; resigns, **20**, 484.

Wheeler, Joseph (1836–), American cavalry officer; leads raid of Confederate troops against Fort Donelson (1863), **23**, 441.

Wheeler, William Almon (1819–1887), American statesman; nominated by Republicans for vice-president (1876), **23**, 474.

Wheelwright, John (1592–1679), New England clergyman, brother of Mrs. Anne Hutchinson; censured for liberal opinions, **23**, 102; emigrates to New Hampshire, **22**, 637; founds Exeter, **22**, 637.

Whiggamore Raid, a dash on Edinburgh, made by the Presbyterian party in 1648; gives rise to word "Whig," **20**, 67; **21**, 295.

Whigs: (1) English political party, prominent from end of seventeenth century till about 1832; origin of name, **20**, 298; fight for Exclusion Bill (1681), **20**, 300; persecuted by Tories, **20**, 300–303; propose insurrections in England (1683), **20**, 303; in Rye House Plot, **20**, 303; fall of ministry (1700), **20**, 458; in power under Queen Anne, **20**, 482–483; support war with France (1793), **21**, 454; in coalition ministry of 1806, **21**, 470; party conditions in 1815, **21**, 482; urge reform, **21**, 547, 550–553; pass reform bill (1832), **21**, 562–563; ministry resigns (1839), **21**, 592; (1841), **21**, 599; resume power (1846), **21**, 606; in Tractarian movement (1850), **21**, 611; (2) A political party in the United States (ca. 1828–1856); formed under leadership of Henry Clay; elect Harrison and Tyler (1840), **23**, 367; in campaign of 1844, **23**, 369; elect Taylor and Fillmore (1848), **23**, 377–378; defeated in election of, 1852, **23**, 385; platform of, in 1852, **23**, 389; endorse nominations of Know-Nothings (1856), **23**, 400; disappearance of, **23**, 401.

Whiskey Insurrection, an uprising of distillers in Western Pennsylvania (1794); suppression of, during Washington's second administration, **23**, 302.

Whiskey Ring, an association of distillers and United States government officials, formed to defraud the government; first brought to light (1875), **23**, 472.

Whitaker, Sir Frederick (1812–1891), British colonial statesman; premier of New Zealand, **22**, 261.

Whitby, town in Yorkshire, England; synod of (664 A.D.), **18**, 54.

White, John (fl. 1585–1590), English colonist; governor of Raleigh's proposed colony, **22**, 560; returns to England to solicit aid for Roanoke, **22**, 561.

White, John (1575–1648), English clergyman; attempts settlement on Cape Ann, **22**, 639; establishes colony at Naumkeag, **22**, 639.

White, Sir George Stuart (1835–), English soldier; appointed to command in Natal, **22**, 302, 319; opening campaign in Natal, **22**, 305; besieged in Ladysmith (1899), **22**, 305, 309.

White, Sir Thomas (1492–1567), English philanthropist; founder of St. John's College of Oxford, **19**, 259.

White, Thomas (sixteenth century), English naval officer; in war against Spain, **19**, 410.

White, Thomas (1630–1698), English prelate, bishop of Peterborough; one of the seven bishops to present petition against Declaration of Indulgence, **20**, 395; sent to the Tower, **20**, 396–397; trial and acquittal, **20**, 398–400.

Whiteboys, peasant associations in Ireland; origin, **21**, 437.
White-Caps, see Chaperons blancs.
White City, see Belgrade.
Whitefield, George (1714–1770), a founder of Methodism, **20**, 552; ministry in Georgia, **23**,62; urges Louisburg expedition,**23**,197.
White Huns (Ephthalites, Chazars or Khazars), Turanian people of Central Asia; conquered by Turks (552 A.D.), **24**, 266; hold ports of silk trade, **9**, 312; invade Persia (629 A.D.), **8**, 95.
White Lavender, school of rhetoric in Flanders; moved to Amsterdam, **13**, 593.
White League, The, see Ku Klux Klan.
Whitelocke, Bulstrode (1605–1676), English statesman; at trial of Strafford, **19**, 586; opposes dissolution of Long Parliament, **20**, 130.
White Mountain, battle of, see Prague.
White Terror, reign of violence in France on the return of the émigrés (1815); main treatment, **13**, 12–14.
Whitgift, John (1530–1604), English prelate, archbishop of Canterbury; persecutes non-conformists, **19**, 452; at Hampton Court conference, **19**, 475; opposition of, to Puritans, **19**, 475.
Whithimer, king of the Ostrogoths 376 A.D.; defeated and slain by Huns, **6**, 522.
Whitworth, Charles, Baron Aldbaston and Earl Whitworth (1754–1825), English diplomatist; as ambassador extraordinary to France holds memorable conversation with Napoleon, **12**, 529–530; compelled to leave Russia, **17**, 438; negotiates agreement with Denmark, **17**, 439.
Wibbandun, see Wimbledon.
Wiborg Sound, see Viborg Sound.
Widdin or Widin, town in Bulgaria; besieged by Basil II (1002), **7**, 246; capitulates to Michael the Brave (1595), **24**, 373; taken by Turks (1690), **24**, 399; taken by Russians (1810), **17**, 468.
Widemir or Widimir, king of Ostrogoths (ca. 470 A.D.; at the battle of Châlons (451 A.D.), **6**, 588; **7**, 380; invades Italy and Gaul, **7**, 381.
Wieland, Christopher Martin (1733–1813), German poet; influence of, **15**, 335, 340.
Wielmacker, John, anabaptist in England; martyrdom of (1575), **19**, 453.
Wigfall, Louis T. (1816–1874), American soldier; on Beauregard's staff at fall of Fort Sumter, **23**, 414.
Wight, Isle of, see Isle of Wight.
Wilberforce, William (1759–1833), English statesman and philanthropist; elected to parliament (1784), **20**, 644; advocates abolition of slave trade, **20**, 650; death of, **21**, 569.
Wilderness, Battle of the, battle fought in Virginia, United States, during the Civil War (1864), **23**, 446 seq.
Wilford, Ralph (d. 1499), English impostor; impersonates Warwick, **19**, 35; death, **19**, 36.
Wilfrid, Saint (ca. 634–709 A.D.), English prelate, archbishop of York; friend of Dagobert II, **7**, 482; quarrels with Egfrith, **18**, 55.
Wilhelm, see William.
Wilhelmina Sophia Frederika (1880–), queen of Holland; accession and marriage of, **14**, 66.
Wilkes, Charles (1801–1877), American naval officer and explorer; expedition of, **23**, 368; seizes Mason and Slidell on steamship *Trent* (1861), **23**, 424.
Wilkes, John (1727–1797), English politician and agitator; attacks Grenville administration, **20**, 601; expelled from Commons and outlawed, **20**, 602; reversal of sentence against, **20**, 611; stirs up riots, **20**, 611; re-elected from Middlesex, **20**, 611, 612; as lord-mayor of London (1774), **20**, 624.
Wilkinson, James (1757–1825), American soldier; operations (in War of 1812) during winter of 1813–1814, **23**, 333.
William (I) "the Conqueror," "the Norman," "the Bastard" (1027–1087), duke of Normandy 1035–1087, and king of England 1066–1087; main treatment, **18**, 147–212; parentage, **18**, 135; visits Edward the Confessor, **18**, 136, 137; early prowess of, **18**, 136; succeeds to duchy of Normandy, **11**, 26; **18**, 136; fights battles of Val-des-Dunes, and Mortemer, **11**, 26; forces Harold to promise to aid him in obtaining English crown, **18**, 141–143; claims English crown, **18**, 144; prepares to invade England, **18**, 147, 148; lands in England, **18**, 150, 151; wins battle of Hastings (1066), **18**, 152–156; marches to London, **18**, 169; coronation, **18**, 172; early conciliatory measures, **18**, 173, 174; leaves Odo regent in England, **18**, 174; completes conquest of England, **18**, 175–186; marries Matilda of Flanders, **13**, 289, 311; introduces feudalism into England, **8**, 499; **11**, 28; refuses to swear fealty to Gregory VI, **8**, 598; ravages Wales, **18**, 183; captures Ely and forces Hereward to submit, **18**, 185; invades Scotland, **18**, 186; **21**, 24; and sovereignty of Scotland, **21**, 28–32; revolt of son Robert, **18**, 191; lays waste Hampshire for New Forest, **18**, 195; establishes Domesday Book, **18**, 196; war with Philip I, king of France, **11**, 29; **18**, 198; dying requests, **18**, 199; death, **11**, 29; **18**, 199; burial, **18**, 199–201; results of conquest of England, **18**, 202–212; character, **18**, 136, 201–202.
William (II) "Rufus" (1056–1100), king of England 1087–1100; main treatment, **18**, 212–228; unfilial conduct at father's death, **18**, 199; accession, **11**, 29; **18**, 212; coronation, **18**, 212; revolt of Odo, **18**, 213; expedition into Normandy against rebellious brothers, **11**, 30; **18**, 214–216; besieges Mont St. Michel, **18**, 215; purchases sovereignty of Normandy from Robert, **18**, 217, 218; defeats Hélie de la Flèche, **18**, 219; subdues rebellion of Mowbray, **18**, 221; wages war on Scotland, **18**, 219; **21**, 33; repulsed by Welsh, **18**, 220; quarrels with Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, **18**, 224, 225; death, **11**, 30; **18**, 225–226; feudalism in England under, **18**, 223; character, **18**, 227.
William III (1650–1702), prince of Orange, stadholder of the United Netherlands, and king of England 1689–1702; main treatment, **20**, 405–469; birth of, **13**, 612; Charles II of England demands title of stadholder for, **20**, 276; appointed stadholder, captain-general and admiral of the United Netherlands, **13**, 633; **14**, 434; saves Amsterdam by cutting dikes, **11**, 577; **13**, 633; heads coalition against France, **11**, 577; **13**, 636; opposes Condé, **11**, 584; **13**, 637; **14**, 34; defeated at Maestricht, **13**, 639; and peace of Nimuegen, **11**, 588; **13**, 640; plans second coalition against Louis XIV, **11**, 596; principality of, seized by Louis XIV, **11**, 597; promotes League of Augsburg, **11**, 599; visits England, **11**, 588; **20**, 284; marries Princess Mary of England, **11**, 588; **13**, 640; **20**, 285; invades England, **13**, 642; **20**, 405, 407; at Exeter, **20**, 408; proclaimed joint-sovereign with Mary, **13**, 643; **20**, 413–415; coronation, **20**, 423; Scotland and, **21**, 310–316; in Ireland, **20**, 424–429, 431; at battle of the Boyne, **20**, 426; **21**, 428; Irish policy of, **20**, 457, 458; **21**, 434–436; at the Hague, **20**, 430; ecclesiastical appointments, **20**, 431; share of, in massacre of Glencoe, **20**, 432; **21**, 315; Jacobite plots against, **20**, 439, 453; attitude toward Marlborough, **20**, 442, 470; origin of cabinet under, **20**, 444–446; forms grand alliance, **13**, 645; **14**, 406; at battle of Mons, **11**, 605; **13**, 640; defeated at Steenkerke and Neerwinden, **11**, 605; **13**, 643; **14**, 402; **20**, 439; retakes Namur, **11**, 607; **20**, 450, 451; death of Queen Mary prostrates, **20**, 448; and Treaty of Ryswick, **11**, 608; parliament insults, **20**, 456; remodels ministry, **20**, 458; secret treaty with Louis XIV, **20**, 460; wins popularity in England, **20**, 461; American colonies and, **22**, 625, 639; **23**, 135, 137, 159, 161, 169, 184; death, **11**, 614; **13**, 645; **20**, 461; estimates of, **13**, 645–648, **20**, 462–469; friendship for Bentinck, **20**, 465–469; attachment of, to Mary, **20**, 465, 466, 469; as a general, **20**, 463; character, **20**, 405, 449, 458, 464; characteristics of reign, **20**, 420.
William IV (1765–1837), king of England 1830–1837; proclaimed king, **21**, 547; coronation, **21**, 547; passage of the Reform Bill under, **21**, 560–565; assents to Emancipation Act, **21**, 568; summarily dismisses Melbourne ministry, **21**, 571; assents to Municipal Reform Bill, **21**, 576; death, **15**, 404; **21**, 581, 587; estimate of, **21**, 581; affection for Queen Victoria, **21**, 586; summary of life and character, **21**, 582.
William of Holland (1227–1256), king of Germany; elected emperor (1235), **13**, 293; **14**, 117; disgraces imperial dignity, **14**, 126, 127; at war with Margaret of Flanders, **13**, 294; grants municipal privileges, **13**, 294; killed, **13**, 294; **14**, 127.
William I (1797–1888), king of Prussia 1861–1888, emperor of Germany 1871–1888; main treatment, **15**, 481–542; unpopularity of, in revolution of 1848, **15**, 436; exile of, in England, **15**, 436, 437; commander-in-chief in Baden, **15**, 438; becomes regent (1858), **15**, 469, 474; succeeds to Prussian crown (1861), **15**, 481; Schleswig-Holstein war of 1864, **15**, 484, 485; declares German Confederation dissolved, **15**, 487; assumes chief command in Austro-Prussian war, **15**, 488; at battle of Sadowa, **15**, 489, 490; heads triumphal procession through Berlin, **15**, 494; president of North German Confederation, **15**, 498; rejects French claims to German territory, **15**, 499; grants universal suffrage, **15**, 500; reorganises army, **15**, 501; Luxemburg question, **12**, 143, 144; **15**, 502; meets Alexander II at Ems, **15**, 514; at first German customs parliament, **15**, 508, 514; Hohenzollern candidature to Spanish throne, **15**, 514–516; triumphal progress from Ems to Berlin; **15**, 520; at Gravelotte, **12**, 155, 156; at Sedan, **12**, 161; letters of, from Sedan, to Queen Augusta, **15**, 525–527; meets Napoleon III after Sedan, **12**, 161; proclaimed German Emperor at Versailles (1871), **15**, 527; arbitrates Northwestern Boundary dispute between U. S. and Canada, **23**, 471; attempted assassination of, **15**, 536; death, **15**, 540; character, **15**, 533; veneration of people for, **15**, 533.
William II (1859–), king of Prussia and emperor of Germany 1888–; accession, **15**, 543; assumes control of government, **15**, 546; dismisses Bismarck, **15**, 545; reconciled with Bismarck, **15**, 545; dismisses Caprivi, **15**, 550; colonial expansion under, **15**, 554–564; concludes Anglo-German agreement, **15**, 556; leases Kiao-chau Bay from China, **15**, 563.
William I (1772–1843), king of the Netherlands 1815–1840; in campaign against France (1793–1795), **12**, 364, 378; becomes prince of Orange (1806), **14**, 26; triumphal entry into Amsterdam, **14**, 27; becomes sovereign of the Netherlands, **14**, 28; Belgium added to kingdom of, **14**, 28, 29; inauguration as king at Brussels (1815), **14**, 31; opposes Belgian independence, **14**, 51–53; forced to accede to Belgian independence, **14**, 55; unpopularity, **14**, 59; abdication and death, **14**, 59.
William II (1792–1849), king of the Netherlands 1840–1849; serves (as Prince of Orange), in the Peninsula, **14**, 59; at Quatre Bras, **14**, 29; valorous conduct at Waterloo, **14**, 30, 31; sent on mission to

Belgians by William I, **14**, 51; heads Dutch army against Belgians, **14**, 52; accession, **14**, 59; opposes reform party, **14**, 60; grants new constitution, **14**, 61; deficiencies of, as statesman and diplomat, **14**, 60; death, **14**, 59; character, **14**, 59.

William III (1817–1890), king of the Netherlands 1849–1890; court life under, **14**, 63; domestic affairs of, **14**, 64; constitutional reform under, **14**, 65; illness and death, **14**, 65.

William (I) "the Lion" (d. 1214), king of Scotland 1165–1214; main treatment, **21**, 47–50; invades England and imprisoned by Henry II, **21**, 47; treaty with Richard Cœur de Lion (1189), **21**, 48–49; conflict with pope, **21**, 49–50; failure of his line, **18**, 401.

William (I) "the Bad," king of Sicily 1154–1166; reign, **9**, 81; influence of Arabs at court of, **9**, 182.

William (II) "the Good," king of Sicily 1166–1189; reign, **9**, 81–83; death, **14**, 111.

William III, king of Sicily 1193–1195; reign and subsequent captivity, **14**, 111.

William I (1781–1864), king of Würtemberg 1816–1864; accession, **15**, 367; negotiates to make Würtemberg a constitutional state, **15**, 368; liberal ideas, **15**, 382; takes part of Greeks in insurrection of 1821, **15**, 384.

William, Prince, of England (d. 1120), only son of Henry I; marriage, **18**, 236; drowned in the *White Ship*, **18**, 237–238.

William (I) "the Silent" (1533–1584), prince of Orange and count of Nassau, stadholder of the United Provinces; main treatment, **13**, 384–505; ancestry and education, **13**, 384; Emperor Charles V honours, **13**, 381, 384, 385; heads embassy effecting Charles V's abdication of Germany, **14**, 315; in council of the regent Margaret of Parma, **13**, 388; aids in the overthrow of Granvella, **10**, 241; **13**, 388–391; the League of the Gueux and **13**, 397–400; declines to head Calvinists, **13**, 409 and note; retires to Germany, **13**, 411; refuses to appear before "Council of Blood," **13**, 420; openly heads rebellion, **13**, 424; balked by Alva, **13**, 425; furnishes letters of marque to "Sea Gueux," **13**, 428; summons states general to meet at Dort, **13**, 431; effect of Massacre of St. Bartholomew on second campaign, **13**, 434, 435; attempts to relieve Haarlem, **13**, 438; siege of Leyden and, **13**, 447–452; given sovereign power by states general (1574), **10**, 242; **13**, 452, 453; Don John of Austria and, **13**, 465; the pacification of Ghent and, **13**, 462–467; appointed ruward of Brabant (1577), **13**, 467; the Union of Utrecht and (1579), **10**, 243; **13**, 472–475; stadholder of Flanders (1579), **13**, 479; Philip II sets price on head of (1580), **13**, 483; "apology" of, **13**, 483–485; sovereign of the United Provinces (1581), **13**, 487; attempts on life of, **13**, 491–493; 498, 499; assassinated, **10**, 243; **13**, 409–501; religious opinions of, **13**, 386; person and character, **13**, 385, 408 note, 484, 497; marriages and family of, **13**, 434 note, 454, 498, 501; Motley's estimate of, **13**, 501–505.

William II, prince of Orange (1626–1650), stadholder of the United Provinces; marries Mary, daughter of Charles I of England, **13**, 581; **20**, 123; arrests Cornelis de Witt, **13**, 611; foiled in attempt on Amsterdam, **13**, 612; attitude toward England during revolution, **20**, 123; death, **13**, 612; character, **13**, 611.

William III, prince of Orange, see William III of England.

William (IV) Charles Henry Friso (1711–1751), prince of Orange-Nassau, stadholder of the United Provinces; made stadholder of Gelderland, **13**, 653, 654; marries Princess Anne of England, **14**, 2; settlement of claim to principality of Orange, **14**, 2; proclaimed stadholder of all seven provinces (1747), **14**, 3; stadholderate under, **14**, 5; death, **14**, 6; character, **14**, 6 note.

William V (1748–1806), prince of Orange, last stadholder of the United Provinces; minority, **14**, 6; powerful party formed against, **14**, 7, 12; power limited by states, **14**, 13; France declares war against, **14**, 16; deserts army and flees to England (1794), **12**, 385; **14**, 19; property of, seized by French, **14**, 21; death, **14**, 26.

William VI, prince of Orange, see William I, king of the Netherlands.

William (d. 1879), prince of Orange, crown prince of Holland, son of William III; quarrels of, with his father, **14**, 63.

William IX (d. 1137), earl of Poitou and duke of Aquitaine; father of Eleanor of Aquitaine, queen of Henry II, **18**, 258; renowned as a troubadour, **18**, 258 note; gives his daughter Eleanor in marriage to Louis VII of France, **11**, 33.

William V (1602–1637), duke of Hesse; flight from dukedom and death, **14**, 374.

William I (d. 1224), count of Holland 1203–1224; in the Holy Land, **13**, 200; restores Countess Ada, **13**, 291; at battle of Damne, **18**, 342; in Portugal, **13**, 291; grants charter to city of Middleburg, **13**, 292; death, **13**, 291.

William II, count of Holland, see William of Holland, king of Germany.

William (III) "the Good," count of Holland and Hainault 1304–1337; reign, **13**, 332, 334.

William IV (d. 1345), count of Holland and Hainault 1337–1345; in war between Edward of England and Philip of France, **13**, 334, 335; killed, **13**, 335; body of, regained from Frisians (1396), **13**, 340.

William V, count of Holland 1354–1359; in wars of "Cods" and "Hooks," **13**, 336, 337; marries Matilda of Lancaster, **13**, 337; lunacy and death, **13**, 339.

William (VI) "of Oosterhaut," count of Holland 1404–1417; marries Margaret of Burgundy, **13**, 339; part of, in murder of Alice van Poelgiest, **13**, 339 and note, 340; campaign against Frieslanders, **13**, 340; succeeds to countship, **13**, 341; loses Friesland, **13**, 341; causes subjects to acknowledge Jacqueline as successor, **13**, 341; death, **13**, 342.

William "the Carpenter," viscount of Melun; at siege of Antioch (1098), **8**, 348, 348 note.

William, Count of Nassau (d. 1559), father of William the Silent, **13**, 384.

William, Duke of Nassau, revolt against (1848), **15**, 439.

William, Bishop of Tyre 1127–1195, historian of kingdom of Jerusalem; at Council of Lateran, **8**, 371; aids cause of crusaders, **14**, 107.

William I (d. 1075), bishop of Utrecht; invades Holland, **13**, 288; death, **13**, 289.

William Augustus Ludwig Maximilian Frederick (1806–1884), duke of Brunswick; accedes to dukedom, **15**, 403.

William Clito (d. 1128), count of Fland rs, nephew of Henry I of England; childhood, **18**, 236; made count, **13**, 311; **18**, 239; affianced to daughter of Fulk of Anjou, **18**, 239; claimant to English crown, **18**, 239; at battle of Brenneville (1119), **11**, 32; **18**, 236; death, **11**, 33; **13**, 311; **18**, 240.

William de Fors (d. 1242), earl of Aumale or Albemarle; rebels against Henry III of England, **18**, 369.

William de Mandeville, earl of Aumale, see Mandeville.

William de la Moore, grand-prior of England; defends Templars (1311), **8**, 458.

William Frederick, count of Nassau, stadholder of Friesland; becomes stadholder of Friesland (1640), **14**, 581; foiled in attack on Amsterdam (1650), **13**, 612.

William Longsword or Longespée, duke of Normandy ca. 930–943, son of Rolf; succeeds to duchy, **9**, 67; part in crusades, **8**, 432–433, 435; death, **8**, 442.

William of Blois, seigneur of Treslong, see Treslong.

William of Champeaux (ca. 1070–1121), French scholastic philosopher, **11**, 41.

William of Normandy, see William the Conqueror.

William the Red, see William Rufus.

William of Wykeham (1324–1404), English statesman and prelate; dismissed from the court, **18**, 483.

William and Mary College, college in Virginia, U. S. A.; founded (1693), **23**, 135.

Williams, Eunice (d. 1704), wife of John Williams, preacher in Deerfield; captured by Indians in Deerfield raid, **23**, 191–192.

Williams, Eunice (1696–1786), daughter of Eunice and John Williams; captured in Deerfield raid (1704), **23**, 191; refuses to return permanently to English, **23**, 192.

Williams, Ephraim (1715–1755), American officer; in the French and Indian Wars, **23**, 211–212; founds Williams' College, **23**, 212.

Williams, Roger (ca. 1600–1684), English colonist in New England, founder of Rhode Island; emigrates to Massachusetts (1630), **23**, 91; religious and political theories of, **23**, 91–92; contentions with the Massachusetts authorities, **23**, 92–95; exiled from Massachusetts (1635), **23**, 95; founds Providence (1636), **23**, 96; detaches Narragansett Indians from Pequot league, **23**, 106; secures a charter for Rhode Island (1644), **23**, 115; characterisation, **23**, 90, 91–99; at New Amsterdam (1643), **23**, 11.

Williamsburg, city of Virginia; battle of (1862), **23**, 430.

Williams College, college at Williamstown, Massachusetts, United States; founded, **23**, 212.

Willibrod (ca. 657–ca. 738 A.D.), English missionary, later bishop of Utrecht; destroys images of Woden and founds churches, **13**, 277.

Willigis (975–1011), archbishop of Mainz; defeats Henry the Wrangler, **7**, 623; aids Henry of Bavaria, **7**, 626.

Willoughby, Sir Hugh (d. 1554), English navigator; in expedition to arctic regions, **22**, 492.

Willoughby, Lord, see Bertie.

Wilmot, David (1814–1868), American legislator; introduces anti-slavery proviso in Congress (1846), **23**, 376.

Wilmot Proviso, a proviso attached to an appropriation bill in the United States Congress (1846), **23**, 376.

Wilson, Henry (1812–1875), American statesman; challenged by Preston Brooks, **23**, 397; nominated for vice-president by the Republicans (1872), **23**, 469; charged with complicity in the Crédit-Mobilier scandal (1872), **23**, 472.

Wilson, James (1805–1860), British economist; appointed financial member of India Council (1859), **22**, 203.

Wilson, Sir Robert Thomas (1777–1849), English soldier and author; defends Cuidad Rodrigo (1809), **10**, 349; deprived of commission for leniency to mob at Queen Caroline's funeral (1821), **21**, 523.

Wilson Bill, tariff bill passed by United States Congress (1894), **23**, 485.

Wilson's Creek, small river in Missouri, United States; battle of (1861), **23**, 421.

Wilton, town in England; battle of (1142), **18**, 252.

Wilton, Arthur Grey de (1536–1593), English deputy of Ireland; defeated at battle of Glendalough (1580), **21**, 410.

Wiltshire, see Ormonde.

Wilzi, see Welatabi.

Wimbledon, town in England; battle of (568), **18**, 42.

Wimpfen, town in Germany; battle of (1622), **14**, 336.

Wimpfen, Baron Felix de (1744–1814), French soldier; commands in Normandy, **12**, 301.

Wimpffen, Emmanuel Félix de (1811–1884), French soldier; at siege of Sebastopol, **17**, 582; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 156, 157, 160, 161.
Winchelsea, town in England; naval battle of (1348), **18**, 467.
Winchelsea, George William Finch-Hatton, 10th Earl of (1791–1858), English politician; fights duel with duke of Wellington (1829), **21**, 544.
Winchester, city in England; sacked by Northmen (ninth century), **18**, 71; siege of (1141), **18**, 250; captured and plundered by Sir William Waller (1644), **20**, 23.
Winchester, town of Virginia, United States; battles of (1862), **23**, 430; (1864), **23**, 449.
Winchester, Henry of, see Henry III of England.
Windham, Charles Ash (1810–1870), English soldier; at siege of Cawnpore, **22**, 194–195.
Windischgrätz, Alfred Candidus Ferdinand, Prince of (1787–1862), Austrian field-marshal; in March Revolution in Austria, **14**, 625; refuses to give arms to Czech students, **14**, 640; addresses Bohemian nation, **14**, 641; reduces Vienna, **14**, 646–647; Hungarian officials placed under authority of, **14**, 651; at battle of Kálpona, **14**, 653.
Windsor, town in Connecticut, United States; founding of, **23**, 104.
Windsor, Henry of, see Henry IV, of England.
Windthorst, Ludwig (1812–1891), German statesman and lawyer; advocates disarmament, **15**, 500; forms confessional Catholic party, **15**, 534; treatment of, by Caprivi, **15**, 546.
Winfred, see Boniface.
Wingate, Sir Francis Reginald (1861–), governor-general of the Sudan (1901); report on progress of country, **24**, 466; **21**, 674.
Wingfield, Edwin Maria (ca. 1570–ca. 1608), English colonist in America; one of the founders of London Company, **22**, 568; causes arrest of John Smith, **22**, 569; becomes president of council, **22**, 571; describes privations endured in Jamestown, **22**, 572; expelled from council, **22**, 573.
Winkelried, Arnold von (d. 1386), Swiss patriot; at battle of Sempach; his name tardily made famous in popular song, **16**, 577.
Winnington, Thomas (1696–1746), English politician; a parliamentary supporter of Walpole, **20**, 541.
Winnissimet, see Chelsea.
Winsloe, Richard William Charles (1835–), British soldier; defends Potscherfstrom in First Boer War (1880–1881), **22**, 292.
Winslow, Edward (1595–1655), American colonial governor; Massasoit reveals Indian conspiracy to, **22**, 632.
Winslow, John Ancrum (1811–1873), American naval officer; commands *Kearsarge* in fight with *Alabama*, **23**, 448.
Winslow, John (1702–1774), American colonial officer; leads expedition against Nova Scotia (1755), **23**, 204.
Winslow, Josiah (1629–1680), American colonial governor; leads attack on Narragansett Indians, **23**, 148.
Winter, de, see De Winter.
Winterfeld, Hans Karl von (1709–1757), Prussian general; in Seven Years' War, **15**, 194, 202.
Winterthur, town of Switzerland; mortgaged to citizens of Zürich (1467), **16**, 593.
Winthrop, John (1587–1649), American colonial-governor; given authority to govern province of Maine, **22**, 636; promotes Massachusetts Bay Settlement, **22**, 640; chosen governor, **22**, 644; leads emigrants to New England, **22**, 644–645; arrival at Salem, **22**, 645; governorship, **22**, 646–648; advises Roger Williams, **23**, 96.
Winthrop, John (1606–1676), American colonial statesman, son of Governor John Winthrop of Massachusetts; at capture of New Amsterdam, **23**, 25; administration as governor of Connecticut, **23**, 142.
Winwædfield, place near Leeds, England; battle of (655 A.D.), **18**, 153.
Winzingerode, Count Ferdinand (1770–1818); German officer in the Russian service, in Austerlitz campaign, **17**, 449; reinforces Blücher (1814), **17**, 486.
Wippdesfleet, place in England; battle of (465 A.D.), **18**, 36.
Wirt, William (1772–1834), American lawyer, author and orator, **23**, 363.
Wirth, Johann Georg August (1799–1848), German journalist, **15**, 461.
Wisant, Jacques de, French burgess; at surrender of Calais (1347), **18**, 466.
Wisant, Peter de, French burgess; at surrender of Calais (1347), **18**, 466.
Wisby or Visby, town of Sweden; member of Hanseatic League, **14**, 186; captured by Valdemar IV (1361), **14**, 187.
Wisconsin, state of the United States; explored by Jean Nicolet (1634), **23**, 66; visited by Rodisson and Groseilliers (1658–1659), **23**, 66; visited by Joliet and Marquette (1673), **23**, 66; explorations of La Salle in, **23**, 77; Great Britain agrees to surrender military posts in (1794), **23**, 305; Black Hawk Indian insurrection (1832), **23**, 361; made a territory (1836), **23**, 369; admitted to the Union (1848), **23**, 500.
Wishart, Wischart or Wysshart, George (1513–1546), Scottish reformer; death of, **21**, 242.
Wishart (d. 1316), bishop of Glasgow; joins Wallace (1297), **21**, 70; leaves Wallace, **21**, 71; consulted by Edward as to government of Scotland, **21**, 84; set free after Bannockburn, **21**, 102.
Wissman or Wissmann, Hermann von (1853–), German explorer and governor of German East Africa; subdues Arab revolt, **15**, 538, 555, 556; administration, **15**, 557–558.

Wisumar, king of the Vandals; defeated by Goths (337 A.D.), **6**, 464.
Witan or Witenagemot, national council of England in Anglo-Saxon times; function of, **18**, 161; Canute summons, **18**, 119; excludes descendants of Æthelred from throne, **18**, 120; establishes succession of Canute, **18**, 120.
Witamo, squaw-sachem of Pocasset; confederate of King Philip, **23**, 148.
Witboy, Henrie, southwest African chief; at war with Germany (1893), **15**, 562.
Witchcraft and Sorcery: among Lombards, **7**, 443; Eleanor Cobham and others tried for, **18**, 562–563; Penn presides at a trial for witchcraft, **23**, 42; in Salem, Massachusetts, **23**, 171–177.
Witch of Eye (Margery Jourdayn), English sorceress; execution of (1445), **18**, 562.
Withimir, king of Ostrogoths (376 A.D.), son of Hermanric; killed by Huns, **7**, 46.
Withold, prince of Lithuania; repulses Tatars (1397), **24**, 306.
Witiges (sixth century A.D.), king of Goths in Italy; accession (536 A.D.), **7**, 398, 399; besieges Rome, **7**, 107–109, 401–405; sends embassy to Chosroes, **7**, 123; seeks alliance with Lombards, **7**, 431; retreats to Ravenna, **7**, 406; Justinian makes treaty with, **7**, 409; taken to Constantinople, **7**, 410.
Witikind (eighth century A.D.), Saxon general; war with Charlemagne, **7**, 541, 543.
Witiza, king of Goths in Spain 702–709 A.D.; reign, **10**, 29–31.
Witsen, Nicholas, see Vitsen.
Witte, Sergei Yulievitch (1840–), Russian statesman; influence of, **17**, 619; retires from cabinet, **17**, 623, 629; premier, **17**, 628; peace envoy at Portsmouth, **17**, 651; **24**, 663.
Wittelsbach, reigning family in Bavaria; rivalry with house of Habsburg, **14**, 169.
Wittelsbach, Otto von (d. ca. 1183), German count; in Italian campaigns of Frederick Barbarossa, **14**, 98–100.
Wittenberg, town in Prussia; university founded at, **14**, 252; Luther's work at, **14**, 252, 254; constitution of Church altered at, **14**, 259.
Wittenborg, John (fourteenth century), burgomaster of Lübeck; commands fleet of Hanseatic cities (1361), **14**, 187.
Wittenweier, village in Baden, Germany; battle of (1638), **14**, 377.
Witteric, king of Visigoths 603–610 A.D.; reign, **10**, 24.
Wittgenstein, Ludwig Adolf Peter, prince of Sayn-Wittgenstein-Ludwigsburg (1769–1843), Russian soldier; part in Napoleon's Russian disaster, **12**, 591, 595.
Wittingham, Don Santiago, Spanish soldier; at accession of Ferdinand VII (1814), **10**, 377.
Wittstock, town in Prussia; battle of (1636), **14**, 370.
Wladimir, see Vladimir.
Wladislaw I (Ladislaus), (1043–1102), duke of Poland; reign, **24**, 20–23; conquest of Prussia, **24**, 21; divides kingdom, **24**, 22.
Wladislaw II (1104–1159), duke of Poland; reign, **24**, 27; exile, **24**, 28.
Wladislaw III or IV (1260–1333), duke of Poland as Wladislaw I, king of Poland 1319–1333; defeats Teutonic knights, **24**, 31; receives royal crown, **24**, 32.
Wladislaw II, king of Poland; see Jagello.
Wladislaw VI (1424–1444), king of Poland; made king of Hungary, **24**, 42; war with Turks, **24**, 42, 321–322; defeat at Varna, **24**, 324.
Wladislaw VII (1595–1648), king of Poland, son of Sigismund; oppresses Cossacks, **24**, 54; seeks alliance with Brandenburg, **15**, 111; offered Swedish crown, **16**, 306; elected to Russian throne, **16**, 307; **17**, 235–236; renounces title of czar, **17**, 239.
Wodehouse, Sir Philip Edmond (1811–1887), British colonial official; high commissioner in South Africa (1868), **22**, 286.
Woden (Tuisko, Odin), principal god of the ancient Germans; cult, **6**, 59.
Wodnesbeorh (Wamborough), English town; battles (ca. 593 A.D.), **18**, 42; (ca. 709), **18**, 58; (715), **18**, 64.
Woerden, Hermann van, Dutch noble; conspires against Floris V, **13**, 302; aids in capture of Floris (1296), **13**, 303; exile and death of, **13**, 303.
Woeringen, town of Netherlands; battle (1288), **13**, 309.
Wohlen, Swiss village; see Vilmergen.
Wohlenschwyl, town in Switzerland; battle (1653), **16**, 655.
Wolcott, Oliver (1760–1833), American politician and financier; opposes Adams' French policy (1799), **23**, 315.
Wolcott, Roger (1679–1767), American colonial soldier and statesman; commands Connecticut forces in King George's War, **23**, 196.
Wolf or Wolff, Christian von (1679–1754), German savant; negotiation with Frederick the Great, **15**, 156.
Wolf, Eugen, German explorer; visits West Africa (1888), **15**, 558.
Wolfe, James (1727–1759), English general; at Louisburg, **23**, 215; takes Quebec, **23**, 216–221.
Wolff, Karl Hermann (1862–), Austrian politician; opposes Czechs (1897), **15**, 60–61.
Wolff, Sir Henry Drummond (1830–), English diplomatist; negotiates convention in regard to Egypt (1887), **24**, 464.
Wolfgang William, count-palatine of Neuburg; alliance with Spain (1613), **14**, 325.
Wolhov, see Volkhov.
Wolhusen, Swiss town; Swiss alliance signed (1653), **16**, 654–655.
Wollenwever, Görgen, burgomaster of Lübeck (1533); envoy to Sweden, **16**, 256–257; usurps government, **16**, 289.
Wöllner, Johann Christoph von (1730–1800), Prussian statesman; reactionary policy, **15**, 261–263.
Wolseley, Garnet Joseph, 1st Viscount

Wolseley (1833–), English soldier; at Fort Garry, **22**, 344; in Ashantee War, **21**, 639; in the Transvaal, **22**, 289; in Zulu War, **21**, 642; commands British army in Egyptian campaign, **21**, 646; expedition to relieve Gordon, **24**, 461.
Wolsey, Thomas (ca. 1471–1530), English cardinal and statesman; in expedition against France (1513), **19**, 60; becomes prime minister of Henry VIII (1515), **19**, 73, 76; made papal legate (1514), **19**, 76; patron of literature, **19**, 77; foreign policy of, **19**, 77; arranges treaty between Henry VIII and Francis I, **19**, 80; negotiates alliance against France, **19**, 83–84; schemes for papal throne, **19**, 84, 89–90; contest of with commons, **19**, 86–88; maintains papal supremacy in England, **19**, 97; suggests divorce to Henry, **19**, 103; opposes Henry's projected marriage with Anne Boleyn, **19**, 106; receives commission to try Henry's divorce suit, **19**, 108; deposed and disgraced (1529), **19**, 114–116; restored to archbishopric of York, **19**, 116; arrested for treason, **19**, 117; death, **19**, 118; various estimates of, **19**, 73, 76, 77, 118–120.
Woman's Fortune, temple at Rome; built (ca. 49 B.C.), **5**, 148.
Women, Status of:
Australia: suffrage in South Australia (1894), **22**, 246; suffrage in New Zealand (1893), **22**, 262.
China: **24**, 535–536.
Denmark: right of succession to throne, **15**, 452.
Egypt: **1**, 217.
England: petition against prelates, **19**, 620; in Commonwealth, **20**, 93; education (1685), **20**, 347 seq.
Europe: in the middle ages, **8**, 492–494.
France: position of, in twelfth century, **11**, 45–46; barred from succession to throne, **11**, 91; time of Louis XIV, **11**, 634; lowered by the Code Napoleon, **12**, 521.
Germany: ancient, **18**, 34; labor restrictions, **15**, 547.
Greece: the laws of Lycurgus, **3**, 133; the Heroic Age, **3**, 97; in Athens, **3**, 216–217, 473–476.
India: education, **22**, 214–215.
Ireland: exemption from military service, **21**, 344; rights of Irish widows under English laws (fourteenth century), **21**, 384 note.
Italy: in slavery in the middle ages, **9**, 322–323.
Judea: **2**, 208.
Rome: towards the end of the republic, **5**, 482–483; at the beginning of the empire, **6**, 352–356.
Russia: liberation from the *Terem*, **17**, 321.
United States: first demand made for woman's rights, **22**, 606 note; absence of divorce among New England Puritans, **22**, 650.
Wood, Sir Andrew (ca. 1455–ca. 1540), Scottish admiral; naval victories, **21**, 203 seq.
Wood, Sir Henry Evelyn (1838–), British general; concludes peace with Boers, **22**, 292; aids in Egyptian army organisation, **24**, 462.
Wood, Leonard (1860–), American soldier; commands Rough Riders in Cuba, **23**, 488.
Wood, William (1671–1730), English adventurer; coins halfpennies for Ireland (1722), **20**, 532; **21**, 435.
Woodbury, Levi (1789–1851), American jurist and statesman; competes for presidential nomination in 1848, **23**, 377.
Woodgate, Edward Robert Prevost (1845–), British soldier; at battle of Spion Kop, **22**, 311.
Woodville, Anthony (d. 1483), Lord Scales and 2nd Earl Rivers, English courtier and poet, brother of Elizabeth Woodville; jousts with Anthony of Burgundy, **18**, 585, 586; patron of Caxton, **18**, 599; in charge of young Edward V, **18**, 605, 606; Gloucester's treachery toward, **18**, 607, 608; executed, **18**, 609 and note.
Woodville, Sir John (d. 1469), brother of Elizabeth Woodville; beheaded, **18**, 587.
Woodville, Sir Richard (d. 1469), 1st Earl Rivers, father of Elizabeth Woodville; created earl, **18**, 585; beheaded, **18**, 587.
Woodville, Elizabeth, see Elizabeth Woodville, queen of Edward IV of England.
Woodward, John (1665–1728), English geologist; researches in fossils and shells, **20**, 352.
Wool, John Ellis (1784–1869), American soldier; in Mexican War, **23**, 372.
Worcester, Edward Somerset, Duke of, see Somerset.
Worcester, capital of Worcestershire, England; battle of (1651), **20**, 108; **21**, 295.
Worden, John Lorimer (1818–1897), American naval commander; commands *Monitor* in battle with *Merrimac* (1862), **23**, 427.
Workingmen's Association, International, see International Workingmen's Association.
World's Columbian Exposition, held at Chicago (1893), **23**, 486.
Worms, city in province of Rhine-Hesse, grand duchy of Hesse; ceded to Ludwig or Lewis I of Germany (843 A.D.), **7**, 572; synod of (1076) deposes Gregory II, **7**, 649; religious conference at (1541), **14**, 281; burned (1689), **11**, 603.
Worms, Concordat of, convention concluded between Emperor Henry V and Calixtus II (1122), **8**, 601 seq.
Worms, Diet of (1495), diet formed to found a federation of all the parts of the empire and to base the power of the realm, **14**, 238.
Worms, Edict of (1521), issued against Luther, **14**, 251.
Wörth, Battle of, or Battle of Fröschweiler, or Reichshofen, battle fought near Wörth, Alsace (1793), **14**, 507; **15**, 273; (1870), **13**, 150 seq.
Worth, William Jenkins (1794–1849), American general; marches with Taylor against

Monterey, **23**, 372; in Scott's advance on Mexico, **23**, 374; wins battle of Molino del Rey, **23**, 375.
Wortley, Charles Stuart, see Stuart Wortley, Charles.
Wotton, Nicholas (1497–1566), English statesman; agent of Henry VIII to Anne of Cleves, **19**, 188.
Wouverman, Pieter (ca. 1619–1668), Dutch painter, famous for his battle pictures, **13**, 608 seq.
Wrangel, Count Friedrich Heinrich Ernst (1784–1877), Prussian soldier; in Schleswig-Holstein War of 1864, **15**, 484; **16**, 446; in Austro-Prussian War, **15**, 491.
Wrangel, Count Karl Gustav (1613–1676), Swedish soldier; takes command of Swedish army, **14**, 381; at battles of Lawingen and Zusmarshausen, **11**, 495; **14**, 382; in crossing of Little Belt (1658), **16**, 337 seq.; in siege of Copenhagen, **16**, 340; invades Denmark, **16**, 360; invades Brandenburg, **16**, 368 seq.
Wrangel, Herman (1587–1635), Swedish general; in Polish War, **16**, 314.
Wratislaw (d. 1092), duke of Bohemia; made king (1061), **7**, 654.
Wray, John, see Ray.
Wrbna, Count Rudolf (1761–1823), Austrian diplomatist; adjutant of Francis II, **14**, 558.
Wrede, Prince Karl Philipp (1767–1838), Bavarian soldier; at battle of Leipsic, **15**, 318; **17**, 485; favours election of Bernadotte, **16**, 460.
Wren, Sir Christopher (1632–1723), English architect; plans for rebuilding London, **20**, 256 seq.; restoration of St. Paul's cathedral, and the London monument, **20**, 501; close of career, **20**, 502.
Wright, John (d. 1605), English conspirator in the Gunpowder Plot, **19**, 478.
Wright, John Wesley (1769–1805), English sailor; murdered (1804), **12**, 535.
Wright, Silas (1795–1847), American politician; leader of "Barnburner" faction in New York State, **23**, 378.
Wriothesley, earls of Southampton, see Southampton.
Writing: origin and early systems, **1**, 39–41.
Babylonia: origin of alphabet, **1**, 309; **2**, 347; resemblance to early Armenian writing, **2**, 420.
China: **24**, 536.
Egypt: cuneiform (arrow-head), **1**, 60, 66; introduced into Egypt, **1**, 89; hieroglyphics, **1**, 249–257; hieratic, **1**, 251; enchorial or demotic used in time of Ptolemies, **1**, 251.
Greece: Mycenean age, **3**, 48, 51; in Ionia, **3**, 492–493.
Hebrew: material used by Hebrews, **2**, 33.
Hittite: **2**, 392–393, 397, 429, 465.
India (East): (Devanagari), **2**, 491–492.
Lydian: at Ephesus, **11**, 434.
Persia: division into words, **2**, 634.
Phœnicia: alphabet, **2**, 275–276, 347, 353; **3**, 13, 37.
Rome: manuscript of Pompeii, **5**, 26; use of shorthand, **6**, 348.
Syria: **2**, 273.
Wulfhere (d. 675 A.D.), king of Mercia; reign, **18**, 56–57, 63.
Wulfwald (seventh century A.D.), mayor of palace of Childeric II; returns to Austrasia, **7**, 482.
Wurmbrand, Gundaccar, Count (1838–), Austrian statesman; seeks to check Slav influence (1884), **15**, 53.
Wurmser, Dagobert Siegmund, Count of (1724–1797), Austrian soldier; in War of the Bavarian Succession, **14**, 460; enters Hagenau, **12**, 366; wins victory at lines of Weissenburg, **14**, 507; on the Rhine, **12**, 409; **15**, 273, 281; marches to aid Beaulieu, **12**, 431; defeated by Napoleon, **12**, 432–435; surrenders, **12**, 439.
Würtemberg, state of the German empire; becomes a German principality (fifteenth century), **14**, 231; wrested from Duke Ulrich (1519), **14**, 272; restored to Duke Ulrich (1534), **14**, 272; partitioned among favourites of emperor, **14**, 366; ravaged by Louvois (1688), **11**, 603; made a kingdom by Treaty of Pressburg (1805), **12**, 548; **14**, 538; strife in, concerning constitution (1818), **15**, 367; ally of Austria in Austro-Prussian War (1866), **15**, 487.
Würzburg, city in Bavaria; attacked by peasants (1525), **14**, 263; taken by Grumbach (1553), **14**, 319; Jourdan defeated at (1796), **14**, 514.
Wute, African tribe; rebels against Germany, **15**, 561.
Wyandots, North American Indian tribe, see Hurons.
Wyatt, Sir Francis (ca. 1575–1644), colonial deputy-governor of Virginia; grants constitution to Virginia (1621), **22**, 586; confirmed as governor, **22**, 589; re-appointed governor (1639), **22**, 592.
Wyatt, Sir Thomas (1503–1542), English statesman and poet; defends Anne Boleyn, **19**, 174.
Wyatt, Sir Thomas (1520–1554), English soldier; leads insurrection in Kent (1553–1554), **19**, 237; marches on London, **19**, 238; execution, **19**, 241.
Wyatt's Rebellion, an insurrection led by Sir Thomas Wyatt and the duke of Suffolk in the interest of Lady Jane Grey; main treatment, **19**, 236–241; punishment following, **19**, 240.
Wycliffe, John (ca. 1324–1384), English religious reformer; begins career as ecclesiastical reformer, **18**, 484; translates Bible, **18**, 484, 495; persecuted by archbishop of Canterbury, **18**, 494; influence of, on England, **18**, 495; death of, **18**, 495; followers burned, **18**, 495; works introduced into Bohemia, **14**, 198; condemned by council of Constance, **8**, 636; **14**, 204.
Wyke, Sir Charles Lennox (1815–1897), English soldier; commands English forces in Mexico (1862), **23**, 630.

Wykeham, William of, see **William of Wykeham.**
Wyndham, Charles, earl of Egremont (1710–1763), English statesman; secretary of state in Bute ministry (1761), **20**, 598; one of the "Triumvirate" in the Grenville ministry (1763), **20**, 601.
Wyndham, Sir William (1687–1740), English statesman; Tory leader at accession of George II (1727), **20**, 541; attacks Walpole, **20**, 546.
Wynford, William Draper Best, Baron (1767–1845), English judge; opposes Reform Bill (1831), **21**, 555.
Wynne, Charles Wynne Griffith- (1780–1865), English politician; secretary of war in Grey ministry (1831), **21**, 549.
Wyoming, state of United States; admitted to Union (1890), **23**, 483.
Wyse, Lucien Napoléon Bonaparte (1844–1895), French engineer; secures contract for Panama Canal, **23**, 604.

X

Xandrames, see **Dhanananda.**
Xanthian marbles, ancient sculptures excavated at Xanthus; acquired by England, **1**, 555.
Xanthippe (fifth century B.C.), wife of Socrates; home life of, **4**, 39.
Xanthippus (fifth century B.C.), Athenian soldier, father of Pericles; alleged ostracism of, **3**, 249; impeaches Miltiades (490 B.C.), **3**, 281; commands Athenian fleet (479 B.C.), **3**, 378.
Xanthippus (d. 430 B.C.), son of Pericles; death by plague, **3**, 547.
Xanthippus, Lacedæmonian soldier; commands Carthaginian army (256 B.C.), **5**, 223.
Xanthus, city of Lycia; destroyed by Persians (546 B.C.), **2**, 418, 592; besieged by Brutus (42 B.C.), **5**, 621.
Xantrailles, Jean Poton de, see **Saintrailles.**
Xatrapa, see **Sah.**
Xavier, Francis, Saint (1506–1552), Spanish Jesuit missionary, known as "the Apostle to the Indies"; visits India, **10**, 492; in Japan, **24**, 590.
Xenia or Olga (d. 1622), mistress of False Demetrius; life and character, **17**, 228.
Xenias, Greek soldier; commands mercenaries of Cyrus the Younger (405–401 B.C.), **4**, 49, 52.
Xenophanes (ca. 570–480 B.C.), Greek philosopher, **3**, 493.
Xenophon (ca. 430–357 B.C.), Greek historian and soldier; travels in Assyria, **2**, 633; continues history of Thucydides, **3**, 510; disciple of Socrates, **4**, 34; at court of Cyrus the Younger, **4**, 52; conducts retreat of Ten Thousand, **1**, 614; **4**, 60–63; death, **4**, 64; Spartan sympathies of, **4**, 111; his *Anabasis*, **1**, 6.
Xenophon, son of Euripides (d. 427 B.C.), Athenian soldier; commands at siege of Potidæa (430 B.C.), **3**, 544; defeat and death, **3**, 560.
Xenophon, physician in Rome; assists in the murder of Claudius (54 A.D.), **6**, 178.
Xeres de la Frontera, city in Spain; Saracens defeat Goths at (711 A.D.), **7**, 493; **8**, 193; **10**, 36.
Xerxes I, king of Persia 485–465 B.C.; reign, **2**, 614–615; re-conquers Egypt, **1**, 76, 309, 474, 480; invades Greece (481–480 B.C.), **3**, 285–351; army of, **3**, 292, 301–304; bridges the Hellespont, **3**, 295–297; in Thessaly, **3**, 314–319; at Thermopylæ, **3**, 320–329; occupies Athens, **3**, 335–340; at battle of Salamis, **3**, 340–348; returns to Asia, **3**, 348–351; character, **3**, 379; correspondence with Pausanius, **3**, 386–387.
Xerxes II, king of Persia 424 B.C.; reign, **2**, 562, 618.
Xerxes (sixth century A.D.), Persian prince; defeats Romans in Mesopotamia, **7**, 122.
Ximenes or Jimenes, Francisco (1436–1517), Spanish cardinal; relations with Moors, **10**, 161; sends expedition against Africa, **8**, 250; appointed regent of Castile, **10**, 193; regency in Spain, **10**, 196–197; reforms under, in Spain, **10**, 197; inquisition under, **10**, 197; death, **10**, 198; character, **10**, 198–199; as founder of University of Alcalá, **10**, 200; Bible or Complutensian Polyglot of, **10**, 201; compared with Richelieu, **10**, 201.
Ximines de Quesada, Gonsalo (1498–ca. 1597), Spanish-American soldier; conquers New Granada, **23**, 562.
Ximo, Japanese island; Portuguese visit (sixteenth century), **24**, 591.
Xiphilin (eleventh century A.D.), patriarch of Constantinople, **7**, 253.
Xorus, a reputed founder of Carthage, **2**, 360.
Xystus I and II, Saint, see **Sextus I and II.**
"X. Y. Z. Affair," name applied to attempt of French agents disguised as "X," "Y" and "Z," to bribe American embassy (Pinckney, Marshall, and Gerry) sent to France in 1797, **23**, 313.

Y

Yahveh or Jehovah, the god of Israel; worship of, adopted from Kenites, **2**, 6, 14, 20; Baal supersedes in northern Israel, **2**, 15; sacrilege of Antiochus Epiphanes towards, **2**, 151; form of worship of, **2**, 205–208; worship of, by Ptolemy III, **4**, 571.

Yahya (d. 1025), successor of Muhammed II in Spain; death, **8**, 238.

Yahya al-Kadi (eleventh century), king of Toledo; reign, **8**, 240.

Yahya ben Gania (d. 1148), Moorish captain; victorious at Fraga, **10**, 59.

Yahya ben Salma (eighth century A.D.), viceroy of Spain; deposed, **8**, 198.

Yakin, king of Bit-Yakin; defeated by Shalmaneser II (ca. 850 B.C.), **1**, 389.

Yakinlu (seventh century B.C.), king of Arvad; submits to Assyria, **1**, 419, 427; **2**, 286.

Yakub (d. 879 A.D.), founder of dynasty of Saffarids; attacks Baghdad, **8**, 217.

Yakub, Ottoman soldier; captures Corinth (1395), **7**, 332.

Yakub ben Yusuf (d. 1199), Mohammedan ruler; reign in Spain and Africa, **8**, 246–247; victorious at Alarcon, **8**, 246; **10**, 61.

Yakub Khan (1849–), amir of Afghanistan (1879); deposed by British, **22**, 208; **24**, 503.

Ya' lu, king of Kedar (ca. 672 B.C.), **1**, 423.

Yalu, river in Corea; battles of the (1894), **24**, 558, 576, 654; (1904), **17**, 623; **24**, 658.

Yamagi, Motoharu, Viscount (ca. 1840–), Japanese soldier; occupies Ying-kau, **24**, 578.

Yamama, district of Arabia; resists Islam, **8**, 13.

Yaman, king of Ashdod; defeated by Sargon II (711 B.C.), **1**, 400.

Yamassees or Tamasi, Indian tribe in North America; at war with Carolinas, **23**, 59, 194.

Yan, Babylonian divinity, **1**, 316.

Yandabu, Treaty of (1826), between the king of Ava and the English; provisions, **22**, 135.

Yangtse Pass, battle of (1904), **17**, 624.

Yaou, emperor of China ca. 2300 B.C.; reign, **24**, 525, 542.

Yaqebar, king of Egypt ca. 2000 B.C., **1**, 105.

Yarmuk, river in Syria; battle of (636 A.D.), **8**, 14, 156–157.

Yaroslav, see **Iaroslav.**

Yatburu, Aramæan tribe; conquest by Assyria (711–709 B.C.), **1**, 400–401.

Yaua, see **Jehu.**

Ya-ubidi or Il-ubidi (eighth century B.C.), ruler of Hamath; war with Assyria, **1**, 398.

Yauta-ben-Bir-Dadda, Arabian chief; defeat by Assyrians (ca. 648 B.C.), **1**, 437; **8**, 103.

Yauta-ben-Hazael, ally of Abiyate; defeated by Assyrians (645 B.C.), **1**, 436; **8**, 103.

Yazid I, caliph 680–684 A.D., son of Moawiyah; leads forces against Constantinople, **8**, 175; proclaimed caliph, **8**, 176; subjects in rebellion, **8**, 177; death, **8**, 178.

Yazid II, caliph 720–724 A.D.; reign, **8**, 186; edict against images in Christian churches, **7**, 208.

Yazid III, caliph 744 A.D.; reign, **8**, 188.

Yazid ben Muhallab (eighth century A.D.), governor of Irak; favoured by Caliph Suleiman, **8**, 185; in rebellion against Yazid II, **8**, 186.

Yeamans, Sir John (ca. 1605–ca. 1676), English colonial governor; appointed governor of Clarendon, **23**, 48; succeeds to government of South Carolina, **23**, 53.

Yeardley, George (ca. 1580–1627), English colonial governor; becomes governor of Virginia, **22**, 581; convenes first colonial assembly, **22**, 582; re-appointed governor of Virginia, **22**, 590; death, **22**, 590.

Yedo or Yeddo, see **Tokio.**

Yehudah (second century A.D.), Jewish rabbi; collects codes and laws, **2**, 200–201.

Yellow Ford or Bellanaboy, locality in Ireland; battle of (1598), **21**, 415.

Yelverton, Sir Henry (1566–1630), English statesman; chosen speaker of house of commons, **19**, 417.

Ye-lu, see **Kara-Khitai.**

Ye-lu-ta-shi, Turkish emperor of China 1004–1020; character and reign, **24**, 271.

Ye-lu-tchutsai (thirteenth century), leader of Chinese party in Mongol Empire; controls election of 1229, **24**, 285.

Yemen, district of southwestern Arabia; ancient gold mines in, **2**, 336; early history, **8**, 6, 106; invaded by Persians (570 A.D.), **7**, 143; **8**, 89.

Yesuguei Bahatur (twelfth century), father of Jenghiz Khan; work and influence, **24**, 272.

Yezdegerd or Yesdigerd I, king of Persia ca. 399–420 A.D.; reign, **8**, 83.

Yezdegerd II, king of Persia ca. 438–457 A.D.; reign, **8**, 84.

Yezdegerd III, king of Persia ca. 632–651 A.D.; reign, **8**, 96–98, 152–154; death, **8**, 155.

Ying-Kau, place in Manchuria; Marshal

Yamagi occupies (1895), **24**, 578; taken by Japanese (1904), **24**, 658.

Ynglingar, ancient kings of Sweden and Norway; reign, **16**, 21, 34.

Yokohama, city of Japan; opened to foreign trade (1858), **24**, 623.

Yolande (d. 1478), sister of Louis XI of France, governs Savoy counties, **9**, 503; **16**, 597 seq.

Yolande (fifteenth century), duchess of Anjou, mother-in-law of Charles VII of France; allies Anjou and Lorraine against England, **11**, 189; influence over Charles VII, **11**, 230.

Yolande de Lusignan (thirteenth century), princess of Jerusalem; married to Frederick II (1225), **8**, 425; **9**, 91; **14**, 115.

Yonge, Sir William (d. 1755), English politician; a parliamentary supporter of Walpole, **20**, 541.

Yoriiyé, shogun of Japan (1219), **24**, 587.

Yoritomo (twelfth century), leader of Minamoto clan in Japan; overthrows Taira house, **24**, 586; work and influence, **24**, 587.

York, city in England; Severus dies at, **6**, 390; taken by William the Conqueror (1068), **18**, 177; besieged by Anglo-Danes (1069), **18**, 180; taken by Parliamentarians (1644), **20**, 21.

York, House of, English royal family reigning from 1461–1485; descent and right of, to throne, **18**, 515, 569.

York, Edmund of Langley, 1st Duke of (1341–1402), son of Edward III; administration during Richard II's minority, **18**, 501.

York, Edward, 2nd Duke of (d. 1415), grandson of Edward III; killed at Agincourt, **18**, 536.

York, Edward, Duke of; see **Edward IV.**

York, Frederick Augustus, Duke of (1763–1827), English general, second son of George III; commander of Anglo-Hanoverian troops in army of the allies (1793), **12**, 362–363; **21**, 455; attacks Dunkirk, **12**, 364; takes Landrecies, **12**, 377; defeated in Holland, **12**, 474; **21**, 459; in war of Sixth Coalition, **15**, 316.

York, James, Duke of, see **James II.**

York, Margaret of, see **Margaret of York.**

York, Richard, 3rd Duke of (1411–1460), English statesman, head of the house of York; successes in Normandy, **18**, 557; regent of France, **18**, 557; **21**, 391; lieutenant of Ireland, **18**, 566, 569; **21**, 391; proposed as heir to throne, **18**, 570; takes up arms against Henry VI, **18**, 570; becomes protector of England, **18**, 571; precipitates Wars of the Roses, **18**, 559, 560, 572; ancestry and right to throne, **18**, 569; defeats Lancastrians at St. Albans, **18**, 572; at battle of Blore Heath, **18**, 574; attainted by parliament, **18**, 574; **21**, 391; escapes to Ireland, **18**, 575; compromises with Henry, **18**, 576; death, **18**, 577; indignities to corpse of, **18**, 577.

York, Richard, Duke of (1474–1483), second son of Edward IV; murdered in the Tower, **18**, 615, 616.

York and Lancaster, Wars of, see **Wars of the Roses.**

Yorke, Charles, Lord Morden (1722–1770), English jurist, son of first Lord Hardwicke; accepts lord-chancellorship on dismissal of Lord Camden (1770), **20**, 615; suicide, **20**, 615.

Yorke, Charles Philip, see **Hardwicke.**

Yorktown, town in Virginia; British surrender at (1781), **23**, 279; siege of (1862), **23**, 430.

Yoshisada, Nitta (fourteenth century), shogun of Japan; destroys Kamakura, **24**, 588.

Yoshitsuné (twelfth century), Japanese leader, half-brother of Yoritomo; part in overthrow of Taira clan, **24**, 586.

Young, Sir Henry Edward Fox (1808–1870), British colonial administrator; becomes governor of South Australia (1848), **22**, 246.

Young, Sir John, Lord Lisgar (1807–1876), British politician; governor of New South Wales, **22**, 240.

Young, Thomas (1773–1829), English archæologist; studies the Rosetta stone, **1**, 252–253.

Young Germany, group of German writers (nineteenth century); account of, **15**, 356–358.

Younghusband, Frank Edward (1863–), English soldier; signs treaty with Tibet (1904), **24**, 510; **21**, 668.

Young Italy, society of Republican agitators in Italy, founded by Mazzini; account of, **9**, 587–588.

Young Pretender, The, title given Charles Edward Louis Philip Casimir, *q. v.*

Ypres, town in Belgium; siege of (1678), **11**, 588; taken by Pichegru (1794), **12**, 380.

Ypsilanti, Alexander (d. 1792), Greek statesman; hospodar of Wallachia (1774), **24**, 243; executed by Turks, **24**, 229.

Ypsilanti, Alexander (1792–1828), Greek patriot; favours Greek revolution, **24**, 147, 148, 229.

Ypsilanti, Constantine (d. 1816), Greek statesman, hospodar successively of Moldavia and Wallachia; supports Servian revolution, **24**, 147; hospodar of Moldavia, **17**, 459; dismissed and reinstated by Porte, **17**, 460.

Yu, emperor of China (ca. 2200 B.C.); reign, **24**, 542.

Yue-chi, nomad people in Asia; subjugated by Hiong-nu, **8**, 60.

Yuen or Yun, Tatar dynasty in China; reign, **24**, 306, 543, 588; replaced by Tai-Mings, **24**, 306.

Yungay, place in Peru; battle of (1839), **23**, 612.

Yung-ching (d. 1735), emperor of China; succeeded by Keen-lung, **24**, 545.

Yunnan, province in China; France obtains mining rights in, **24**, 559.

Yupanqui, Tupac, see **Tupac Yupanqui.**

Yussuf, Turkish commander; defeated by Russians at Matchin (1791), **17**, 410.

Yusuf I, Moorish king of Granada 1333–1354; reign, **8**, 255.

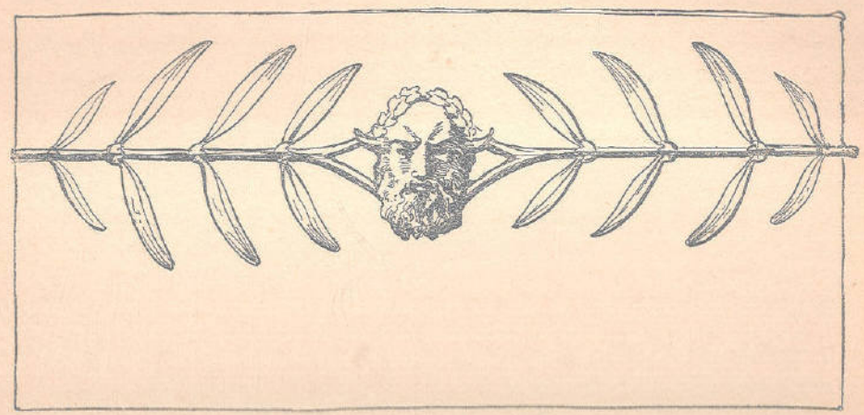
Yusuf II, king of Granada 1391–1408; reign, **8**, 256.
Yusuf III, king of Granada 1408–1423; reign, **8**, 256.
Yusuf IV, king of Granada 1432; throne contested by Muhammed VII, **8**, 256–257.
Yusuf Abu Yakub (twelfth century), Moorish ruler, son of Abdul-Mumin; reign, **8**, 246.
Yusuf al-Fehri (d. 759 A.D.), governor of Spain 746–759 A.D.; in civil war, **8**, 200; death, **8**, 201.
Yusuf ben Tashufin (d. 1106), Almoravid prince of northern Africa; aid of, solicited by Moslem Spain, **8**, 240, 242; usurps rule over Almoravids, **8**, 241–242; invades Spain, **8**, 242; death, **8**, 242.
Yvan Salmon, see **Moir, Victor.**

Z

Zab, see **Numidia.**
Zab, river in Asiatic Turkey; battle of the (591 A.D.), **7**, 146; **8**, 92, 189.
Zabergan (sixth century A.D.), king of Huns; threatens Constantinople, **7**, 104, 127–129.
Zabibieh (eighth century B.C.), queen of Arabia; pays tribute to Tiglathpileser III, **8**, 103.
Zacharia, Genoese seigneur of Thasos (1272); commands fleet of Eastern Empire, **7**, 313.
Zachariah, patriarch of Jerusalem; carried to Persia (615 A.D.), **7**, 157.
Zacharias, pope 741–752 A.D.; aids Liutprand, **7**, 206, 454; receives Carloman, **7**, 505; re-purchases Christian slaves, **8**, 422; authorises coronation of Pepin, **7**, 508; peace with Lombards, **7**, 509; death, **7**, 510.
Zacharias or Tchet (fourteenth century), Tatar prince; founds family of Godunov, **17**, 214.
Zack, Anton von (1747–1826), Austrian soldier; captured at Marengo, **12**, 502.
Zadok, Israelitish high priest (ca. 970 B.C.); a companion of David, **2**, 94; promoted by Solomon to succeed Abiathar, **2**, 100; sect of Sadducees founded by, **2**, 160.
Zahara, town in Spain; battle of (1481), **10**, 141.
Zähringen, Berthold I, Duke of (d. 1078), German prince; revolts from Emperor Henry IV, **16**, 538.
Zähringen, Berthold II, Duke of (d. 1111), surrenders ducal office (1097), **16**, 539; Helvetia conferred upon, **16**, 539.
Zähringen, Berthold IV, Duke of (d. 1186), accession (1152), **16**, 539; beneficent rule, **16**, 540.
Zähringen, Berthold V, Duke of (d. 1218), reign, **16**, 540–542; founds Bern, **16**, 541; sons poisoned, **16**, 541; overcomes Burgundians, **16**, 541; gives Bern to Emperor Henry VI, **16**, 542; death, **16**, 542.
Zähringen, Conrad, Duke of (d. 1152), aids Guelfs, **14**, 91; Frederick Barbarossa takes the field against (1139), **14**, 91; invades Poland, **14**, 92.
Zaid, liberated slave of Mohammed; converted to Islam (ca. 612 A.D.), **8**, 115; leads army against Romans, **8**, 126.
Zaid (eighth century A.D.), grandson of Husein; heads revolt against Omayyads, **8**, 187.
Zaïmis, Greek prime minister; retires from office (1902), **24**, 238.
Zajonzcek, Joseph (1752–1826), Polish soldier; serves under Kosciuszko, **17**, 418; viceroy of Poland, **17**, 520.
Zakupi, class of half-free in Russia; favoured by Vladmir Monomakh, **17**, 127.
Zallaka, locality in Spain; battle on plains of (1086), **8**, 242.
Zalmoxis (sixth century B.C.), Dacian sage and legislator; teachings, **24**, 126.
Zaluzianski, Adam, Polish botanist; author of *Methodus Herbaria*, **24**, 47.
Zama, town in northern Africa; battle of (202 B.C.), **5**, 287–292.
Zama (d. ca. 732 A.D.), Arabian viceroy of Spain; enters Gaul, **7**, 494; lays siege to Toulouse, **7**, 494; defeated by Eudo, **7**, 494.
Zamamu-shum-iddin, king of Babylon 1210 B.C., **1**, 329.
Zamora, town in Spain; battle of, **10**, 43.
Zainab, a wife of Mohammed; poisons Mohammed (628 A.D.), **8**, 124.
Zanardelli, Giuseppi (1829–1903), Italian statesman; ministry of, **9**, 634.
Zanini, Austrian statesman; becomes minister of war (1848), **14**, 631.
Zankov, Dragan (1828–), Bulgarian statesman; leads liberal party, **24**, 181; in conspiracy against Alexander of Bulgaria, **24**, 181, 184.
Zannekin or Zannequin, Nicholas (d. 1328), Flemish patriot; leads communes at defeat of Cassel, **11**, 99–100; **13**, 321.
Zano (d. 534 A.D.), Vandal soldier; conquers Sardinia, **7**, 93–94; death, **7**, 94.
Zápolya, John (1487–1540), king of Hungary 1526–1540; summoned to aid Wallachia, **24**, 136; makes alliance with Turkey, **24**, 349.
Zápolya, John Sigismund or Stephen, king of Hungary 1540–1571; invades Austria, **24**, 358; received by Suleiman I, **24**, 358.
Zaporogians or Zaporogs, see **Cossacks.**
Zara, seaport of Dalmatia; siege of, by Venetians and Crusaders (1202), **8**, 415; **9**, 33–34.
Zaragossa, see **Saragossa.**
Zarathustra, see **Zoroaster.**
Zarmihr (fifth century A.D.), Persian prince; restores order in Persia, **8**, 85.
Zarub (d. 1684), Bohemian nobleman; embraces Islamism, **14**, 398; defends citadel of Neuhäusel, **14**, 398.
Zarucki (d. 1614), Polish adventurer; welcomes Dmitri II, **17**, 232; forms party round Marina, **17**, 235; commands at siege of Moscow, **17**, 236; impaled, **17**, 237.
Zavadowski, becomes favourite of Catherine II (1776), **17**, 393.
Zazanu, place in Persia; battle of (521 B.C.), **2**, 606.
Zealots (first century A.D.), a Jewish sect, founded by Judas the Gaulonite; principles of, **2**, 168, 174; dominance in Judea, **2**, 177–179; revolt crushed, **2**, 200–201.

Zebulun, Hebrew tribe of, **2**, 70.
Zechariah, king of Israel 741 B.C.; assassination, **2**, 114.
Zedekiah, or **Mattaniah**, or **Zidka**, king of Judah ca. 597–586 B.C.; war of, with Assyria, **1**, 407–408, 450–451; **2**, 24, 119.
Zedekiah (ninth century A.D.), a Jewish physician; alleged poisoner of Charles the Bald, **7**, 583.
Zedlitz, Karl Abraham, Baron von (1731–1793), Prussian statesman; dismissal of, **15**, 260.
Zeianids, dynasty in North Africa, **24**, 469.
Zela, town in Pontus; Mithridates defeats Romans at (67 B.C.), **5**, 471; Cæsar gains victory at (47 B.C.), **5**, 551.
Zelewski, Captain von, German soldier; defeated by Wahehe tribes in East Africa (1891), **15**, 557.
Zemstvos, local elective assemblies in Russia; original importance of, lessened, **17**, 612; petition for legislative and governmental reforms (1904), **17**, 625.
Zemzem, holy well at Mecca; origin, **8**, 268.
Zendavesta, more properly Avesta, the sacred books containing the teachings of Zoroaster, *q. v.*
Zends, rulers in Persia in eighteenth century, **24**, 493.
Zenger, John (1680–1746), an American printer; prosecuted by Governor Cosby of New York, **23**, 166–167.
Zeno or Trascalisseus, emperor of the East 474–491 A.D.; reign, **6**, 617–618; **7**, 62; marriage to daughter of Leo I, **6**, 613; appoints Odoacer administrator of Italy, **6**, 622; **7**, 378; treatment of Theodoric, **7**, 381, 383.
Zeno of Elea (fifth century B.C.), Greek philosopher; instructor and friend of Pericles, **3**, 417, 463; tuition fees of, **3**, 471–472; long life, **3**, 507.
Zeno (sixth century A.D.), an orator of Constantinople; defeated by Anthemius, **7**, 79.
Zeno, Carlo (fourteenth century), Venetian admiral; aids in siege of Chioggia, **9**, 268.
Zeno, Nicolo and Antonio (fourteenth century), two Venetian navigators; claimants to discovery of America, **22**, 401.
Zenobia, queen of Palmyra 267–273 A.D.; character and conquests, **6**, 422; war with Romans, **6**, 423–424; capture by Aurelian, **6**, 425; in triumph of Aurelian, **6**, 426; life in Rome, **6**, 427; supported by Sapor I, **8**, 79.
Zenon, king of Armenia (ca. 17 A.D.); accession, **6**, 136.
Zenta, town in Hungary; battle of (1697), **9**, 523; **11**, 614; **14**, 398; **24**, 402.
Zephaniah (seventh century B.C.), Hebrew prophet; literary style of, **2**, 218.
Zerubbabel or Sheshbazzar (sixth century B.C.), Hebrew high priest; leader of the Jews in the return from captivity, **2**, 126–129.
Zeser, see **T'er-sa.**
Zeser-ka-Ra, see **Amenhotep I.**
Zet (eighth century B.C.), king of Egypt; reign, **1**, 179.
Zeus, Greek supreme god, identical with Jupiter; worship of, **3**, 34, 37, 85, 118.
Zeuxis (fifth century B.C.), Greek artist; reproached by Aristotle, **3**, 490; sells painting to King Archelaus, **3**, 490.
Zevallos Cortés y Calderon, Pedro de (1715–1778), Spanish soldier; becomes viceroy in Spanish America, **23**, 575.
Zeven, fortress in Turkey; siege of (1877), **17**, 603.
Ziba (tenth century B.C.), an Israelite; as servant of Saul, **2**, 92, 95.
Zichy von Vásonykeö, Count Carl (1753–1826), Hungarian statesman; as pacificator in Hungary, **14**, 497; finance minister, **14**, 565–566.
Zichy von Vásonykeö, Count Ferdinand (1783–1862), Hungarian soldier; commandant of Venice; turns over Venice to insurgents, **14**, 642.
Zidka, see **Zedekiah.**
Zidqa (seventh century B.C.), king of Askalon; war of, with Assyria, **1**, 177, 404, 407.
Ziebel, Turkish prince; entertained by Heraclius (626 A.D.), **7**, 165.
Zieriksee, town in Flanders; naval battle off (1303), **11**, 77; siege of (1575), **13**, 456, 458.
Zieten, Count Hans Ernst Karl von (1770–1848), Prussian soldier; at Waterloo, **12**, 640.
Zieten or Ziethen, Hans Joachim von (1699–1786), Prussian soldier; at battle of Hohenfriedberg, **15**, 178–179; at battle of Kolin, **15**, 196; at battle of Targau, **15**, 220.
Ziggurat, name given to Babylonian-Assyrian temples or observatories, **1**, 544, 549.
Zimisces, John, see **Joannes (I) Zimisces.**
Zimri, king of Israel 890 B.C.; usurpation and death, **2**, 15, 107.
Zintgraff, Eugene (1858–), African explorer; explorations of, **15**, 559.
Zinzares, race in southern Albania; relation to Rumanians, **24**, 212.
Zittau, city in Saxony; battle of (1810), **15**, 307.
Zitz, leader of Mainz democracy; draws up address in Chamber (1848), **15**, 438.
Ziyan, Tomail ben (twelfth century), Moorish emir in Valencia; defeated by James the Conqueror, **10**, 94.
Zizka or Ziska, John of (1360–1424), Hussite leader; breaks with Wenceslaus, **14**, 209; gains victory of Vitkov, **14**, 210.
Zloczow, town in Austria-Hungary; battle of (1676), **24**, 62.
Zmoul, tribes in North Africa, **24**, 480.
Znaim, town in Moravia; armistice of (1809), **14**, 556.
Znaim, Articles of (1632), **14**, 354–355.
Zobah, Syrian kingdom, founded by Aramæans; war of, with Hebrews, **2**, 79.
Zobair, friend of Mohammed; joins Aisha against Ali, **8**, 170–171.

Zoe, Byzantine empress 1028–1034; reign, **7**, 248–251.
Zoe, concubine of Leo VI; empress-regent for Constantine VII 911–919 A.D., **7**, 228–229.
Zoete, William de, see **Hautain.**
Zofingen, town in Switzerland; renounces allegiance to Austria, **16**, 584; swears fidelity to Bern, **16**, 584; criminal tribunal at, **16**, 656.
Zoher, Saracen soldier; campaign against Antioch (972 A.D.), **7**, 241.
Zola, Émile (1840–1902), French novelist; exiled for defense of Dreyfus, **13**, 196.
Zolkiewski, Stanislaus (1547–1620), Polish soldier; made chancellor and grand-general by Sigismund III, **24**, 52; defeats Czar's army at Klushino, **17**, 235; captures Moscow, **24**, 52; forms party round Wladislaw of Poland, **17**, 235; defeats Tatars, **24**, 52.
Zoller, Von, Bavarian lieutenant general; in Austro-Prussian War (1866), **15**, 491.
Zollicoffer, Felix Kirk (1812–1862), American soldier and politician; death, **23**, 425.
Zollverein, or customs union, a union of German states for regulation of import duties; established (1834), **15**, 390–394.
Zopyras of Heraclea (sixth century B.C.), a Greek scholar; edits Homer, **3**, 228.
Zopyrus (sixth century B.C.), a Persian noble; causes capture of Babylon by Darius, **2**, 606.
Zorndorf, village in Prussia; battle of (1758), **15**, 205–207.
Zoroaster or Zarathustra (ca. 1000 B.C.), Persian philosopher; birthplace, **7**, 162; founds Persian religion, **2**, 566; doctrines and laws of, **2**, 635–641, 649.
Zosimus, pope 417–418 A.D.; pontificate of, **8**, 526–527.
Zorilla, Manuel Ruiz (1834–1895), Spanish politician; premier in reign of Amadeus, **10**, 408; superseded by Sagasta, **10**, 408; helps to undermine throne, **10**, 409; recalled to head of affairs, **10**, 409; uses influence for Republican cause, **10**, 410–411.
Zoutman, Dutch admiral; in battle with British fleet off the Doggerbank (1781), **14**, 12; **20**, 637.
Zrinyi, Count Nicholas (d. 1566), Hungarian soldier; heroic conduct of, at siege of Sziget, **14**, 320; **24**, 358.
Zrinyi (d. 1671), Hungarian conspirator; death, **14**, 396.
Zsitvatorok, Peace of, see **Sitavorok.**
Zubov, Plato, Russian soldier, favourite of Catherine II; rise of, **17**, 415; chief conspirator in assassination of Emperor Paul (1801), **17**, 441–443.
Zug, canton of Switzerland; received into the Swiss confederacy, **16**, 573; democratic organisation of, **16**, 607.
Züllichau, town in Prussia; battle of (1759), **15**, 214.
Zülpich, town in Austria; battle of (or battle of Tolbiacum) (496 A.D.), **7**, 469.
Zululand, British protectorate in Africa; massacre of Boers in (1838), **22**, 282.
Zumala-Carregui (1788–1835), Spanish soldier; leader of Carlists in civil war of 1833–1839, **10**, 396–397.
Zuni, tribe of North American Indians; identified with Cibola of early Spanish explorers, **22**, 490.
Zurawno, Peace of (1676), treaty between Turkey and Poland, **24**, 388.
Zürich, canton of Switzerland; received into Swiss confederation (1351), **16**, 572; declares war against Austria (1415), **16**, 584; breaks federal pact (1440), **16**, 590; forms perpetual civic league with Bern and Lucerne (1477), **16**, 608; first reformed canton, **16**, 627; forbids commerce with Catholic cantons, **16**, 632; government of, **17**, 12; insurrection in (1813), **17**, 31.
Zürich, capitol of canton of Zürich; built on site of Lacustrian settlement, **16**, 526; Fraumünster abbey founded at, **16**, 546; surrendered to Albert of Austria, **16**, 553; expels clergy, **16**, 571; Louis XII sends ambassadors to, **16**, 612; protects Zwingli, **16**, 626; Calvin finds asylum at, **16**, 639; Helvetic confession promulgated at, **16**, 641; diets at, **17**, 32, 33.
Zürich, battles of (1799); (1) Austrians defeat French, **14**, 532; (2) French defeat Russians, **14**, 532; **17**, 435.
Zürich, Peace of (1859), treaty between France, Sardinia and Austria; provisions of, **9**, 606; **13**, 137; **21**, 627.
Zusmarshausen, village in Bavaria; battle of (1648), **11**, 495; **14**, 382.
Zuyder Zee, Great Flood of the (ca. 1290), **13**, 301.
Zuylen, Count, Dutch statesman; in negotiations concerning Luxemburg Question (1867), **15**, 507.
Zuzu (ca. 4200 B.C.), king of Ukh; defeated by king of Babylon, **1**, 355.
Zwart Kop, locality in South Africa; Boers defeated by British at, **22**, 276.
Zweibrücken, former duchy in Germany; presented to Stanislaus I of Poland by king of Sweden, **24**, 73.
Zwentibold, king of Lorraine 899–900 A.D.; reign of, **7**, 590, 593.
Zwetschkenrummel, name given to Potato War, see **Bavarian Succession, War of the.**
Zwingli, Ulrich or Huldreich (1484–1531), Swiss religious reformer; opposes ecclesiastical abuses, **16**, 624–625; disputations at Zürich, **16**, 625; censures civil power, **16**, 626; dispute with Luther, **13**, 378; meets Luther at Marburg Conference (1529), **14**, 267; **16**, 631; publishes confession of faith, **16**, 631; falls at Kappel, **16**, 633; court-martial over corpse of, **16**, 633.



BIBLIOGRAPHICAL INDEX

A LIST OF THE AUTHORS QUOTED, WITH SPECIFIC (VOLUME AND PAGE) REFERENCE TO THE WORKS FROM WHICH THE EXCERPTS ARE MADE AND SIMILAR REFERENCE TO THE PAGES OF THE PRESENT WORK; CONSTITUTING A GUIDE TO THE LITERATURE OF WORLD-HISTORY AS REPRESENTED IN THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY OF THE WORLD.

When the first pages of THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY went to the printer, it was intended to accompany each excerpt with specific reference to the work from which it was taken. It soon became evident, however, that this arrangement presented mechanical difficulties which rendered its expediency more than doubtful. The introduction of the names of authors and books with the customary bibliographical data (including date and place of publication, and exact volume and page reference), as at first intended, was seen to break in on the flow of the narrative, threatening the very essentials of the work as an artistic production, and making alarming demands upon space. The reader who has scanned the volumes is aware that, whereas the excerpts sometimes cover many pages, it is not at all unusual to find several excerpts upon a single page, in cases where no single available author met all the editorial requirements. Such pages have been spoken of as "artistic mosaics." They are generally conceded to have the continuity of a single narrative, though drawn from various sources. But it must be obvious that they would altogether lack this essential continuity, were the extended references in question interpolated. Even were such references given as footnotes, the page would be disastrously cumbered, and (since an author may be quoted many times in a given chapter) the loss of space involved in repeated footnotes would be, in the aggregate, enormous.

These difficulties becoming tangible, it seemed necessary to find a different arrangement; and the expedient was hit upon of using the superior letters in the manner with which the reader has become familiar. The plan was an altogether novel one, and it involved some difficulties, yet on the whole it proved admirably effective. It gave a flexibility to the use of authorities which would not otherwise have been possible — permitting in particular the modification of an author through omission and substitution in a way not otherwise feasible. Even the best authority falls occasionally into error, or is superseded as to certain parts of his narrative by new discoveries, while his story as a whole retains all its original importance. The conventional method of dealing with such cases as this is to retain the faulty statements and to modify them with footnote references. Our method is to omit the faulty statement and to substitute a correct one, clearly indicating both the fact of the substitution and the source of the new matter with the aid of the superior letters, and yet achieving in the end an unbroken narrative that is authoritative and up to date. The old method makes the false statement and then contradicts it, cumbering the page meantime with footnotes. Our method avoids both these disadvantages.

It is quite unnecessary, however, to remind the reader of this work of the advantages that have been attained by the use of superior-letter references. But it remains to say a word as to one obvious disadvantage. The reader who has become familiar with our method finds it a perfectly simple matter, with the aid of the Brief Reference Lists, to keep himself informed as to the author quoted. The one defect is the lack of specific reference to the volume and page. That defect was inherent in the method. It is a defect that concerns comparatively few readers — since few indeed have access to a library where more than a fraction of the works quoted could be examined; yet to these few, biased by scholarly predilections, it might seem important. Important or otherwise, this defect is remedied by the present bibliographical index. Here the reader will find specific reference, in the case of all important quotations, to the precise edition of each work that we have used, and to the volume and page where the original citation may be found. The alphabetical arrangement here employed makes such reference as easy as could be desired, and the reader who keeps the index volume at hand will be able to trace any given quotation to its source with all the accuracy that the most exacting scholarship could demand.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL INDEX

A

Acropolita, Georgius, (1220–1282), Byzantine historian, see **6**, 651; quoted by J. K. Jiriček (*q. v.*), in *Geschichte der Bulgaren;* Character of Ivan Asen II (op. cit.), **24**, 171.

Acton, Roger, English journalist; article on "Australia" in *Encyclopædia Britannica;* Discovery of Australia (op. cit. III, 103–104), **22**, 233–235.

Adad-nirari II, (811–783 B.C.), Assyrian king; Inscription (quoted in Meyer's *Geschichte des Alterthums);* War with the Khatti, Israelites, etc. (op. cit. I, 418), **1**, 390.

Adam of Bremen, (d. 1076), German theologian; *Historia Ecclesiastica,* Leyden, 1595; Relics at Trondjhem (op. cit. 147), **16**, 104; Svend (op. cit. 75, 126–127), **16**, 138.

Adams, Charles Francis, (1833–), American historian; articles in the *American Historical Review;* Battle of Bunker Hill (op. cit. I, 402–409), **23**, 247; Criticism of George Washington as a general (op. cit. I, 650–657), **23**, 256, 257.

Adams, Charles Kendall, (1832–1902), American historian, see **23**, 671.

Adams, Henry, (1838–), American historian, see **23**, 671; *History of the United States from 1801–1817,* Boston, 1889–1890, 9 vols.; Effects of the victory of the *Constitution* over the *Guerrière* (op. cit. VI, 375), **23**, 335.

Adams, John, (1735–1826), second president of the United States; *Writings* (with life, notes and illustrations by his grandson C. F. Adams) quoted by Samuel Eliot (*q. v.*) in *Manual of U. S. History;* The Revolutionary spirit in 1793, **23**, 304.

Ælianus, Claudius (Ælian), Roman rhetorician of second century, see I, 295; *The Variable History of Ælianus,* translated from the Greek by A. Fleming, London, 1576, 1 vol.; The ideographic language of the Egyptians (op. cit. book III, 28), **1**, 250; How Semiramis obtained the throne (op. cit. book VII, 73), **1**, 593; Alexander the Great (op. cit. bk. III, 40–41), **4**, 394.

Æneas Sylvius (Pope Pius II), (1405–1464); *Historia rerum Friderici III, imperatoris,* Helmstadt, 1700; Coronation of Frederick III (op. cit. 153–155), **14**, 218–220.

Æthelred, see **Ailred.**

Agathias, (536–580 A.D.), Byzantine epigrammatist, see **6**, 651; Ἱστορία E, edited by B. Vulcanius, Leyden, 1594; The Cotrigur butcheries (op. cit. 151), **7**, 128.

Ahnfelt (Ahnfeld), Arvid Wolfgang Nathanael, (1845–1890), Swedish journalist, *Skandinavische Hof- und Staatsgeschichten des neunzehnten Jahrhunderts,* Stuttgart, 1887; The dethronement of Gustavus (IV) Adolphus (op. cit. 105–110), **16**, 453–455; The interview at Abo (op. cit. 157–159), **16**, 466–467; The battle of Leipsic (op. cit. 181–183), **16**, 468–469.

Aiken, Lucy, (1781–1864), English writer; *The Court and Character of James I,* London, 1822; The masks of Jonson (op. cit. 209), **19**, 519.

Ailred or Æthelred, (1109–1166), English abbot; *De Bello Standardii* (in Migne's *Patrologie Latine,* vol. 195); Character of Edgar (op. cit.), **21**, 36.

Airy, Osmund, (1845–), English author and editor; articles on "Prince Rupert" and "General Monk" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* The early career of Prince Rupert (op. cit. XXI, 61), **20**, 5; The close of Monk's career (op. cit. XVI, 753), **20**, 215.

Akers, Charles Edmund, English author; articles in *Encyclopædia Britannica;* Sentiment toward Pedro II (op. cit. XXVI, 352), **23**, 661–662; Republic of Brazil (op. cit. XXVI, 353–355), **23**, 663–667; Political history since 1880 (op. cit. XXXI, 634–636), **23**, 609.

Akrell, General, "Memoirs," quoted in Ahnfelt's *Skandinavische Hof- und Staatsgeschichten des neunzehnten Jahrhunderts;* The dethronement of Gustavus (IV) Adolphus (op. cit. 105–110), **16**, 453–455.

Alcuin, (ca. 735–804 A.D.), English scholar and statesman; *Epistolæ* (in Jaffé's *Bibliotheca rerum germanicarum,* Berlin, 1873, vol. 6), Character of Pepin (op. cit. 223), **7**, 518.

Alexander I, Czar of Russia, (1777–1825), quoted by N. K. Shilder (*q. v.*) in *Imperator Alexander I,* Letters on various subjects, **17**, 475–526.

Alexander II, Czar of Russia, (1818–1881), *Manifesto,* St. Petersburg, 1861, 1 vol.; Liberation of serfs (op. cit. 1–8), **17**, 589–593.

Alfonso X, (1221–1284), Spanish king, see **10**, 637; *Los quatro partes enteras de la crônica de España*, edited by Florian de Ocampo, Zamora, 1541; *Los quatro libros primeros de la crônica general de España. Documentos de la epoca de don Alfonso el Sabio*, Real Academia de la historia, Madrid, 1851; The death of Alfonso I (op. cit. f. CCXIII), **10**, 41.

Alfred the Great, (ca. 848–901), king of England; *Whole Works*, London, 1858, 3 vols.; Ottar the Norwegian (op. cit. III, 39 seq.), **16**, 6.

Alison, Archibald, (1792–1867), English historian, see **22**, 369; *History of Europe from the Commencement of the French Revolution to the Restoration of the Bourbons, 1815*, Edinburgh, 1833–1842, 14 vols.; Estimate of George Washington (op. cit. IV, 216–217), **23**, 310; The evolution of Napoleon's policy (op. cit. V, 221–232), **12**, 491; Napoleon plans to invade England (op. cit. V, 615–617), **12**, 514; Kutusoff's policy (op. cit. XI, 217–218), **12**, 597–598; Nelson's victory and death at Trafalgar (op. cit. VI, 460–476), **21**, 467–469; Minor incidents of Waterloo (op. cit. XIV, 13–68), **12**, 637–642; The death of Napoleon (op. cit. XIV, 194–198), **12**, 644; Lord Dalhousie's government and a review of the East India Company (op. cit. VII, 201–216), **22**, 159–164; Pitt reforms the administration (op. cit. VII, 668–676), **22**, 109–112; The capture of Seringapatam (op. cit. VIII, 29–34), **22**, 114–117: *History of Europe from the Fall of Napoleon to the Accession of Louis Napoleon*, Edinburgh, 1852–1857, 8 vols.; Richelieu made minister (op. cit. I, 200–203), **13**, 14–15; France after the restoration of the Bourbons (op. cit. I, 600–602), **13**, 20–21; Last days of Louis XVIII (op. cit. II, 729–734), **13**, 31–32; The accession of Charles X (op. cit. III, 373–379), **13**, 34–36; The return of Napoleon's remains (op. cit. IV, 80–81), **13**, 72–73; Louis Philippe (op. cit. IV, 471–474), **13**, 83–84; The first problems of the provisional government (op. cit. VIII, 222–227), **13**, 89–90; Expedients of the provisional government (op. cit. VIII, 228–270), **13**, 91–96; Cavaignac, and the "Days of June" (op. cit. VIII, 305–339), **13**, 100–105; Louis Napoleon made president (op. cit. VIII, 841–855), **13**, 110–112; German music in eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (op. cit. V, 156–168), **15**, 359–361; The corn laws and free trade (op. cit. VII, 161–176), **21**, 601–605; Alexander I of Russia (op. cit. V, 348–550), **17**, 531–532; and numerous minor citations.

Allen, Carl Ferdinand, (1811–1871), Danish historian, see **16**, 497; *Histoire de Danemark*, translated into French by E. Beauvois, Copenhagen, 1878, 2 in 1; The Vikings (op. cit. 19–23), **16**, 99–101; The Church under Knud (op. cit. 91–104), **16**, 139–145; The Hanseatic League (op. cit. 181–184), **16**, 166–168; Christian IV, of Denmark (op. cit. II, 50–68), **16**, 356–361; Denmark and the French Revolution, wars with England and loss of Norway (op. cit. II, 217–243), **16**, 419–432; The Danish constitution (op. cit. II, 352–354), **16**, 442–443; The Second Schleswig-Holstein War (op. cit. II, 385–390), **16**, 444–448.

Allen, John, (1770–1843), Scottish author; *Vindication of the Ancient Independence of Scotland*, quoted by Macfarlane (*q. v.*) in *Comprehensive History of England;* Malcolm's homage, **21**, 33; William the Lion's homage, **21**, 35.

Al Makkari, Abul-Abbas Ahmad ibn Mohammed (also called Makrisi), (ca. 1585–1631), Arab historian, see **10**, 637; *Ketab al-Suluk, etc.* (Book of Paths for the Knowledge of Kings), French version, *Histoire des Sultans Mamlouks de l'Égypte*, Paris, 1837–1841; Moslem account of Saint Louis' capture (op. cit. I, 547–552), **8**, 443–446.

Alt, François Joseph Nicolas de, (1689–1771), Swiss historian, see **17**, 49.

Ambert, Joachim, (b. 1804), French soldier and writer; *Histoire de la Guerre de 1870–1871*, Paris, 1873, 1 vol.; Napoleon III at the battle of Sedan (op. cit. 194–199), **13**, 160.

Amenemhat I, (ca. 2450 B.C.), Egyptian king; *Instructions to his son Usertesen I*, quoted by Maspero (*q. v.*) in *Histoire ancienne des peuples de l'orient;* Account of his own reign and advice to his son (op. cit. 98–99), **1**, 110–111.

Amery, Leopold Charles Maurice Stennett, (1873–), English journalist; *The Times History of the War in South Africa*, London, 1902–1903, 3 vols.; Majuba Hill (op. cit. I, 66), **22**, 291.

Amicis, Edmondo de, (1846–), Italian traveller; *L'Olanda* (Turin, 1874), English translation by Caroline Tilton, London, 1880; Court Life in Holland (op. cit. 136–137), **14**, 63.

Ammianus Marcellinus, (about 330–395 A.D.), Roman historian, see **6**, 645; *The Roman History of Ammianus Marcellinus*, English translation by C. D. Yonge, London, 1862; The humiliation of the Romans (op. cit. 395), **6**, 512; Jovian (op. cit. 404), **6**, 514; Description of the Huns (op. cit. 578–579), **7**, 47.

Ampère, Jean Jacques Antoine, (1800–1864), French historian, see **6**, 661; *L'Empire Romain à Rome*, Paris, 1867, 4 vols.; Rome in the fifth century (op. cit. III, 1–3), **5**, 178; Marius (op. cit. IV, 329–330), **5**, 401.

Anagnostes, Joannes, (fifteenth century), Byzantine historian, see **6**, 651.

André or Andreas, Bernard, (fifteenth century), French-English poet; *Historia regis Henrici Septimi*, edited by James Gairdner, London, 1858; Stanley and Warbeck (op. cit. 69), **19**, 29.

Andrews, Elisha Benjamin, (1844–), American historian; *History of the United States*, New York, 1895, 3 vols.; The Greeley campaign (op. cit. II, 205–206), **23**, 469.

Anghiera, see Peter Martyr d'Anghiera.

Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, (ca. 900–1154), Anonymous, see **22**, 370; translated by Benjamin Thorpe, London, 1861; William the Conqueror (op. cit. 239–242), **18**, 201–203; Stephen's reign (op. cit. 314–317), **18**, 255–256.

Anjou, Duke of, see Henry III.

Annales Complutenses, (twelfth century), see **10**, 637.

Annales des Empereurs du Japon (Nipon o dai itsi ran), translated by J. Titsingh, Paris, 1834; Story of the Empress Jingo (op. cit. 16–17), **24**, 628.

Annales Genuenses, (1100–1294), see **9**, 637.

Annales Toledanos, (thirteenth century), see **10**, 637.

Annales Vedastini (Annals of St. Waast or St. Vaast), (874–900 A.D.), in Pertz's *Monumenta Germaniæ Historica*, Hanover, 1826, ff.; Weakness of Charles the Fat (op. cit. I, 524–525), **11**, 10.

Anquetil, Louis Pierre, (1723–1806), French historian; *Histoire de France*, Paris, 1805, 14 vols.; quoted by De Tocqueville (*q. v.*) in *Histoire philosophique du règne de Louis XV;* Fleury's character, **12**, 27.

Antonio, Nicolas, (1617–1684), Spanish bibliographer, see **10**, 646.

Appianus Alexandrinus (Appian), Roman historian (lived in reigns of Trajan, Hadrian, and Antoninus Pius), see **5**, 32; *The History of Appian of Alexandria*, translated from the Greek by J. D[ancer], London, 1679, in two parts; The founding of Carthage (op. cit. Part I, 3), **2**, 360; The destruction of Carthage (op. cit. Part I, 56–60), **5**, 310–314; Cæsar crosses the Rubicon (op. cit. Part II, 68–70), **5**, 532–534; The battle of Dyrrachium (op. cit. Part II, 78–82), **5**, 537–540; The last campaign (op. cit. Part II, 97–98), **5**, 567–568; Comparison of Cæsar with Alexander (op. cit. Part I, 116–118), **5**, 599–601; The Roman proscription of 43 B.C. (op. cit. Part II, book IV, 166–170), **5**, 618–619.

Archenholz, Johann, (1695–1777), Swedish historian; *Mémoires concernant Christine, Reine de Suède*, Amsterdam and Leipsic, 1751–1760, 4 vols.; Characterisation of Christina (by Biefelt) (op. cit. IV, 439–441), **16**, 334.

Argenson, René Louis Voyer, Marquis d', (1694–1757), French statesman and writer; *Journal et Mémoires*, Paris, 1864; The corvée (op. cit. II, 149; III, 171), **12**, 34–35.

Ari Marson, (tenth century), traditional Irish adventurer; *Landnamabok*, Copenhagen, 1843; quoted by Beamish (*q. v.*) in *The Discovery of America by the Northmen;* The Irish discovery (op. cit. No. 107), **22**, 402.

Armitage, J., *History of Brazil*, London, 1836, 2 vols.; Mistakes of Pedro I (op. cit. II, 135–137), **23**, 657.

Arneth, Alfred von, (1819–1897), Austrian historian, see **15**, 620; *Geschichte Maria Theresias*, Vienna, 1870, 10 vols.; Some characteristics of Marie Antoinette (op. cit. I, 63–67), **12**, 127–128; Maria Theresa calls Hungarians to arms (op. cit. I, 296–309), **14**, 428; Maria Theresa on partition of Poland (op. cit. VIII, 389–394), **14**, 453–454; The Treaty of Partition (op. cit. VIII, 354–360), **14**, 455–456; Characterisation of Maria Theresa (op. cit. X, 744–746), **14**, 464–465; and other citations.

Arnold, Thomas, (1795–1842), English historian, see **6**, 661; *History of Rome*, London, 1845, 5 vols.; Numa Pompilius and Tullus Hostilius (op. cit. I, 101–122), **5**, 75–77; Legendary history of Roman kings (op. cit. I, 12–48), **5**, 78–84; The banishment of Tarquinius (op. cit. I, 101–123), **5**, 88–90; Caius Mucius and King Porsenna (op. cit. I, 101–122), **5**, 92–95; Civilisation of the regal period (op. cit. I, 25–100), **5**, 103–117; Cæsar's death (op. cit. II, 102–107), **5**, 581–583: article on "English History" in *Encyclopædia Britannica;* Anglo-Saxon literature (op. cit. VIII, 403–406), **18**, 163–167: *Lectures on Modern History*, London, 1842; Falkland's character (op. cit. 238), **20**, 16: quoted by A. P. Stanley (*q. v.*) in *Life of Thomas Arnold*, London, 1844; Contempt for the peasantry (op. cit. 282), **21**, 558; Necessity for a constitutional change (op. cit. 294), **21**, 565.

Arrianus, L. Flavius (Arrian), Greek historian (second century A.D.), see **4**, 627; *History of Alexander's Expedition*, translated by Mr. Rooke, London, 1729; Alexander's entry into Asia (op. cit. 25–28), **4**, 283–284; The siege of Gaza (op. cit. 126–130), **4**, 312–313; The brave Mallians (op. cit. II, 84–95), **4**, 363–366; The desert march (op. cit. II, 118–124), **4**, 367–369; The mutiny (op. cit. II, 149–161), **4**, 379–383; Estimate of Alexander (op. cit. II, 196–200), **4**, 393–394.

Arteaga, Francisco de Prida y, Mexican publicist, *Le Mexique tel qu'il est aujourd'hui*, Paris, 1891; Mexico in the nineteenth century (op. cit. 8–15), **23**, 621.

Ascham, Roger, (1515–1568), English author and scholar; *Works*, London, 1864–1865; Brilliance of Queen Elizabeth's mind (op. cit. I, pt. 1, 191–192), **19**, 269–270.

Ashley, Anthony Evelyn M., (1836–), English publicist; *Life of Palmerston from 1846–1865*, London, 1876, 2 vols.; Metternich (op. cit. I, 97–98), **14**, 630.

Ashley, Mrs. Catherine, (sixteenth century), governess of Queen Elizabeth; *Confession* (in the "Burleigh Papers," edited by Samuel Haynes, London, 1740), quoted by Macfarlane (*q. v.*) in *History of England;* Elizabeth's affair with Lord Seymour, **19**, 212.

Asseline, Louis, (1829–1878), French author; *Histoire de l'Autriche depuis la mort de Marie Thérèse*, Paris, 1877; Absolutism (op. cit. 247–250), **15**, 8–9; Schwarzenberg; and Austria

in the Crimean War (op. cit. 251–255), **15**, 11–13; The war of Italian independence (op. cit. 257–259), **15**, 14–15; The establishment of dualism (op. cit. 306–307), **15**, 31; Dualism in Transleithania (op. cit. 223–225), **15**, 42; Hungary from 1871–1875 (op. cit. 344–349), **15**, 44–45; New church regulations (op. cit. 350–352), **15**, 47–49; and other minor citations.

Asser, (d. ca. 909), English monk, see **22**, 370; *Life of Alfred*, edited by W. H. Stevenson, Oxford, 1904; Alfred and the cakes, **18**, 79.

Asshurbanapal, King of Assyria 668–626 B.C.; *Inscriptions*, quoted in George Smith's *History of Asshurbanipal*, London, 1871; Expedition against Egypt and Ethiopia (op. cit. 52–62), **1**, 418–419.

Asshurnazirpal III, King of Assyria 885–860 B.C.; *Inscription*, quoted in Babelon's *Histoire ancienne de l'orient;* The mountain conquests (op. cit. 166), **1**, 381; Cruelties of Asshurnazirpal (op. cit. 166–170), **1**, 382–384.

Assmann, Wilhelm, German historian; *Handbuch der allgemeinen Geschichte*, Brunswick, 1853; Sparta (op. cit.), **3**, 128.

Athenæus, (flourished ca. 228 A.D.), Egyptian author; *Deipnosophistæ*, Leipsic, 1859, 4 vols.; Berosus in the feast of Sacea (op. cit. Bk. XIV, c. 44), **1**, 579; see also **1**, 3.

Attaliata, Michael, (eleventh century), Byzantine jurist, see **6**, 651.

Aube, Barthélemy, (1826–1887), French professor and scholar; *Histoire des persécutions de l'Église, jusqu'à la fin des Antonins*, Paris, 1875; Persecutions under Trajan and the Antonines (op. cit. 393–403), **6**, 324–325.

Aubigné, Théodore Agrippa d', (1550–1630), French Huguenot historian and poet, see **17**, 49.

Aubrey, William Hickman Smith, (1848–), English journalist; *Rise and Growth of the English Nation*, London, 1899, 3 vols.; More and the burning of heretics (op. cit. II, 136), **19**, 127; Elizabethan glory (op. cit. II, 278), **19**, 455; Richard Cromwell (op. cit. III, 4–5), **20**, 201; Stuart restoration disgraceful (op. cit. III, 33–34), **20**, 222; Queen Anne's obesity (op. cit. III, 109), **20**, 497; George II (op. cit. III, 178), **20**, 551; The Luddites (op. cit. III, 292), **21**, 484; The reign of George III (op. cit. III, 200), **21**, 511; The fall of Robert Peel (op. cit. III, 391–392), **21**, 605.

Augustan History, (third and fourth centuries), see **6**, 645.

Augustus Cæsar, (63 B.C.–14 A.D.), Emperor of Rome; *Letters* (quoted in Suetonius' *Lives of the Twelve Cæsars*, London, 1796); His love of gambling (op. cit. 154), **6**, 122.

Aulnoy, Catherine, (ca. 1650–1705), French writer; *Mémoires de la cour d'Espagne* (quoted by J. Dunlop (*q. v.*) in *Memoirs of Spain during the reigns of Philip IV, and Charles II*), Spanish peasants, **10**, 264.

Aurelius, Marcus, (121–180 A.D.), *Μάρκου Αντονίνου αὐτοκράτορος τῶν εἰς ἑαυτὸν βιβλια ιβ* (*Book of Meditations*), edited by Xylander, Tigur (Zürich), 1558; English translation by Jeremy Collier, London, 1702; Invocation of his own soul (op. cit. X–XI), **6**, 310.

Avebury, see **Lubbock**.

Ayala, Pedro Lopez de, (1332–1407), Spanish statesman and historian, see **10**, 638; *Cronicas de los Reyes de Castilla—Don Pedro Primero*, Madrid, 1875, 2 vols.; Pedro the Cruel's honeymoon (op. cit. anno 1353, caps. 4–21; anno 1354, caps. 19, 21; anno 1361, cap. 3), **10**, 76–78; Murder of Fadrique (op. cit. I, 556–558), **10**, 80–82; The quarrel between Edward and Pedro (op. cit. I, 562–567), **10**, 88–89.

Azurara, Gomez Eanes de, (fifteenth century), Portuguese historian, see **10**, 651.

B

Babelon, Ernest, (1854–), French archæologist; *Histoire ancienne de l'Orient, jusqu'aux guerres médiques*, Paris, 1881–1888, 6 vols.; Reign and cruelty of Asshurnazirpal (op. cit. 166–184), **1**, 380–387: *Manuel de l'archéologie orientale*, Paris, 1888; Jewish tombs (op. cit. 217–251), **2**, 209–211; Hittite art (op. cit. 197–215), **2**, 396–397.

Bacallar y Sanna, Vicente, Marquis de San Felipe, (1660–1726), Spanish historian, see **10**, 638; *Commentarios de la guerra de España haste el Año 1725*, Genoa, 2 vols.; English excesses in Spain (op. cit. I, 79 seq.), **10**, 284.

Bacon, Francis, (1561–1626), English philosopher and statesman; *The Historie of the Raigne of Henry VII*, London, 1622; The royal progress (op. cit. 65–69), **19**, 19–20; Estimate of Henry VII (op. cit. 354–365), **19**, 43–45; Queen Elizabeth (op. cit. 443–461), **19**, 439–441.

Bacon, Roger, (ca. 1214–ca. 1294), English monk and philosopher; *Opus Majus*, London, 1733; The children's crusade (op. cit. 253), **8**, 419.

Bagehot, Walter, (1826–1877), English author, see **22**, 371.

Bagwell, Richard, British historian; article on "Ireland" in *Encyclopædia Britannica;* Ireland under Henry III (op. cit. XIII, 259–260), **21**, 380–381; Anarchy and misrule (op. cit. 260), **21**, 385–386; The three Henrys and the Wars of the Roses (op. cit. 260–262), **21**, 390–392; The Irish church (op. cit. 262–263), **21**, 400–403; Ireland under Elizabeth, James I, and Charles I (op. cit. 265–266), **21**, 417–421; William III; the penal laws (op. cit. 268–270), **21**, 434–438; and various other quotations.

Baillie, Robert, (1602–1662), Scottish controversialist; *Letters and Journals*, Edinburgh, 1841–1842, 3 vols.; Charles I and parliament (op. cit. I, 272), **19**, 583–584.

Bain, Robert Nisbet, (1854–), English author; *Charles XII and the Collapse of the Swedish Empire* (Heroes of the Nations), New York and London, 1895; Characterisation of Charles XII (op. cit. 309–313), **16**, 395–396: *The Daughter of Peter the Great*, Westminster, 1889; Estimate of Elizabeth Petrovna (op. cit. 314–316), **17**, 359–360.

Balbo, Cesareo, (1789–1853), Italian statesman and historian; *Sommario della storia d'Italia*, Florence, 1856: Italy as a Napoleonic kingdom (op. cit. 409), **9**, 575–576.

Balfour, James, (1600–1657), Scottish antiquary and historian; *Annales of Scotland*, Edinburgh, 1824–1825, 4 vols. (quoted by J. Lingard (*q. v.*) in *History of England*); Portrait of James I, **19**, 512; Monk at Dundee, **20**, 121.

Ball, Charles James, English scholar; *Light from the East or the Witness of the Monuments*, London, 1899; Translation of an inscription of Cyrus (op. cit. 224–225), **1**, 447–448.

Balzani, Ugo, Italian editor, see **9**, 639.

Bamford, Samuel, (1788–1872), English writer and politician; *Passages in the Life of a Radical* (quoted by Charles Knight (*q. v.*) in *History of England*); Cobbett's influence, **21**, 498; Degeneracy of the Reform Clubs, **21**, 499–500.

Bancroft, George, (1800–1891), American historian, see **23**, 672; *History of the United States*, Boston, 1839–1874, 10 vols.; Cartier and Roberval (op. cit. I, 17–20, 21–29, 30–31), **22**, 463–465, 553–554; French discoveries: Verrazano (op. cit. I, 15), **22**, 457–458; Ponce de Leon (op. cit. I, 31–34), **22**, 469–471; Soto and other Spanish explorers (op. cit. I, 35–60), **22**, 474–485; English explorers (op. cit. I, 78–90), **22**, 492–497; Dutch explorers (op. cit. II, 260–271), **22**, 497–500; French and Spanish in Florida (op. cit. I, 66–73), **22**, 548–549; Raleigh: the voyages of Gosnold and Pring (op. cit. I, 91–108), **22**, 563–566; Virginia under Charles I and the Commonwealth (op. cit. I, 193–208, 221–232), **22**, 589–592; Religious liberty in Maryland (op. cit. I, 249–265), **22**, 603–608; Charter of Massachusetts and the governorship of Winthrop (op. cit. I, 342–356), **22**, 641–646; Puritan character (op. cit. I, 458–469), **22**, 647–651; The Dutch colonies and their conquest by the English (op. cit. II, 295–314), **23**, 17–30; William Penn and the Quaker colonies (op. cit. II, 314–380, 386–401), **23**, 30–45; Marquette, Joliet, and La Salle (op. cit. III, 148–174), **23**, 71–80; New England under the Commonwealth (op. cit. I, 375–376), **23**, 90–91; Estimate of Roger Williams; The founding of Rhode Island (op. cit. I, 359–381), **23**, 91–97; Political effects of the Antinomian controversy; Vane's fall (op. cit. I, 387–394), **23**, 101–104; The New Haven colony (op. cit. I, 401–422), **23**, 107–111; Virginia after the revolution of 1688 (op. cit. III, 25–30), **23**, 134–135; The war of Spanish succession (op. cit. III, 209–225), **23**, 190–194; The aftermath of Lexington (op. cit. VII, 311–318, 342–349), **23**, 242–245; and other quotations.

Bancroft, Hubert Howe, (1832–), American historian, see **23**, 672; *History of the Pacific States of North America*, San Francisco, 1882, 40 vols.; Spanish administration of the colonies (op. cit. I, 247–266, 274–275), **22**, 535–540; The Spanish in New Mexico (op. cit. XVII, 11–18), **22**, 582; The empire of Maximilian (op. cit. IX, 322–324), **23**, 635; Presidency of Juarez (op. cit. IX, 387), **23**, 636.

Bantysh-Kamenski, Dmitri Nikelaievitch, (1788–1850), Russian historian, see **17**, 662.

Barante, Aimable Guillaume Prosper Brugière de, (1782–1866), French historian; *Histoire de la Convention Nationale*, Paris, 1853, 6 vols.; Captivity of Louis XVII (op. cit. V, 552–581), **12**, 400–403; Charette's massacre (op. cit. VI, 85–87), **12**, 406–407; Ill-treatment of the Dauphin, Louis XVII (op. cit. V, 552–579), **12**, 400–403.

Barbé-Marbois, see **Marbois**.

Barbour, John, (1316–1395), Scottish poet; *The Bruce*, Edinburgh, 1894, 2 vols.; Sir Henry Bohun (op. cit. book XII, 50–56), **21**, 100; Portrait of the Douglas (op. cit. book I, 383–393), **21**, 100.

Bardili, J. W., (died 1740), German traveller; *Des weyland durchlauchtigen Prinzen Maximilian Emanuels Reisen und Campagnen* [under Charles XII]; The execution of Patkul (op. cit. 351–359), **16**, 379–381.

Barlowe, Arthur, (sixteenth century), English explorer; *The First Voyage Made to America*, in the *Navigations* of Richard Hakluyt (*q. v.*); Virtues of the Indians (op. cit. III), **22**, 557.

Barni, Jules Romain, (1818–1878), French philosopher; *Napoléon et son historien, M. Thiers*, Geneva, London, and Paris, 1869; Estimate of Napoleon (op. cit. preface), **12**, 648.

Baronius, Cæsar, (1538–1607), Italian historian, see **10**, 638.

Barrière, Jean François, (1786–1868), and **Mathurin de Lescure**, (1833–1892), French historians; *Bibliothèque des mémoires relatives à l'histoire de France*, Paris, 1858–1881, 37 vols.; The fall of the Bastille (op. cit. I, 6–10), **12**, 157–158.

Barros, João de, (1496–1570), Portuguese historian, see **10**, 651.

Barry, John Stetson, (1819–1872), American historian; *The History of Massachusetts*, Boston, 1855–1857, 3 vols.; The Massachusetts colony (op. cit. I, 16–58), **22**, 610–619; The Pilgrims (op. cit. I, 60–80), **22**, 621–626; The landing of the Pilgrims (op. cit. I, 83–92), **22**, 627–630; Massachusetts and Charles II; the Declaration of Rights, 1661 (op. cit. I, 373–375), **23**, 139–140; The proclamation of William and Mary; Andros' release (op. cit. I, 501–516, and II, 25–27), **23**, 169–171; Witchcraft of Salem (op. cit. II, 28–30), **23**, 171–173; French and Indian wars (op. cit. II, 72, 75–76), **23**, 179–180.

Barwick, G. F., (1853–), English bibliographer; essay on *The Literature and Historians of the French Revolution*, **12**, 655–661.

Baude, Henri, (1430–1495), French satiric poet; *Eloge ou portrait historique de Charles VII.* (In Jean Cartier's Chronique de Charles VII.) Characterisation of Charles VII (op. cit.), **11**, 245.

Baumgarten, Hermann, (1825–1895), German historian, see **10**, 638; *Geschichte Carls V*, Stuttgart, 1885–1892, 2 vols.; Juana as queen (op. cit. I, 10–12), **10**, 190–191; Charles VII (op. cit. II, 161–162), **14**, 250.

Baumgartner, Alexander, (1841–), German Catholic historian, see **10**, 638; *Der Cid in der Geschichte*, in *Stimmen aus Maria-Laach*, Freiburg-i.-B., 1898; The Cid (op. cit.), **10**, 53–58.

Baxter, Richard, (1615–1691), English non-conformist divine; *Reliquæ Baxterianæ*, London, 1694 (quoted by Knight (*q. v.*) in *History of England*); Panic in plague-time, **20**, 249–250; Sufferings of the poor, **20**, 250; Flight of the ministers, **20**, 252; Desertion of the city, **20**, 255; Buckingham and tolerance, **20**, 264.

Bayard, Pierre, Seigneur de, (1476–1524), French soldier; *La très joyeuse, pleasante et recreative hystoire du bon chevalier* (quoted by Sismondi (*q. v.*) in *Histoire des Françaises*); Francis I, **11**, 308.

Bayne, Peter, (1830–1896), Scottish author; *The Chief Actors in the Puritan Revolution*, London 1878; Estimate of James I (op. cit. 27–29), **19**, 514.

Beamish, North Ludlow, (1797–1872), English author and editor; *The Discovery of America by the Northmen in the Tenth Century* (largely a translation of Rafn's *Antiquitates Americanæ*), London, 1841; The Eyrbyggja saga on the Irish colony (op. cit. 179–211), **22**, 403; The Codex Flatoyensis on Vinland the Good (op. cit. 59–73), **22**, 405–408.

Beauchamp, Alphonse de, (1767–1832), French politician; *Vie du Général Moreau*, Paris, 1814; Moreau's campaign in Germany (op. cit. 63–77), **12**, 505–508.

Beaucourt, Gaston du Fresne de, (1833–), French historian; *Histoire de Charles VII*, Paris, 1881–1891, 6 vols.; The battle of Castillon (op. cit. V, 273–276), **11**, 239–241.

Beaumont-Vassy, Edouard Ferdinand de la Bonninière, Viscount de, (1816–1876), French historian, see **16**, 498; *Les Suédois depuis Charles XII*, Paris, 1841; Sweden's war with Russia (op. cit. 72–79), **16**, 399–400.

Becker, Karl Friedrich, (1777–1806), German historian, **15**, 621.

Becker, Wilhelm Adolf, (1796–1846), German archæologist, see **6**, 661; *Gallus, oder römische Scenen aus der Zeit Augusts*, Leipsic, 1838; Paternal authority, and slavery (op. cit. 179–181), **6**, 356–359.

Bede, The Venerable, (672–735), English monk and ecclesiastical writer, see **22**, 371; *Historia ecclesiastica gentis Anglorum* (English translation, Ecclesiastical History of England, London, 1870); Penda and Christianity (op. cit. 144), **18**, 53; Picts and Scots (op. cit. 5), **21**, 7; The Dalrendians (op. cit. 7), **21**, 337.

Beer, Adolph, (1831–), Austrian historian; *Die orientalische Politik Oesterreichs seit 1774*, Prague and Leipsic, 1883; Metternich's oriental policy (op. cit. 416–420), **14**, 599–601: *Zehn Jahre österreichischer Politik, 1801–1810*, Leipsic, 1877; Two imperial titles (op. cit. 51–59), **14**, 433–436: *Die erste Teilung Polens*, Vienna, 1873, 3 vols.; The treaty with Russia (op. cit. I, 99–105), **15**, 236–239; The Poniatowski versus the Czartoryski (op. cit. I, 65–69), **24**, 80.

Beesly, Augustus Henry, English author; *The Gracchi, Marius, and Sulla*, London, 1877; The Roman state prior to Tiberius Gracchus (op. cit. 20–21), **5**, 359–360; The policy of Gracchus (op. cit. 30–31), **5**, 363; Characterisation of Scipio the Younger (op. cit. 38–39), **5**, 371; Summing up of Caius Gracchus (op. cit. 43–49), **5**, 379.

Bégin, Émile A., (1803–1888), French historian; *Voyage pittoresque en Espagne et en Portugal*, Paris, 1852; The land and people of Portugal (op. cit. 537–541), **10**, 425–427.

Beka, Johannes de, (fourteenth century), Flemish chronicler, see **14**, 71.

Bell, Robert, (1800–1867), Irish journalist; *History of Russia* (Cabinet Cyclopædia series), London, 1836, 3 vols.; Sviatopolk and Jaroslav (op. cit. I, 77–96), **17**, 107–116; Alexander Nevski (op. cit. I, 150–156), **17**, 139–142; The grand princedom (op. cit. I, 158–160), **17**, 143–144; Ivan the Great (op. cit. I, 195–202), **17**, 166–170; The reign of Boris (op. cit. I, 288–293), **17**, 222–223; The reign of Ivan the Terrible (op. cit. I, 238–271), **17**, 196–208; and other citations.

Bellay, see Du Bellay.

Belloc, Alexis, French author; *Les Postes française. Récherche historiques sur leur origine*, Paris, 1886; Establishment of the posts (op. cit. 16–29), **11**, 275.

Beloch, Julius, (1854–), German historian; *Griechische Geschichte*, Strasburg, 1893–1899; The Primitive history of Greece (op. cit. 146–169), **3**, 99–108; Greek colonisation (op. cit. 169–199), **3**, 198–206.

Beloe, William, (1756–1817), English author and translator, see Herodotus.

Benkendorf, Alexander von, (1783–1844), Russian general; *Memoirs* (quoted by N. K. Shilder (*q. v.*) in *The Reign of the Emperor Nicholas I*); Nicholas I and his policy, **17**, 539, 542.

Bentivoglio, Guido, (1579–1644), Italian statesman and writer; *Relatione de Cardinale Bentivoglio delle Provincie uniti di Fiandra*, Venice, 1636; Estimate of William of Orange (op. cit. 60), **13**, 504.

Bernaldez, Andres, (fifteenth and sixteenth centuries), Spanish historian, see **10**, 639.

Berner, Ernst, (1853–), German archivist; *Geschichte des preussischen Staates*, Munich and Berlin, 1891; German unity (op. cit. 725–733), **15**, 496–502.

Bernhardi, Theodor von, (1802–1887), German historian and diplomat; *Friedrich der Grosse als Feldherr*, Berlin, 1881, 2 vols.; The battle of Zorndorf; Russian tactics (op. cit. I, 264–271), **15**, 205–208; Frederick's defeat at Kunersdorf (op. cit. I, 392–399), **15**, 214–217: *Geschichte Russlands und der europäischen Politik in den Jahren 1814–1831*, Leipsic, 1868–1878, 3 vols.; Potemkin (op. cit. II, 273–277), **17**, 389–392; The Holy Alliance (op. cit. I, 494–498), **17**, 497–498.

Berosus, (b. ca. 330 B.C.), Babylonian priest and historian; *History of Babylonia* (quoted in Cory's *Ancient Fragments*); The creation and early traditions (op. cit. 30–43), **1**, 573–579.

Bertin, Édouard François, (1797–1871), French editor; *La Société du Consulat et de l'Empire*, Paris, 1890; Napoleon's court life and uncourtly manners (op. cit. 69–77), **12**, 538.

Bertolini, Francesco, (1836–), Italian historian; *Storia delle dominazioni Germaniche in Italia* (in *Storia politica d'Italia*), Milan, 1874, 2 vols.; Venice (op. cit.), **9**, 24–28; Cavour (op. cit. 436–441), **9**, 611–612; The completion of Italian unity (op. cit. 495–510), **9**, 616–623; State and church (op. cit. 510–515), 623–627.

Bertrand, Alexandre, (1820–), French archæologist; *La religion des Gaulois; les Druides et le Druisme*, Paris, 1897; Human sacrifice in the Netherlands (op. cit. 68–69), **13**, 271.

Bertrand, Joseph Louis François, (1822–), French mathematician; *Les fondateurs de l'astronomie moderne, Tycho Brahe*, Paris, 1865; Tycho Brahe at Hoen (op. cit. 81–102), **16**, 352–354.

Besenval, Pierre Victor, (1722–1791), Swiss soldier; *Mémoires* (quoted by Carlyle (*q. v.*) in *History of the French Revolution*); Death of Louis XV, **12**, 109–110.

Beskow, Bernhard von, (1796–1868), Swedish poet and dramatist, see **16**, 498.

Beste, George, (d. 1584), English navigator; *True Discourse of Discoverie by the North Weast*, London, 1578; The north-west passage (op. cit. III, 86), **22**, 493.

Bestuzhev-Riumin, Konstantin Nikelaievitch, (1829–), Russian historian, see **17**, 662, *Russian History*, St. Petersburg, 1872, 2 vols.; The Tatar domination of Russia (op. cit. I, 269–284, with omissions), **17**, 133–137; Internal development during Tatar domination (op. cit. I, 387), **17**, 160–163; Subjugation of the republics; overthrow of the Tatars; Lithuania; Ivan the Great (op. cit. II, 144–155), **17**, 172–182; Vasili Ivanovitch (op. cit. II, 173–175), **17**, 184–190; and other citations.

Béthune, see Sully.

Beveridge, Albert J., (1862–), American legislator and lawyer; *The Russian Advance*, New York, 1903; Russian method of conquest (op. cit. 29, 30), **17**, 616–617; Manchuria (op. cit. 8), **17**, 621.

Bible (St. James' Version), London, 1611; Moses and the Exodus (op. cit. Exodus i, 22; ii, 1–5; xii, 21–41; Deuteronomy xxxiv), **2**, 61–63; The prophecy of the return (op. cit. Isaiah xl–xlviii, with omissions), **2**, 122–123.

Biedermann, Karl, (1812–), German publicist; *Friedrich der Grosse und sein Verhältniss zur Entwicklung des deutschen Geisteslebens*, Brunswick, 1859; The Frederician spirit in Germany (op. cit. 64–72), **15**, 183–184; Frederick's influence on the age (op. cit. 64–72), **15**, 246–247.

Biefelt, quoted in Archenholtz' *Mémoires concernant Christine, Reine de Suède*; Characterisation of Christina (op. cit. IV, 439–441), **16**, 334.

Bignon, Louis Pierre Édouard, (1771–1841), French historian; *Histoire de France sous Napoléon*, Paris, 1845, 14 vols.; Unpopularity of Louis XVIII (op. cit. XIV, 263–275), **12**, 619–620.

Bilbassov, Vasili Alexievitch, (1837–), Russian historian; *Istorya Ekateriny II* (History of Catherine II), London, 1895, 2 vols.; The death of Peter (op. cit. II, 111–117), **17**, 368–371; Catherine's views of Russia (op. cit. II, 416–420), **17**, 373–375.

Binder, G., (1853–), German historian; *Die heilige Birgitta von Schweden und ihr Klosterorden*, Leipsic, 1891; The order of Saint Bridget (op. cit. 192–201), **16**, 198–200.

Birch, Thomas, see Thurlow.

Bismarck, Otto, Prince von, (1815–1898), Prussian statesman and writer, see **15**, 622.

Blackstone, William, (1723–1780), English jurist; *Commentaries on the Law of England*, London, 1765–1768; Charles I's claim to the throne (op. cit. 196), **20**, 73.

Blaine, James G., (1830–1893), American statesman; *Twenty Years of Congress*, Norwich, Conn., 1884–1886, 2 vols.; Seward's influence over Johnson (op. cit. II, 67–68, **23**, 460.

Blanc, Louis, (1811–1882), French statesman; *Histoire de la Révolution française*, Paris, 1847–1862; 12 vols.; The assembly (op. cit. II, 496–500), **12**, 154–156; The flight of Louis XVI (op. cit. V, 351–367), **12**, 239–241; The White Terror (op. cit. 49–95), **12**,

398–400; *History of Ten Years, 1830–1840*, London, 1844, 2 vols.; The White Terror (op. cit. I, 66), **12**, 398–400.

Blaramberg, Nicolas, *Essai comparé sur les institutions, les lois et les mœurs de la Roumanie*, Bucharest, 1886; The Dacians and the Getæ (op. cit. 16–17), **24**, 126; Dacia as a Roman province (op. cit. 18–25), **24**, 127–128; The Avars (op. cit. 40), **24**, 129; The boyars (op. cit. 227), **24**, 131.

Blasendorff, Karl, German historian; *Der deutsch-dänische Krieg von 1864*, Frankfort, 1889; The first Schleswig-Holstein War (op. cit. 7–12), **16**, 439–442.

Bleda, Jayme, (1550–1622), Spanish historian and ecclesiastic, see **10**, 639.

Blok, Petrus Johannes, (1855–), Dutch historian, see **14**, 71; *Geschiedenis van het nederlandsche Volk*, Groningen, 1892; translated by R. Bierstadt and Ruth Putnam, as *History of the People of the Netherlands*, New York, 1898, 4 vols.; The periods of Dutch history (op. cit. I, 6), **13**, 284; Death of Floris (op. cit. I, 138), **13**, 303; End of Roman sway (op. cit. I, 39), **13**, 309; Flemish workmen of twelfth century (op. cit. I, 254), **13**, 314; Estimate of the van Arteveldes (op. cit. I, 269), **13**, 325, 329; Position of Hainault (op. cit. I, 302), **13**, 332; Estimate of William III (op. cit. I, 309), **13**, 334; The extent of Spanish executions (op. cit. II, 318), **13**, 379; Guerrilla war (op. cit. III, 160), **13**, 486; Origin of sovereignty (op. cit. III, 159), **13**, 488; The young commonwealth (op. cit. III, 377), **13**, 558; The war spirit of Maurice (op. cit. III, 267), **13**, 545; Estimate of Olden-Barneveld (op. cit. III, 477–478), **13**, 567.

Blom, Gustav Peter, German historian; *Geschichte der Staatsveränderung Norwegens im Jahre 1814*, Leipsic, 1848; Norway's loss of Denmark (op. cit. 133–137), **16**, 470–472.

Blos, Wilhelm, (1849–), German historian; *Die deutsche Revolution, 1848–1849*, Stuttgart, 1893; Aspects of the Berlin revolution of 1848 (op. cit. 93–98), **15**, 438–442.

Blum, Hans, (1841–), German journalist; *Fürst Bismarck und seine Zeit*, Munich, 1894–1895, 2 vols.; The customs parliament (op. cit. I, 134–173), **15**, 508–514; Bismarck in retirement (op. cit. II, 416–417), **15**, 545.

Boccaccio, (1313–1375), Italian author; *Decameron* (in Napier's Florentine history), London, 1846–1847; The plague in Florence (op. cit. 150–154), **9**, 173–175.

Bodley, John Edward Courtney, (1853–), English historian; article on "France" in *Encyclopædia Britannica;* The commune (op. cit. XXVIII, 481), **13**, 185–186; The Dreyfus affair (op. cit. XXVIII, 492), **13**, 197.

Boeckh, Augustus, (1785–1867), German philologian, see **4**, 628; *Public Economy of the Athenians* (translated by A. Lamb), Boston, 1857; Wages, etc., in the age of Pericles (op. cit. 155–171), **3**, 465–471.

Bogdanovitch, Modest Ivanovitch, (1805–1882), Russian military historian; *Istorya tsarstvovanya imperatora Alexandra I; Rossi v yevo vremya* (History of the Reign of Alexander I and of Russia during his time), St. Petersburg, 1869–1871, 6 vols. (quoted by A. Rambaut (*q. v.*) in *Histoire de la Russie;* Virtues of Speranski, **17**, 501.

Boha ad-Din or Boha ed-Deen, (1145–1232), Arab historian; *Life of Saladin* (quoted by Michaud (*q. v.*) in *Bibliothèque des Croisades*); Defensive warfare, **8**, 392; Saladin's death, **7**, 407; Saladin's speech on the departure of his son for Aleppo, **8**, 408.

Boisguillebert, Pierre le Pésant, Sieur de, (d. 1714), French political economist; *Détail de la France sous Louis XIV*, Paris, 1695 (in *Archives curieuses de l'histoire de France);* Expenses under Louis XIV (op. cit. XII, 176, 183), **11**, 537.

Boissier, Marie Louis Gaston, (1825–), French author and historian, see **6**, 662; *La Religion romaine, d'Auguste aux Antonins*, Paris, 1874, 2 vols.; second edition, 1878; Slavery in Rome (op. cit. II, 345–405, with omissions), **6**, 359–365; Religion at the end of the period of conquest (op. cit. I, 2–13), **5**, 351–354: *L'opposition sous les Césars*, Paris, 1878; second edition, 1885; Social life among the Romans (op. cit. 74–91), **6**, 341–346.

Bolingbroke, Henry St. John, Viscount, (1678–1751), English statesman, orator, and author; *Letters*, (quoted by Stanhope (*q. v.*) in *The History of England*); Dissensions among ministers, **20**, 492; Death of Anne, **20**, 496; Public revenue, **20**, 504; Irregular salaries, **20**, 505.

Bollaert, William, *Wars of Succession of Portugal and Spain from 1826–1840*, London, 1870, 2 vols.; Portugal's difficulties with foreign nations (op. cit. I, 428–430), **10**, 553.

Bonaparte, Louis, (1778–1846), *Historical Documents of Holland*, Paris, 1820, 3 vols.; Account of Bonaparte's accession (op. cit. I, 141–145), **14**, 23.

Bondois, Paul, French journalist, *Histoire de la guerre de 1870–1871*, Paris, 1888; Bazaine at Metz (op. cit. 80–90), **13**, 153–156.

Bonivard, Franz von, (1493–1570), Swiss writer, see **17**, 50.

Bonnechose, François Paul Émile Boisnormand de, (1801–1875), French historian, *Histoire de France*, Paris, 1843, 2 vols.; Henry II (op. cit. I, 114–128), **11**, 24–25; Summing up of the war situation of 1794 (op. cit. II, 236–267), **12**, 383; The campaign in the East and South (op. cit. II, 236–267), **12**, 408–410; The congregation of the Jesuits (op. cit. II, 425–427), **13**, 25; The ministry of Villèle and the Spanish crusade (op. cit. II, 427), **13**, 28–30; The new government (op. cit. II, 547), **13**, 36–38; The ministry of Polignac (op. cit. II, 457), **13**, 41–42.

Book of the World or De Mundo, in *Monumenta Historica Britannica*, London, 1848; First use of term "Albion" (op. cit. I), **18**, 8.

Bor, Pieter Christiaenszoon, (1559–1635), Dutch historian; *Oorsprongk, begin ende vervolg der Nederlantscher oorlogen*, Amsterdam, 1679, (quoted by J. L. Motley (*q. v.*) in *Rise of the Dutch Republic*); Renneberg's treason, **13**, 486.

Borrego, Andres, (b. 1801), Spanish statesman, see **10**, 639.

Bossert, Adolphe, (1832–), German author; *Goethe et Schiller*, Paris, 1873; The court of Weimar (op. cit. xiv–xv), **15**, 340.

Botsford, George Willis, (1862–), American historian; *A History of Rome*, New York, 1902; Domitian's hatred of the senators (op. cit. 238–239), **6**, 260.

Botta, Carlo Giuseppe Guglielmo, (1766–1837), Italian historian; *History of Italy during Consulate and Empire of Napoleon Bonaparte*, London, 1828, 2 vols.; Napoleon, in 1801 (op. cit. I, 225–229), **9**, 566.

Botta, Paolo Emilio, (1802–1870), Italian historian, see **1**, 629.

Bouché-Leclercq, Auguste, (1841–), French historian; *Manuel des institutions romaines*, Paris, 1886; The slavery of children (op. cit. 385–390), **6**, 357–359.

Bouchier, J. D., article on "Bulgaria" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* The evolution of Bulgaria (op. cit. XXVI, 453–454), **24**, 175–180.

Bouchot, Auguste, French historian; *Histoire de Portugal*, in Duruy's *Histoire Universelle*, Paris, 1846–1854; Costa Cabral (op. cit. 409–420), **10**, 553–556; Pedro II, João V (op. cit. 262–268), **10**, 519–522.

Bougeart, A., French journalist; *Marat, l'ami du peuple*, Paris, 1865, 2 vols.; An estimate of Marat (op. cit. II, 118–135), **12**, 307.

Bouillet, Marie Nicolas, (1798–1864), French lexicographer; *Dictionnaire universel d'Histoire et de Géographie*, Paris, first edition, 1842 (thirty-first edition used); The man with the iron mask (op. cit. 1205), **11**, 531.

Bourgeois de Paris, see Journal d'un Bourgeois de Paris.

Bourinot, Sir John George, (1837–), Canadian historian; *Canada* (in Story of the Nation's series), New York, 1897; The military régime (op. cit. 278–282), **22**, 325; The Quebec Act (op. cit. 278–282), **22**, 326–327; The war of 1812 in Canada (op. cit. 320), **22**, 331; Lord Durham in Canada (op. cit. 355–358), **22**, 338–339; The Union Act (op. cit. 361), **22**, 340.

Boutaric, Edgar Paul, (1829–1877), French historian; *La France sous Philippe le Bel*, Paris, 1861; The quarrel between Philip and Boniface VIII (op. cit. 95–111, 114), **11**, 77–81.

Bowring, John, (1792–1872), English statesman; *The Kingdom and People of Siam*, London, 1857; Phaulcon's alliance with France (op. cit. 57), **24**, 515; A letter by Mongkut (op. cit. 35), **24**, 516.

Boyesen, Hjalmar Hjorth, (1848–1895), Norwegian-American novelist and historian, see **16**, 498.

Bradford, Gamaliel, (1831–), American author; *The Lessons of Popular Government*, New York, 1898; The revolution of 1848 (op. cit. I, 189), **13**, 85; Louis Napoleon in 1852 (op. cit. I, 243–244, 251–252), **13**, 127; France in the nineteenth century (op. cit. I, 130–131), **13**, 180.

Bradford, William, (1590–1657), second governor of Plymouth colony, see **22**, 622, 630; *History of Plymouth Plantation*, 1602–1647; edited by C. Deane, Boston, 1856; London, 1896 (facsimile reprint); The Pilgrims' voyage to Holland (op. cit. 15–21), **22**, 619–621; The arrival of the *Mayflower* (op. cit. 94–97), **22**, 626–627.

Brækstad, H. L., (1845–), Anglo-Norwegian journalist; article on "Norway" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* Norway from 1821 to 1902 (op. cit. XXXI, 268–273), **16**, 472–487.

Brantley, William T., (1852–), American lawyer and writer; *The English in Maryland*, in Winsor's *History of America;* Feudalism in Maryland (op. cit. III, 529), **22**, 601.

Brantôme, Pierre de Bourdeilles de, (1540–1614), French historian, see **13**, 247; *Œuvres complètes*, Paris, 1865–1882, 11 vols.; Mary Stuart's farewell to France (op. cit. VII, 416), **11**, 356; **19**, 289; The surgeon saved (op. cit. V, 256), **11**, 374.

Breton, William, or Guillaume le, see William le Breton.

Breysig, Kurt, (1866–), German sociologist; *Kultur-Geschichte der Neuzeit*, Berlin, 1901, 2 vols.; The fall of the Roman empire in the West (op. cit. II, 516–518), **6**, 623–625.

Brienne, see Loménie de Brienne.

Briggs, H. B., article on "Savoy" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* The house of Savoy prior to 1590 (op. cit. XXI, 339–341), **9**, 502–504.

Bright, J. Franck, (1832–), English historian; *History of England from 448 to 1880*, London, 1880–1888, 4 vols.; new edition, 1896, 3 vols.; Lawrence's policy with the Afghans (op. cit. III, 534, 535), **22**, 205.

Bright, William, (1824–), English theologian and church historian; *Chapters of Early Church History*, Oxford, 1878; Penda (op. cit. 145), **18**, 53.

Brine, Lindesay, *Taiping Rebellion*, London, 1862; Conditions leading to the Taiping rebellion (op. cit. 18–63), **24**, 545–546.

Bring, Sven, see Lagenbring.

Brinkley, F., English journalist in Japan; essay on *A Summary of Early Japanese History*, **24**, 579–585: *China, Its History, Arts, and Literature*, Boston, 1904; The Progress of the Taiping Power (op. cit. 230–263), **24**, 546–551: article on "Japan" in the

Encyclopædia Britannica; Formosa, Korea, and the development of new Japan (op. cit. XXIX, 684–705), **24**, 629–657.
Brito, Bernardo de, (1569–1617), Portuguese historian, see **10**, 651.
Brock, Robert A., (1839–), American antiquarian, genealogist and historian; essay on "Virginia" in Winsor's *History of America;* Culture of tobacco (op. cit. III, 139), **22**, 581.
Brodhead, John Romeyn, (1814–1873), American historian, see **23**, 673.
Brodie, George, (d. 1867), English historian; *Constitutional History of the British Empire,* 1865; Scotch disrespect for royalty (op. cit. I, 283), **21**, 216.
Brompton, John, (flourished 1437), English monk; *Chronicon,* London, 1152 (in Twysden's *Historiæ Anglicanæ Scriptores*); The Scots at Northallerton (op. cit. X, 1027), **18**, 245; Rosamund's bower (op. cit. X, 1151), **18**, 290.
Brougham, Lord, (1778–1868), English statesman; article in *Edinburgh Review,* October, 1838; Estimate of Washington, **23**, 308: *Speeches,* quoted by C. Knight (*q. v.*) in *History of England;* Lord Castlereagh's return, **21**, 486; Trial of John Smith, **21**, 528: *The British Constitution,* quoted by Knight (op. cit.); The creation of peers, **21**, 562.
Brown, Alexander, (1843–), American historian, see **23**, 673.
Brown, Peter Hume, (1850–), Scottish historian; *History of Scotland,* London, 1900, 2 vols.; David I of Scotland (op. cit. I, 72), **21**, 36; The triumph of the secular spirit in Scotland (op. cit. II, 443), **21**, 312.
Browne, R. W., *History of Roman Classical Literature,* London, 1884; The correspondence of Pliny and Trajan (op. cit. 530–532), **6**, 276–277.
Browning, Oscar, (1837–), English historian; essay on *Charles James Fox,* **20**, 654–660.
Browning, W. S., *The History of the Huguenots,* London, 1829; The massacre of St. Bartholomew (op. cit. 324–340), **11**, 373–376.
Bruce, John Collingwood, (1805–1892), English antiquary; *Letters of Elizabeth and King James VI of Scotland,* London, 1849; English policy in 1560 (op. cit. xx–xxi), **19**, 287–288.
Brück, Heinrich, (1831–), German theologian; article on "The Inquisition" in Wetzer and Welte's *Kirchenlexikon,* second edition, Freiburg, 1889; A Catholic view of the Spanish inquisition (op. cit. VI, 778–779), **10**, 605–606.
Brueckner, Alexander, (1834–), German-Russian historian, see **17**, 662; *Geschichte Russlands; Ueberblick der Entwicklung bis zum Tode Peters des Grossen,* in *Geschichte der Europäischen Staaten,* Gotha, 1896; Alexander Nevski's policy toward Novgorod (op. cit. 457–458), **17**, 143: *Istorya Yekateriny II* (History of Catherine II), St. Petersburg, 1885, 3 vols.; Favouritism under Catherine II (op. cit. I, 740–742), **17**, 387–388; An estimate of Catherine II (op. cit. I, 699–710), **17**, 422–425.
Brugsch Bey, (Heinrich Carl), (1827–1894), see **1**, 296; *Geschichte Ægyptens unter den Pharaonen,* Leipsic, 1877, 2 vols.; The eleventh dynasty of Thebes (op. cit. I, 93–113), **1**, 107–110; The death of Ramses II (op. cit. I, 561–566), **1**, 153–154.
Bryce, George, (1844–), Canadian historian; *A Short History of the Canadian People,* London, 1887; Reform movements in Upper Canada (op. cit. 363), **22**, 334; Capture of the *Caroline* (op. cit. 391), **22**, 338; Red River rebellion (op. cit. 470–473), **22**, 343–345.
Bryce, James, (1838–), British statesman and historian, see **6**, 662, and **23**, 673; *The Holy Roman Empire,* London, 1864–1867; ninth edition, 1888; The concordat (op. cit. 163–164), **8**, 602; Frederick II (op. cit. 207–208), **14**, 121–122: *The American Commonwealth,* London, 1888, 2 vols.; The Bland Silver Bill (op. cit. II, 483), **23**, 476.
Bryennius, Nicephorus, (eleventh century), Byzantine historian, see **6**, 652.
Buchanan, George, (1506–1582), Scottish historian; *Rerum Scoticarum Historia,* translation by J. Aikman, Edinburgh, 1827; Restoration of order (op. cit. bk. XIII, ch. 9), **21**, 205.
Buckle, Henry Thomas, (1821–1862), English philosopher, see **22**, 372; *History of Civilisation in England,* London, 1857–1861, 2 vols.; new edition, 1871, 3 vols.; The reign of Charles II of England (op. cit. I, 381–394), **20**, 312–316; The intolerance of the clergy (op. cit. II, 395–400), **20**, 400–402; Results of the expulsion of the Stuarts (op. cit. I, 402), **20**, 420.
Budge, Ernest A. Wallis, English archæologist, see **1**, 296.
Bulle, Konstantin Karl Ferdinand Heinrich, (1844–), German historian; *Geschichte der neuesten Zeit,* Leipsic and Berlin, 1876–1886, 4 vols.; The Seven Weeks' War (op. cit. I, 604–610), **15**, 24–29; The first half of the reign of Frederick William IV (op. cit. I, 294–311), **15**, 410–424.
Bullinger, Henry, (1504–1575), Swiss historian, see **17**, 50.
Bulwer, see Lytton.
Bunsen, Christian Karl Josias von, (1791–1860), German historian, see **1**, 297.
Burchardus, Johannes, (died 1506), see **9**, 640; *Diarium* (incomplete), in Labarthe and Cimber's *Archives curieuses de l'histoire de France,* Paris, 1834; Charles VIII in Rome (op. cit. 259–301), **9**, 414–420.
Burckhardt, Jakob, (1818–1897), German historian, see **9**, 640; *Cultur der Renaissance in Italien,* third edition, Leipsic, 1877; Petrarch's view of his own Italian writings (op. cit. 129–133), **9**, 179; Gian Galeazzo (op. cit. 13–14), **9**, 255.
Burette, Théodore, (1804–1847), French historian; *Histoire de France depuis l'établissement des Francs dans la Gaule,* Paris, 1840, 2 vols.; France from 887 to 980 (op. cit. I, 198–208), **11**, 14–19.

Burgess, John William, (1844–), American historian, see **23**, 673.
Burgos, Francisco Javier de, (1778–1849), Spanish writer, see **10**, 639.
Burke, Edmund, (1730–1797), Irish statesman; quoted in Charles Knight's *Half Hours with English History,* London and New York, n. d.; Comparison between Richard I, king of England, and Charles XII, king of Sweden (op. cit. I, 488–489), **18**, 324.
Burke, Ulick Ralph, (1845–1895), English author; *History of Spain till the Death of Ferdinand the Catholic,* London, 1895, 2 vols. The Romans in Spain (op. cit. I, 23–24), **10**, 8–9; The Gothic sway (op. cit. I, 105–109), **10**, 35; The Cid (op. cit. I, 181–186), **10**, 52–53; Queen Berengaria (op. cit. I, 222), **10**, 65–66; Isabella (op. cit. I, 245–250), **10**, 176.
Burn, Robert, (1829–), *Old Rome: a handbook to the Ruins of the City and the Campagna,* London, 1880; The column of Trajan (op. cit. 88–90), **6**, 278.
Burnet, Gilbert, (1643–1715), English historian and prelate; *History of the Reformation of the Church of England,* London, 1715; Persecution of Hunne (op. cit. I, 29), **19**, 98; Anne Boleyn (op. cit. III, 231), **19**, 168: *History of His Own Times,* London, 1766; Triple alliance (op. cit. I, 356), **20**, 266; Estimate of James II (op. cit. III, 405), **20**, 411–412; Justice under Cromwell (op. cit. I, 83), **21**, 296; The new bishops (op. cit. I, 221), **21**, 298.
Burns, William, (1809–1876), Scottish historian; *The War of Scottish Independence,* Glasgow, 1874, 2 vols.; Numbers at Falkirk (op. cit. II, 72–73), **21**, 77; Invasions of Scotland (op. cit. II, 156), **21**, 79; Estimate of Robert Bruce (op. cit. II, 165–166), **21**, 85, and (op. cit. II, 170–173), **21**, 86; Invasion of 1314 (op. cit. II, 303), **21**, 98; Wallace's tactics at Bannockburn (op. cit. II, 341), **21**, 102; The effect of the battle of Bannockburn (op. cit. II, 347), **21**, 103; The name Stewart (op. cit. II, 349), **21**, 104; Scottish nationalism (op. cit. II, 434–435), **21**, 291.
Burton, John Hill, (1809–1881), Scottish historian; *History of Scotland from Agricola's Invasion,* London, 1867–1870, 7 vols.; Baliol's treaty with France (op. cit. II, 264), **21**, 65; Death of Wallace (op. cit. II, 338), **21**, 83; The settlement of Scotland (op. cit. II, 331–332, 342), **21**, 84.
Bury, John B., (1861–), British historian, see **4**, 628; *History of Greece,* London, 1900; Greek origin (op. cit. 6–29), **3**, 34; Solonian laws (op. cit. 179–212), **3**, 220: *A History of the Later Roman Empire,* London, 1893; Estimate of Justinian (op. cit. 351–353), **7**, 136; The "Fall of the Western Empire" (op. cit. 278–279), **7**, 377–378; Death of Majorian (op. cit. I, 240–241), **6**, 609; Anthemius (op. cit. I, 123), **7**, 42; The plague of 542 A.D. (op. cit. I, 399), **7**, 108; The Bulgarians (op. cit. II, 20), **7**, 117.
Busk, M. M., *The History of Spain and Portugal,* London, 1833; Perez (op. cit. 136–137), **10**, 253–255; The death of Philip (op. cit. 137–138), **10**, 256–258; War declared in France; Joseph Bonaparte made king of Spain (op. cit. 277–299), **10**, 337–339; The Peninsular War (op. cit. 291–307), **10**, 348–359; Sebastian; The débâcle at Kassr-el-Kebir (op. cit. 126–128), **10**, 495–498; and other citations.
Busolt, Georg, (1850–), German historian; *Die griechische Geschichte bis zur Schlacht bei Chaeroneia,* Gotha, 1893, in Müller's *Handbuch der klassischen Alterthumswissenschaft,* Munich, 1892; The battle of Marathon (op. cit. II, 71–84), **3**, 274–277.
Butt, Isaac, (1813–1879), Irish lawyer; *History of Italy from Abdication of Napoleon I,* London, 1860, 2 vols.; The tyrants of Lombardy (op. cit. 184–190), **9**, 240–241.

C

Cabrera de Córdoba, Luis, (?–1655), Spanish historian; *Felipe Segundo,* Madrid, 1619, 4 vols.; Philip II in tournament (op. cit. I, 12), **10**, 235.
Cæsar, Caius Julius, (102–44 B.C.), Roman statesman, see **4**, 646; *Commentaries on the Gallic and Civil Wars* (translation by Edmunds), London, 1857; The battle with the Nervii (op. cit. 52–60), **5**, 516–520; The sea-fight with the Veneti (op. cit. 73–74), **5**, 520–521; The massacre of the Germans (op. cit. 89–91), **5**, 522–523; The Roman army meets the Britons (op. cit. 99–118), **5**, 523–525.
Caillet, J., *L'Administration en France sous le ministère du Cardinal de Richelieu,* Paris, 1860, 2 vols.; Richelieu's administration (op. cit. I, 11–15), **11**, 472–478.
Calef, Robert, (1648–1719), American merchant; *More Wonders of the Invisible World,* quoted by G. Bancroft (*q. v.*) in *History of the United States;* Parris and the witchcraft, **23**, 174.
Caliegari, E., *Preponderanze straniere* (in *Storia politica d'Italia*), Milan, 1900; Alva's victories (op. cit. 81–87), **9**, 469–471.
Camden, William, (1551–1623), English chronicler; *Annales,* London, 1717; Death of Norfolk (op. cit. II, 256), **19**, 348; *Annales,* translated by R. N. Gent, London, 1635; Drake at Cadiz (op. cit. 353), **19**, 386.
Cameniata, Joannes, (ca. 900 A.D.), Greek writer, see **6**, 652.

Campan, Jeanne L. H., (1752–1822), French teacher; *Mémoires,* Paris, 1822, 3 vols.; Louis XV's passion for the chase (op. cit. I, 12), **12**, 55.
Campbell, Sir Colin, (1776–1847), English soldier; article in the *Quarterly Review;* Battle of Assaye (op. cit. XCII, 513), **22**, 120–121.
Campbell, John, Lord, (1779–1861), British lawyer and statesman; *Lives of the Lord Chancellors,* London, 1845–1848, 7 vols.; Bracton's treatises (op. cit. I, 159–160), **18**, 387–388; Edward I's laws (op. cit. I, 165), **18**, 394–395; Richard III's parliament (op. cit. I, 407), **18**, 619; Preston's trial (op. cit. IV, 103), **20**, 430; The impeachment of Lord Macclesfield (op. cit. IV, 555), **20**, 535; Jeffrey's excesses (op. cit. III, 497), **20**, 569.
Candidus, Isaurus, (fifth and sixth centuries), Byzantine historian, see **6**, 652.
Canonge, F., *Historie Militaire contemporaine 1854–1871,* Paris, 1882, 2 vols.; The battle of Sedan (op. cit. II, 209–226), **13**, 157–160.
Cánovas del Castillo, Antonio, (1828–1897), Spanish statesman and writer, see **10**, 639.
Cantemir, Demetrius, (1673–1723), Moldavian historian; *The History of the Growth and Decay of the Ottoman Empire,* quoted by La Jonquière (*q. v.*) in *Histoire de l'empire ottoman;* The Peace of Karlowitz (1699), **24**, 402.
Cantú, Cesare, (1805–1895), Italian historian, see **9**, 640; *Gli ultimi trenta anni,* Turin, 1879, 3 vols.; Accession of Pedro V (op. cit.), **10**, 556–557; Portuguese literature (op. cit.), **10**, 560.
Capefigue, Baptiste Honoré Raymond, (1802–1872), French historian; *Louis XV et la Société du XVIII Siècle,* Paris, 1842; A defense of Du Barry (op. cit.), **12**, 92–94: *Richelieu, Mazarin, La Fronde, et le Règne de Louis XIV,* Paris, 1834–1835, 8 vols.; The Day of Dupes (op. cit. III, 360–365), **11**, 462–464: *L'Europe pendant le Consulat et l'Empire de Napoléon,* Paris, 1839–1841, 10 vols.; The battle of Eylau (op. cit. VI, 345–359), **12**, 556–559; Battle and occupation of Smolensk (op. cit. IX, 247–250), **12**, 587–588; The passage of the Beresina (op. cit. IX, 432–439), **12**, 594–596; Napoleon's last victories (op. cit. X, 385–391), **12**, 609–610.
Carey, Robert, (ca. 1615–1688), English clergyman; *Memoirs,* quoted by Lingard (*q. v.*) in *History of England;* Monk at Dundee, **20**, 121.
Carlson, Frederick Ferdinand, (1811–1887), Swedish historian, see **16**, 498.
Carlyle, Thomas, (1795–1881), Scottish historian, see **22**, 372; *History of the French Revolution,* third edition, London and New York, 1848, 3 vols.; The last hours of Louis XV (op. cit. I, 24–26), **12**, 106–110; Fall of the Bastille (op. cit. I, 216–252), **12**, 173–180; The women's insurrection (op. cit. I, 299–346), **12**, 215–223; The September atrocities (op. cit. III, 33–56), **12**, 273–276; The new calendar (op. cit. III, 219–221), **12**, 309–310; The war spirit (op. cit. III, 281–355), **12**, 356–360: *History of Friedrich II, called Frederick the Great,* London, 1859–1865, 6 vols.; 1894, 10 vols.; Katte's crime (op. cit. II, 289–291), **15**, 152–154; Frederick's accession (op. cit. III, 13–21), **15**, 156–159; The battle of Chotusitz (op. cit. III, 566–575), **15**, 170–174; Close of Frederick's life (op. cit. VI, 691–695), **15**, 253–255: *Heroes and Hero-worship,* London, 1841; Eulogium of Cromwell (op. cit.), **20**, 187–191; John Knox (op. cit.), **21**, 271–273: *Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches,* second edition, London, 1846, 3 vols.; Irish massacre (op. cit. II, 51–55), **20**, 98–99.
Carnot, Lazarre Hippolyte, (1801–1888), French statesman; *Mémoires sur Carnot, par son fils,* Paris, 1871, 2 vols.; Carnot's genius in military organisation (op. cit. I, 372–384), **12**, 360–361.
Caro, Jakob, (1836–), German historian, see **Röpell.**
Carruthers, Robert, English journalist; article on "Elizabeth" in *Encyclopædia Britannica;* Estimate of Mary (op. cit. VIII, 142), **19**, 266.
Casado, F. S., *Historia de España,* Madrid; Ferdinand III, El Santo (op. cit. 296–300), **10**, 65.
Casas, Bartolome de Las, see **Las Casas.**
Casiri, Michael, (1710–1791), Syrian orientalist, see **10**, 640.
Cassel, David, (1818–), Jewish scholar; *Lehrbuch der jüdischen Geschichte und Litteratur,* Leipsic, 1879; From Nehemiah to Antiochus (op. cit. 19–37), **2**, 133–140.
Cassiodorus, Magnus Aurelius, (480–575 A.D.), Latin writer, see **6**, 646; **9**, 640.
Castaneda, Hernan Lopez de, (d. 1559), Portuguese historian, see **10**, 651.
Castelar y Ripoll, Emilio, (1832–), Spanish statesman and writer, see **10**, 640.
Castelnau, Michel de, (1520–1592), French soldier; *Mémoires,* quoted by J. V. Duruy (*q. v.*) in *Histoire de France;* Huguenot rising, **11**, 357; Pillage of Rouen, **11**, 358; Number of people killed in religious wars, **11**, 381.
Castille, Charles Hippolyte, (1820–1886), French journalist; *Histoire de la seconde République,* Paris, 1854–1856, 4 vols.; The elections of December, 1848 (op. cit. III, 299–308), **13**, 105–107.
Castro, Salvador Bermudez de, (b. 1817), *Antonio Perez,* Madrid, 1841; Estimate of Antonio Perez, **10**, 255–256.
Castro, Giovanni de, (1837–), Italian historian; *Patria,* Milan, 1882; Italy in the War of the Spanish Succession (op. cit. 131–135), **9**, 528–530.
Catherine II, (1729–1796), Empress of Russia, see **17**, chapters VII and VIII; *Memoirs,* English translation, New York, 1859; Her own character (op. cit. 279–280), **17**, 387–388.

Catteau-Calleville, Jean Pierre Guillaume, (1759–1819) French historian and geographer; *Histoire de Christine, Reine de Suède,* Paris, 1815, 2 vols.; Christina and Monaldeschi (op. cit. II, 51–59), **16**, 331–333; Characterisation of Christina (op. cit. II, 192–197), **16**, 333–334.
Cavendish, George, (1500–ca. 1561), English author; *The Life of Cardinal Wolsey,* London, 1825; Queen Catherine's trial (op. cit. I, 149 seq.), **19**, 112; Wolsey's defence (op. cit. I, 168), **19**, 113.
Cecaumenus, (eleventh century), Byzantine writer, see **6**, 652.
Cedrenus, Georgius, (eleventh century), Greek monk, see **6**, 652.
Cellini, Benvenuto, (1500–1571), Italian artist, see **9**, 640; *Memoirs;* translation by T. Roscoe, London, 1850; Cellini besieged in Rome (op. cit. 74–88), **9**, 452–454.
Celsius, Olaus, (1670–1756), Swedish historian, see **16**, 498; *Geschichte Königs Gustavs des Ersten* (translated from Swedish into German anonymously), Copenhagen, Leipsic, 1749; The Reformation in Sweden (op. cit. 437–457), **16**, 277–281; The synod of Örebro (op. cit. 509–512), **16**, 283–284.
Cesaresco, Countess E. Martinengo, *The Liberation of Italy,* London, 1895; The Carbonari (op. cit. 21–29), **9**, 582–583; Cavour and Garibaldi (op. cit. 298–299), **9**, 593.
Chabas, François Joseph, (1817–1882), French Egyptologist, see **1**, 297.
Chagas, P., contributor to Cordeiro's *History of Portugal,* see **Cordeiro.**
Chalcondyles, Leonicus, (fifteenth century), Byzantine historian, see **6**, 652.
Chalmers, George, (1742–1825), Scottish historian, see **23**, 673; *Caledonia,* Edinburgh, 1807–1824, 3 vols.; Scoto-Saxon period (op. cit. I, bk. iv), **21**, 35: *Political Annals of the Present United Colonies,* London, 1780; Culpepper's rebellion (op. cit. 536 seq.), **23**, 52; Government of South Carolina (op. cit. 529), **23**, 53.
Chamberlain, Mellen, (1865–), American author; article The "Revolution Impending," in Justin Winsor's *Narrative and Critical History of America,* Boston, 1881–1889, 8 vols.; The revolution of the colonies (op. cit. VI, 1–2), **23**, 230.
Chambray, Georges, Marquis de, (1783–1850), French military historian, *Histoire de l'expédition de Russie,* Paris, 1833, 3 vols.; Ney's retreat (op. cit. II, 462–473), **12**, 592–594.
Chambrier, Frédéric de, (nineteenth century), Swiss historian, see **17**, 50.
Chamfort, Sébastien Roch Nicolas, (1741–1794), French satirist; *Caractères et anecdotes,* quoted by H. Taine (*q. v.*) in *L'Ancien Régime;* The peasants, **12**, 188.
Champier, Symphorien, (1472–1539), French physician; *Les gestes du chevalier Bayard* (in *Archives curieuses de l'histoire de France,* 1st series, Paris, 1835); Portrait of Bayard (op. cit. II, 89–90), **11**, 292.
Champollion, Jean François, (1790–1832), French Egyptologist, see **1**, 297.
Channing, Edward, (1856–), American historian, see **23**, 674; *The United States of America, 1765–1865,* New York, 1904; Results of the War of 1812 (op. cit. 196–197), **23**, 341; Influence of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (op. cit. 242), **23**, 387; Sumner's speech (op. cit. 248), **23**, 397.
Charles II, (1630–1685), king of England; *The Declaration of Breda* (in *Parliamentary or Constitutional History of England from the Earliest Times to the Restoration of King Charles II,* London, 1763, 24 vols.); entire text (op. cit. XXII, 238), **22**, 360.
Charles XII, (1672–1718), king of Sweden, *Die eigenhändigen Briefe König Karls XII,* translated into German by E. Mewius, Berlin, 1894; battle of Holowczyn (op. cit. 22–25), **16**, 382–383.
Charlevoix, Pierre François Xavier de, (1682–1761), French-Canadian Jesuit and historian, see **23**, 674; *Histoire et description générale de la Nouvelle France,* Paris, 1744, 3 vols.; Dellius and the Indians (op. cit. bk. XVII), **23**, 82.
Charnay, Claude Joseph Désiré, (1828–), French traveller and antiquarian, see **23**, 674.
Chastelain, George, (ca. 1405–1475), Flemish chronicler and poet; *Chronique des ducs de Bourgogne,* quoted by Dareste de la Chavanne (*q. v.*) in *Histoire de France,* **11**, 247–248.
Chateaubriand, François René Auguste, (1768–1848), *Le Congrès de Vérone,* Paris, 1838, 2 vols.; Spain in 1822 (op. cit. I, 42–44), **10**, 386–387.
Chatham, Earl of (William Pitt), (1708–1778), English Whig statesman and orator; quoted in Lecky's *History of England in the XVIII Century;* George II (op. cit. II, 447), **20**, 592.
Chavanne, Joseph, (1846–), *Afghanistan, Land und Leute,* Vienna, 1878; The history of Afghanistan (op. cit. 74–84), **24**, 501–502.
Chélard, R., *L'Autriche contemporaine,* Paris, 1894; The Vienna *Krach* (op. cit. 412–416), **15**, 46–47.
Chemnitz, Bogislav Phillip von, (1605–1678), German historian, see **16**, 499.
Cherbuliez, Charles Victor, (1829–), French writer; *L'Espagne politique,* Paris, 1874; General Prim (op. cit. 80–87), **10**, 404–406; The Basques and Carlism (op. cit. 162–169), **10**, 412–414.
Chéruel, Pierre Adolph, (1809–1891), French historian; *Histoire de France pendant la minorité de Louis XIV,* Paris, 1880, 4 vols.; Battle of Rocroi (op. cit. I, 70–89), **11**, 490–491; The rising power of Mazarin (op. cit. II, 113–118), **11**, 493–494.
Cheyne, Thomas Kelly, (1841–), English Biblical critic; essay on *A Critical Survey of the Scope and Sources of Israelitic History to the Destruction of Jerusalem,* **2**, 4–29.
Chipiez, Charles, (1835–), French archæologist, writer on ancient art in collaboration with Georges Perrot, see **Perrot.**

Chirol, Valentine, collaborator with G. Jamieson, see **Jamieson.**
Chisholm, Hugh, (1866–), English journalist; essay on *Journalism as material for History*, **24**, 698–702.
Choisy, Fr. Timoléon, (1644–1724), French abbé; *Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de Louis XIV*, Paris, 1727; Character of Lionne (op. cit. LXIII, 214), **11**, 541.
Choiseul d'Aillecourt, Anne Maxime Urbain, Count de, (1782–1854), French author; *De l'influence des Croisades*, Paris, 1809; The influence of the crusades on commerce (op. cit. 112–128), **8**, 471–477.
Chronicle of Kolmar, *Annales Colmarienses, Basilcenses, Chronicon Colmariense*, German translation by H. Pabst (in *Geschichtschreiber der deutschen Vorzeit*, second and third revised edition by W. Wattenbach, XIII. Jahrhundert, seventh volume); Rudolf of Habsburg (op. cit. *sub anno* 1273), **14**, 150–155; The battle of Marchfeld (op. cit. *sub anno* 1278), **14**, 155–156; Personal traits of Rudolf (op. cit. *sub anno* 1288), **14**, 157–158.
Chronicle of Moissiac, (–818 A.D.), see **6**, 646; the Diet at Mainz (op. cit. ad anno 799), **8**, 563.
Chronicon Albeldense, (ninth and tenth centuries), see **10**, 640.
Chronicon Cuspiniani, (–493 A.D.), see **6**, 646.
Chronique de la Pucelle, by Guillaume Cousinot, 1429; quoted by J. V. Duruy (*q. v.*) in *Histoire de France;* Joan of Arc enters Rheims, **11**, 203.
Church, Richard William, (1815–1890), English author, see **6**, 662.
Churchill, Winston Leonard Spencer, (1874–), English journalist; *London to Ladysmith, via Pretoria*, New York and London, 1900; Spion Kop (op. cit. 302–306), **22**. 311.
Cinnamus, Joannes, (twelfth century), Byzantine historian, see **6**, 652.
Cipolla, Carlo, (1854–), Italian historian; *Storia delle Signorie Italiane* (in Villari's *Storia politica d'Italia*), Milan, 1874; The life and death of Rienzi (op. cit.), **9**, 213–216.
Clarendon, Edward Hyde, Earl of, (1609–1674), English statesman; *History of the Rebellion*, Oxford, 1888, 6 vols.; Villiers' début (op. cit. I, 9), **19**, 499–500; Expenses of court (op. cit. I, 10), **19**, 505; The five subsidies (op. cit. I, 5), **19**, 543–544; Buckingham's ambition (op. cit. I, 38), **19**, 545; Buckingham's retreat (op. cit. I, 41), **19**, 547; The king's advisers (op. cit. I, 45, 47, 55, 56, 59), **19**, 562; Judicial corruption (op. cit. I, 70), **19**, 569; Pym's address (op. cit. I, 133), **19**, 577–578; Loyalty of the Long Parliament (op. cit. I, 169), **19**, 582; Pym and Clarendon (op. cit. I, 171), **19**, 583; Flight of Finch and Windebank (op. cit. I, 178), **19**, 584; The king's "affection for his people" (op. cit. I, 288), **19**, 599; The rising in 1642 (op. cit. part 2, 720), **20**, 5; Edgehill (op. cit. II, part 2, 44), **20**, 7, 7–8; Pym's popularity (op. cit. I, 185), **20**, 19; Cromwell and the signing of the death warrant of Charles I (op. cit. III, 763), **20**, 75; Execution of the king (op. cit. III, part 1, 256), **20**, 79; Estimate of Cromwell (op. cit. VI, 648–649), **20**, 180–181.
Clarke, James Stanier, (1765–1834), English biographer; *The Life of James II, King of England, etc., collected out of Memoirs writ out of his own hand*, London, 1816, 2 vols.; William's self-denial (op. cit. II, 310), **20**, 422.
Clarus, Julius, (1525–1575), Italian jurist; *Practica Crimina Finalis*, quoted by P. van Limborch (*q. v.*) in *Historia Inquisitionis;* The five degrees of torture, **10**, 577.
Claudian, Claudius, (ca. 365–ca. 408), Latin classic poet, see **6**, 646.
Clausewitz, Karl von, (1780–1831), Prussian general; *Hinterlassene Werke über Krieg und Kriegführung*, Berlin, 1832–1837, 10 vols.; The Tyrol and Italy (op. cit. V, 152–154), **14**, 530.
Clinton, Henry Fynes, (1781–1852), English writer, see **6**, 662.
Cockburn, Sir John Alexander, (1850–), Australian statesman; article on "Australia" in *Encyclopædia Britannica;* South Australia (op. cit. XXXII, 730–731), **22**, 246–247.
Codex Carolinus, (seventh and eighth centuries A.D.), see **6**, 646.
Codex Flatoyensis or Flatey Book, ancient Icelandic saga: oldest manuscript dating 1385–1400 (translated by N. L. Beamish, *q. v.*), London, 1841; The Saga of Vinland the Good (op. cit. 59–73), **22**, 405–408.
Codex Gothanus, (810 A.D.), see **6**, 646.
Codex Theodosianus, (438 A.D.), see **6**, 647.
Cogolniceano or Cogulniceanu, Michail, (1806–1891), Rumanian historian; *Histoire de la Valachie et de la Moldavie*, Berlin, 1837; quoted by La Jonquière (*q. v.*) in *Histoire de l'Empire Ottoman;* Wallachians and Greeks, **24**, 145.
Colden, Cadwallader, (1688–1776), *History of the Five Indian Nations Depending on the Province of New York*, London, 1747; The tribute of the Delawares (op. cit. I, 8), **22**, 510.
Colon, Fernando F. (Ferdinand Columbus), (1488–1539), Spanish cartographer, see **23**, 674.
Columbus, Christopher, (1435?–1506), Italian explorer; *Select Letters of Columbus* (translated by R. H. Major, Hakluyt Society Publications), London, 1847; Account of his own discovery of America (op. cit. 1–17), **22**, 435–439.
Colvin, Sir Auckland, (1838–), English colonial administrator; article on the "Recent History of India" in *Encyclopædia Britannica;* India from 1880–1885 (op. cit. XXIX, 431–446), **22**, 210–218.

Comines, Philip de, (1445–1509), French chronicler, see **13**, 248; *Mémoires* (translated into English), London, 1855, 2 vols.; The meeting between Charles the Bold and Louis XI at Péronne (op. cit. I, 110–130), **11**, 255–259; *Mémoires* (in Petitot's *Collection complète des Mémoires relatives à l'histoire de France*, vols. XI, XII, XIII); Louis XI receives news of defeat (op. cit. XII, 357), **11**, 271; Marriage of Edward of Lancaster and Anne (op. cit. XII, 32), **18**, 539; The lady's mission to Clarence (op. cit. XII, 35–36), **18**, 590.
Comnena, Anna, (1083–1148), Byzantine writer, see **6**, 653; **9**, 639.
Compagni, Dino, (–1323), Italian historian, see **9**, 640.
Comyn, Sir Robert Buckley, (1792–1853), English jurist and historian; *The History of the Western Empire*, London, 1851, 2 vols.; Henry's enemies in Germany (op. cit. I, 169–172), **7**, 654–655; The reigns of Ladislaus and Alfonso the Magnanimous (op. cit. II, 138–146), **9**, 234–236; Rudolf of Habsburg (op. cit. I, 346–354), **14**, 149–150; Rudolf and Ottocar (op. cit. I, 358), **14**, 154–155; The administration of Rudolf (op. cit. I, 359–367), **14**, 156–158; The election of Charles IV (op. cit. I, 495–497), **14**, 179–180; The Pragmatic Sanction (op. cit. I, 535–536), **14**, 184.
Conde, José Antonio, (1765–1820), Spanish historian, see **10**, 641.
Conflictus Laupensis, anonymous contemporary account of the Battle of Laupen, 1339, quoted in the *Quellenbuch zur Schweizer-Geschichte*, by W. Oechsli (*q. v.*); The Battle of Laupen (op. cit. 79–84), **16**, 568–571.
Constantius VII, (905–959), Byzantine writer, see **6**, 653.
Continuator of Monstrelet, *The Chronicles of Enguerrand de Monstrelet* (translated by Thomas Johnes), London, 1840, 2 vols.; The battle of Montlhéry (op. cit. II, 349–350), **11**, 250–251; Death of Philip of Burgundy (op. cit. II, 346), **11**, 253.
Continuator of Guillaume de Nangis, *Chronique Latine de Guillaume de Nangis de 1113 à 1300, avec les Continuations de cette Chronique de 1300 à 1368*, published by H. Géraud for the Société de l'Histoire de France, Paris, 1843; The French succession in 1328 (op. cit. II, 82–85), **11**, 98–99; The restoration of Flanders (op. cit. II, 101–102), **11**, 100; The story of Le Grand Ferré (op. cit. II, 288–293), **11**, 139–141; see also **13**, 255.
Coolidge, William Augustus Brevoort, (1850–), American author; "History of Switzerland" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* The earliest league (op. cit. XXXIII, 131), **16**, 552; The authenticity of the Tell legend (op. cit. XXXIII, 131), **16**, 559; The Confederates (op. cit. XXII, 784), **16**, 578; The Confederation at its height (op. cit. XXII, 784), **16**, 581; Switzerland from 1848–1900 (op. cit. XXII, 795–796, XXXIII, 128–131), **17**, 43–47.
Cordeiro, Lucien, (1844–), Portuguese historian; *Historia de Portugal*, Lisbon, 1877–1883 (in thirty-seven parts by various authors); The loss of the colonies, by P. Chagas (op. cit.), **10**, 504; The First of December, 1640, by P. Chagas (op. cit.), **10**, 511–513; see also Ennes.
Corippus, Flavius Cresconius, (530–585), Latin poet, see **6**, 653.
Coronado, Vasquez de, (1510–1542), Spanish explorer; *Relacion del Don Mendoça*, in *Hakluyt's Voyages*, vol. III, London, 1598–1600; Coronado's account of his own march (op. cit. III, 373–378), **22**, 486–490.
Corpus scriptorum historiæ Byzantinæ, (published 1828–1878), see **6**, 653.
Correa da Serra, José Francisco, (1750–1823), Portuguese botanist and historian, see **10**, 652.
Cory, Isaac Preston, (1802-1842), English author; *Ancient Fragments*, London, 1832, see **1**, 297; The creation and the flood (op. cit. 30–43), **1**, 573–580.
Cosci, Antonio, (nineteenth century), Italian historian; *L'Italia durante le Preponderanze Straniere* (in Villari's *Storia politica d'Italia*), Milan, 1885 (or 1880?), 2 vols.; War between Venice and Turkey (op. cit.), **9**, 521–523.
Cotton, James Sutherland, (1847–), English author; Article on "Warren Hastings" in *Encyclopædia Britannica;* Hastings' exactions in Benares and Oudh (op. cit. XI, 515), **22**, 98–99.
Courtney, William Prideaux, (1832–), English author; article on "Marlborough" in *Encyclopædia Britannica;* Marlborough's treachery (op. cit. XV, 553–554), **20**, 441–442.
Couto, Diogo de, (1542–1616), Portuguese historian, see **10**, 652.
Cox, George W., (1827–), English historian, see **4**, 629; *The Athenian Empire*, London, 1876; The fall of Athens a cosmic misfortune (op. cit. 220), **3**, 644: *General History of Greece*, London, 1876; The degrading peace of Antalcidas (op. cit. 564–566), **4**, 124–125; The evils of Spartan power (op. cit. 581–582), **4**, 159–160; The results of Alexander's reign (op. cit. 646), **4**, 401.
Cox, Samuel Sullivan, (1824–1889), American politician and diplomatist; *Three Decades of Federal Legislation*, New York, 1885; Secret societies (op. cit. 453, 455), **23**, 468.
Coxe, William, (1747–1828), English historian, see **15**, 623; *Memoirs of the Kings of Spain of the House of Bourbon*, London, 1815, 5 vols.; The treaty of the Pyrenees (op. cit. I, 11–16), **10**, 268–270; The dominance of French influence (op. cit. I, 85–127), **10**, 279–281; The expulsion of the Jesuits (op. cit. IV, 351–372), **10**, 306–308: *History of the House of Austria 1218–1792*, London, 1807, 1873, 3 vols.; The battle of Lützen (op. cit. II, 262–264), **14**, 357–358; The retreat of Wallenstein (op. cit. II, 265–266), **14**, 361; Death of Ferdinand (op. cit. II, 297–299), **14**, 370–372; The Barrier treaty (op.

cit. III, 96–103), **14**, 417–421; Concessions to Hungary (op. cit. III, 538–541), **14**, 489–490.

Craik, George Lillie, (1799–1866), Scottish historian and critic; *History of British Commerce*, London, 1844, 3 vols.; The South Sea Bubble (op. cit. II, 194), **20**, 527.

Cramer, Johann Andreas, (1723–1788), German poet and scholar; *A Geographical and Historical Description of Asia Minor*, Oxford, 1832, 2 vols.; The tomb of Alyattes (op. cit. II, 432–433), **2**, 423.

Creasy, Edward Shepherd, (1812–1878), English historian, see **22**, 373; *Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World*, London, 1852; The battle of Arbela (op. cit. chapter III), **4**, 320–328; Burgoyne's campaign (op. cit. 293–310), **23**, 263–265: *History of the Ottoman Turks*, London, 1854–1856, 2 vols.; The Turkish empire from 1443–1453 (op. cit. I, 106–113), **24**, 321–328; Suleiman's government (op. cit. I, 317–334), **24**, 359–363; Murad IV (op. cit. I, 394–413), **24**, 375–382; Muhammed Köprili (op. cit. 33–35, 60–64, 67–70), **24**, 384–385. 390–393; Suleiman II (op. cit. II, 71–77), **24**, 394–396; Köprili Zade (op. cit. II, 77–88), **24**, 396–401; Mustapha II (op. cit. II, 88–90), **24**, 401–402; The rise of the Wahhabees (op. cit. II, 201–218), **24**, 411–416: *Rise and Progress of the English Constitution*, London, 1856; The three tribes of Germany (op. cit. 17–20), **18**, 33–34; Anglo-Saxon institutions (op. cit. 40–51), **18**, 158–163.

Creighton, Mandell, (1843–1901), English church historian, bishop of London, see **22**, 374; *A History of the Papacy during the Period of the Reformation*, London, 1882, 5 vols.; Luther's limitations (op. cit. V, 261–264), **14**, 284–285: *Queen Elizabeth*, London, 1899; Estimate of Elizabeth (op. cit. 304–305, 307), **19**, 439.

Crétineau-Joly, Jacques, (1803–1875), French historian; *Histoire de la Vendée*, 2d ed., Paris, 1843, 4 vols.; The émigrés and the Chouans (op. cit. III, 334–335), **12**, 405.

Crichton, Andrew, (1790–1855), and Henry Wheaton, (1785–1848), *Scandinavia, Ancient and Modern*, Edinburgh, 1838, 2 vols.; The treaties of Roeskilde and Copenhagen (op. cit. II, 92–97), **16**, 339–341; Last years of Frederick II (op. cit. II, 31–32), **16**, 351–352; Domestic conditions (op. cit. II, 102–114), **16**, 366–369; Gustavus IV (op. cit. II, 247–248), **16**, 452–453; Sweden and Napoleon (op. cit. II, 283–284), **16**, 467–468.

Critobulus of Imbros, (fifteenth century), Byzantine historian, see **6**, 653.

Croker, John Wilson, (1780–1857), English essayist, *Essays on the Early Period of the French Revolution*, London, 1857; The "Fifty Days" (op. cit. 161), **12**, 255.

Cromwell, Oliver, (1599–1658), English Lord Protector; *Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches*, with elucidations by Thomas Carlyle, London, 1845, 3 vols.; His own account of his Irish massacres (op. cit. III, 51–55), **20**, 98–99; quoted by Guizot (*q. v.*) in *History of Oliver Cromwell and the English Commonwealth;* Address to the parliament of 1654, **20**, 154–156.

Crónica de Don Alvaro de Luna, (Anonymous), Milan, 1546, Madrid, 1784; Characterisation of Alvaro de Luna (op. cit. I, 183), **10**, 124.

Crooke, William, *The Northwestern Provinces of India*, London, 1897; Estimate of Akbar (op. cit. 98), **22**, 27; Selim and Shah Jahan (op. cit. 109–110), **22**, 33.

Crowe, Eyre Evans, (1799–1868), English journalist and historian, *History of France*, London, 1831, 3 vols.; 1858–1868, 5 vols.; Foreign affairs, the majority of Louis XV (op. cit. II, 189–195), **12**, 23–26; The opening of the Hundred Years' War (op. cit. I, 388–441), **11**, 98–104; The regency of Marie de' Medici (op. cit. II, 6–8), **11**, 432–434; The ministry of Luynes (op. cit. II, 17–22), **11**, 443–446; The fall of Danton; the fall of Robespierre (op. cit. III, 79–88), **12**, 337–443; and other citations.

Csuday, Eugen, Hungarian historian; *Geschichte der Ungarn* (translated into German by Dr. M. Darvai), Berlin, 1899, 2 vols.; Austria's foreign policy (op. cit. II, 518–524), **15**, 41; Szlávy (op. cit. II, 549–550), **15**, 45; The Triple Alliance (op. cit. II, 538), **15**, 52.

Curran, J. M., Australian journalist, and T. A. Coghlan, (1856–), Australian statistician; article on "Australia" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* Australia from 1873 to 1902 (op. cit. XXV, 803–808), **22**, 250–259.

Curteis, Arthur M., (nineteenth century), English historian, see **6**, 663.

Curtis, George Ticknor, (1812–1894), American historian, see **23**, 675.

Curtius, Ernst, (1814–1896), see **4**, 629; *Griechische Geschichte*, Berlin, 1887, 3 vols.; The Dorian migrations (op. cit. I, 145–157), **3**, 115–127; The virtues of Pisistratus (op. cit. I, 352–366), **3**, 226–230; Oratory and lyric poetry (op. cit. II, 282–309), **3**, 492–507: *Oeffentliche Sitzung der Academie zur Feier des Jahrestages Friedrichs II, 29. Jan., 1874; Auszug aus dem Monatsbericht der k. Akademie d. Wiss. zu Berlin;* Estimate of Frederick the Great, **15**, 255.

Curtius, Quintus, Roman historian (supposed to have lived after the Augustan period), *De Rebus Gestis Alexandri Magni*, Venice, 1471, 2 vols. (translated into English by William Young, *The Wars of Alexander*, London, 1747); Alexander's youth (op. cit. I, 7–25), **4**, 258–263; Alexander at Gaza (op. cit. I, 218–220), **4**, 314–315; Babylon and Susa (op. cit. I, 272–279), **4**, 329–337; Excesses and cruelties (op. cit. II, 164–175), **4**, 369–374.

Custine, Astolphe, Marquis de, (1790–1857), French writer and traveller; *La Russie en 1839;* quoted by J. H. Schnitzler (*q. v.*) in *La Russie, Ancienne et Moderne;* Nicholas as a reformer, **17**, 555.

D

Daguet, Alexandre, (1816–1894), Swiss historian, see **17**, 50; *Histoire de la Confédération Suisse*, Geneva, 1880, 2 vols.; Queen Bertha (op. cit. I, 88–90), **16**, 538; Consequences of the Burgundian wars (op. cit. I, 369–370), **16**, 606–607.

Dahlmann, Friedrich Christoph, (1785–1860), German historian, see **16**, 499.

Dalin, Olof von, (1708–1763), Swedish poet and historian, see **16**, 499; *Svea Rikes Historia*, Stockholm, 1747–1762, 3 vols.; German translation: *Geschichte des Reiches Schweden*, Rostock, 1756–1763, 2 vols.; Characterisation of Margareta (op. cit. II, 451–452), **16**, 201.

Dalrymple, Sir David, see Hailes.

Dändliker, Karl, (1849–), Swiss historian, see **17**, 50; *Geschichte der Schweiz*, Zürich, 1884–1888, 3 vols.; The Waldstätte under Albert of Austria (op. cit. I, 50–52), **16**, 552–553; The Tell tradition (op. cit. I, 54–57), **16**, 558–559; Strengthening of the three states (op. cit. I, 59), **16**, 565; Scheuchzer and Haller (op. cit. III, 193–194), **17**, 15.

Dandolo, Andrea, (ca. 1306–1354), Venetian historian, see **9**, 641.

Dante Alighieri, (1265–1321), Italian poet; *Divina Commedia;* Philip II (op. cit. Paradiso, Canto XIX), **11**, 87.

Dareste de la Chavanne, A. E. C., (1820–1882), French historian, see **13**, 249; *Histoire de France depuis les origines*, Paris, 1865–1873, 8 vols.; Charles the Bald in Italy, and Louis II (op. cit. I, 479–481), **11**, 7–8; The Albigensian heresy (op. cit. II, 140–143), **11**, 51–52; The States-General convoked by Philip the Fair (op. cit. II, 336), **11**, 88–89; Troubles with Charles of Navarre (op. cit. II, 454–457), **11**, 126–128; The rehabilitation of Joan of Arc (op. cit. III, 114–115), **11**, 218–219; Philip the Good (op. cit. III, 116–117), **11**, 222; The reign of Louis XI (op. cit. III, 201–203), **11**, 247–249; Last years and death of Louis XI (op. cit. III, 303–308), **11**, 272–273; The oration of the sire De La Roche (op. cit. III, 312–313), **11**, 283–284; Brittany and France, connected by marriage; Charles VIII in Italy (op. cit. III, 332–336), **11**, 285–288; Francis I in Italy (op. cit. III, 461–463), **11**, 308–309; Character and policy of Henry II (op. cit. IV, 64–66), **11**, 337–339; The French renaissance (op. cit. IV, 585–589), **11**, 328–331; Grand design of Henry IV; his death (op. cit. IV, 604–605), **11**, 415; The conspiracy of Cinq-Mars (op. cit. V, 223–228), **11**, 478–482; Battle of Rocroi (op. cit. V, 236), **11**, 489–490; The War of the Queen's Rights (op. cit. V, 414–417), **11**, 566–568; Louis XIV's war with Holland (op. cit. V, 452–460), **11**, 577–581; Louis settles with the coalition (op. cit. V, 489–498), **11**, 587–591; Devastation of the Palatinate (op. cit. V, 588–590), **11**, 603–604; Treaty with Savoy; Treaty of Ryswick (op. cit. V, 627–631), **11**, 606–609; The question of Spanish Succession: accession of the Bourbons in Spain (op. cit. VI, 12–20), **11**, 610; The age of Louis XIV: aspects of its civilisation: the patronage system (op. cit. V, 502–526), **11**, 632–634; Oratory: Bossuet (op. cit. V, 502–526), **11**, 641–642; Architecture (op. cit. V, 507–509), **11**, 648; Naval war between England and France (op. cit. VI, 396–400), **12**, 45–47; The character of Pompadour (op. cit. VI, 406–411), **12**, 51–52; The influence of Pompadour on art (op. cit. VI, 407–411), **12**, 52–54; Rousseau (op. cit. VI, 557–561), **12**, 113–115; Montesquieu (op. cit. VI, 435–437), **12**, 115–116; Necker's ministry (op. cit. VII, 40–43), **12**, 130–131; Account of the American alliance (op. cit. VII, 47–53), **12**, 133–136; The diamond necklace (op. cit. VII, 87–88), **12**, 142–143; The fall of the monarchy (op. cit. VII, 361–362), **12**, 265–266; The reign of terror (op. cit. VII, 528), **12**, 325; Estimate of Robespierre (op. cit. VII, 584–585), **12**, 348–349; The constitution of 1795 (op. cit. VIII, 8–13), **12**, 410–412; Financial conditions of France (op. cit. VIII, 30–31), **12**, 419–420; Capitulation of Vienna and war with Venice (op. cit. VIII, 65–68), **12**, 441–443; The peace of Campo-Formio (op. cit. VIII, 95–96), **12**, 453–454; Troubles of the new directory (op. cit. VIII, 125–147), **12**, 478–480; The treaty of Lunéville and Foligno (op. cit. VIII, 203–204), **12**, 509–510; The grand army (op. cit. VIII, 491–493), **12**, 584–585; Napoleon's abdication (op. cit. VIII, 570–574), **12**, 612–613; The new administration (op. cit. VIII, 582–584), **12**, 624; La chambre introuvable (op. cit. VIII, 591–599), **13**, 18–19; The new chamber (op. cit. VIII, 595–599), **13**, 22; The ministry of Villèle (op. cit. VIII, 611–619), **13**, 30–31; The ministry of Lafitte (op. cit. IX, 571–574), **13**, 57–58; and other citations.

Darmesteter, James, (1849–), French Orientalist; *Coup d'œil sur l'Histoire de la Perse;* Mediæval and modern Persia (op. cit. 35–61), **24**, 488–494.

Daru, Pierre Antoine Noël Bruno, (1767–1829), French statesman; *Histoire de la république de Venise*, Paris, 1877–1884, 6 vols.; The prosperity of Venice (op. cit. I, book ii, 83–96), **9**, 29–32; The free cities; ecclesiastical dissensions (op. cit. I, 360–375), **9**, 124–133; Commercial prosperity in Venice (op. cit. III, book xix, 41–101), **9**, 306–310; The decline of Venetian prosperity (op. cit. III, book xix, 41–101), **9**, 323–325; and other citations.

Dauban, Charles Aimée, (1820–1876), French historian; *La Démagogie en 1793, 1794, et 1795 à Paris,* Paris, 1867–1870, 3 vols.; Scenes during the Revolution (op. cit. I, 489–491), **12**, 326.

Davids, Thomas William Rhys, (1843–), English Orientalist; article on "Buddhism" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* Buddhism in the light of modern research (op. cit. XXVI, 430–434), **2**, 542–545.

Davies, C. M., *History of Holland and the Dutch,* London, 1851, 3 vols.; The first counts of Holland (op. cit. I, 5–8, 19–136), **13**, 283–305; The sway of Hainault (op. cit. I, 135), **13**, 332–337; The romantic story of Jacqueline (op. cit. I, 196–218), **13**, 342–344, 345–348; Philip at war with England (op. cit. I, 220–226, 231–246), **13**, 353–357; The culture of the period (op. cit. I, 251–258), **13**, 357–358; Antwerp besieged (op. cit. II, 156–166), **13**, 511–513; The earl of Leicester in Holland (op. cit. II, 179–189), **13**, 519–521, 522–524; The military genius of Maurice (op. cit. II, 254–255), **13**, 527; The sway of Olden Barneveld (op. cit. II, 340–358), **13**, 533–539; The siege of Ostend (op. cit. II, 362), **13**, 539–541; Dutch commerce and exploration (op. cit. II, 290–294, 327–328, 372–374, 393–394, 426–429, 439), **13**, 547–552; The arrest of Barneveld; religious persecutions (op. cit. II, 491–530), **13**, 561–569; The last acts of Maurice: prosperity of the period (op. cit. II, 556–564), **13**, 573–575; The tulip-mania (op. cit. II, 607), **13**, 580; Review of the Eighty Years' War and the Dutch character (op. cit. II, 653–663), **13**, 585–589; War with England; The act of navigation (op. cit. II, 670–676, 705–718, 718–724), **13**, 613–620, 621–622; Albemarle defeats Tromp and De Ruyter (op. cit. III, 49–52), **13**, 629–630; The last battle of De Ruyter (op. cit. III, 152–156), **13**, 637–639; Estimate of William III (op. cit. III, 257–275), **13**, 645–648; Trouble with England and the decline of Holland (op. cit. III, 295–321), **13**, 651–654; The danger of the dikes (op. cit. III, 335), **14**, 2; William IV made stadholder (op. cit. III, 372–377), **14**, 3–5; The revolution of 1785–1787 (op. cit. III, 545–604), **14**, 13–14.

Dawson, Thomas C., American diplomat; *The South American Republics,* New York, 1903–1904, 2 vols.; The discovery of Potosi (op. cit. II, 240–241), **23**, 552; Bolivian revolutions after 1841 (op. cit. II, 272–273), **23**, 612.

Day, W. A., *The Russian Government in Poland,* London, 1867; The insurrection of 1863 (op. cit. 19), **24**, 121–122.

Defoe, Daniel, (1661–1731), English author; *History of the Union between England and Scotland,* London, 1786; The speech of Lord Belhaven (op. cit. 317), **21**, 321; The riot of 1707 in Glasgow (op. cit. 271), **21**, 322: *A Journal of the Plague Year,* new edition, London, 1835; The exodus of 1665 (op. cit. 12–13), **20**, 249; The dead-cart (op. cit. 91–93), **20**, 251–252.

Delbrück, Hans, (1848–), German historian, see **15**, 623; *Historische und politische Aufsätze,* Berlin, 1886, 3 parts; The strategies of Frederick and Napoleon (op. cit. III, 35–43), **15**, 227–231.

Delitzsch, Friedrich, (1850–), German Assyriologist, see **1**, 630; article entitled *Beiträge zur Erklärung der babylonisch-assyrischen Brieflitteratur* in *Beiträge zur Assyriologie,* vol. I, Leipsic, 1899 ff.; The word of the king to Bel-Ibni, **1**, 542.

Delord, Taxile, (1815–1877), French historian; *Histoire du second Empire,* Paris, 1880–1883, 6 vols.; The accession of Napoleon III (op. cit. I, 448–464), **13**, 127–128; The opening of the Franco-Prussian War (op. cit. VI, 124–133), **13**, 147–149; The capture of Bomarsund (op. cit. I, 562–563), **17**, 563–564.

Denina, Giacommaria Carlo, (1731–1813), Italian historian; *Delle Revoluzioni d'Italia,* Florence, 1820, 5 vols.; Abdication of Charles V (op. cit. V, 92–108), **9**, 467–468; *Istoria della Italia occidentale,* Turin, 1809, 6 vols.; Napoleon and the iron crown of Lombardy (op. cit. V, 329), **9**, 569.

Denis, Jacques-François, (1821–), French historian; *Histoire des théories et des idées morales dans l'antiquité,* Paris, 1856, 2 vols.; The rise of Christianity (op. cit. II, 218–223), **6**, 307–312.

Denis, Jean-Ferdinand, (1798–1890), French historian, see **10**, 652; *Portugal,* in *L'Univers Pittoresque,* Paris, 1846, 70 vols.; José I (op. cit. XXXIV, 350–351), **10**, 522–523; The earthquake at Lisbon (op. cit. XXXIV, 362–363), **10**, 525–526.

Denton, William, (1815–1888), English divine and author; Introduction to *A History of the Crusades,* by W. E. Dutton; The value of the crusades in the light of modern history, **8**, 311–313.

De Pomponne, Simon Arnauld, Marquis, (1618–1699), French statesman; *Mémoires,* quoted by Guizot (*q. v.*) in *Histoire de France;* Jan de Witt's negotiations, **13**, 632.

Depping, Georg Bernard, (1784–1853), German-French historian; *Histoire des expéditions maritimes des Normands,* Paris, 1826, 2 vols.; The Normans in France (op. cit. book iv, 367–369), **9**, 66–68.

Desclot, Bernardo, (thirteenth century), Catalan historian, see **10**, 641.

Desnoiresterres, Gustave le Brisoys, (1817–1892), French novelist; *Voltaire et Frédéric,* Paris, 1870, in *Voltaire et la société française au XVIIIe siècle,* Paris, 1867–1876, 8 vols.; Frederick the Great at Sans Souci (op. cit. 1–2, 95, 101–111), **15**, 248–249.

Detmar von Lübeck, (fourteenth century), German chronicler; *Chronicle,* quoted by K. von Schlözer (*q. v.*) in *Verfall und Untergang der Hansa und des deutschen Ordens in den Ostsee Ländern;* Death of King Christopher, **16**, 210.

Devizes, Richard of, (twelfth century), English Benedictine monk and chronicler, see **22**, 389; *Chronicle* (in *Chronicles of the Crusades,* London and New York, 1892); Richard I and the Moslem ship (op. cit. 40), **8**, 387; Richard I and Philip (op. cit. 59), **8**, 389.

D'Ewes, Sir Simonds, (1602–1650), English antiquary; *Autobiography and Correspondence,* London, 1845, 2 vols.; The death of Robert Cecil (op. cit. I, 50, 51), **19**, 498; The Puritans and the battle of White Hill (op. cit. I, 161), **19**, 505.

DeWet, Christian, (1853–), Boer general; *Three Years' War,* New York, 1902; The Commando Law in 1899, **22**, 303; The exploit of Willem Pretorius (op. cit. 205), **22**, 316.

Dexippus, P. H., (third century), Greek historian, see **6**, 653.

Diaconus Paulus, see **Paulus Diaconus.**

Diels, Hermann, (1848–), German classical scholar; "The Evolution of Greek Philosophy" **4**, xiii–xxviii.

Dierauer, Johannes, (1842–), Swiss historian; *Geschichte der schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft,* Gotha, 1887, 2 vols.; Origin of the Swiss Confederation (op. cit. I, 77–100), **16**, 545–551.

Dilke, Sir Charles Wentworth, (1843–), English politician and author; *Greater Britain,* London and Philadelphia, 1869, 2 vols.; New Zealand (op. cit. I, 337–338), **22**, 263.

Diodorus Siculus, (first century B.C.), Sicilian historian, see **1**, 9–11, 268, 298; Βιβλιοθήκη ἱστορική, English translation: *The Historical Library,* London, 1700; The pyramid dynasty (op. cit. I, 31–33), **1**, 94–95; The good king Sabach and Psammetichus (op. cit. I, 34–35), **1**, 184–185; Animal worship in Egypt (op. cit. I, 43–47), **1**, 229–232; Burial customs of Egypt (op. cit. II, 47), **1**, 237–239; The Nile: theories as to its inundation (op. cit. I, 16–21), **1**, 273–278; Greek view of the origins of Egypt and her gods (op. cit. I, 3–10), **1**, 278–286; A classical estimate of Chaldean philosophy and astrology (op. cit. II, 69–70), **1**, 563–565; Ninus and Semiramis (op. cit. II, 53–64), **1**, 580–593; Reigns of Ninyas and Sardanapalus (op. cit. II, 64–68), **1**, 594–599; Amazons and Hyperboreans (op. cit. II, 76–78), **2**, 444–446; and many other citations.

Dion Cassius Cocceianus, (155 A.D.), see **6**, 647; Ῥωμαϊκὴ ἱστορία; (*History of Rome*), English translation by Manning, London, 1704, 8 vols.; The destruction of Pompeii and Herculaneum (op. cit. IV, 325–333), **6**, 251–252; Trajan's accession and character (op. cit. IX, 393–415), **6**, 268, 270–273; Marcus Aurelius and his wars (in Xiphilinus' abridgment), **6**, 297–298; Accession and reign of Elagabalus (in Xiphilinus' abridgment), **6**, 396–399.

Dion Chrysostomos Cocceius, (50–117 A. D.), Greek rhetorician, see **6**, 647.

Dionysius Halicarnassensis, (b. about 70 B.C.), Greek historian; *Roman Antiquities,* translated from the Greek by Edward Spelman, London, 1758; Porsenna's war on the Romans: Horatius at the bridge (op. cit. II, 348–352), **5**, 90–92; The story of Virginia (op. cit. IV, 292–309), **5**, 132–138.

Dochez, French continuator of *Histoire d'Espagne et de Portugal,* by Paquis, Paris, 1844–1848, 2 vols.; The tyrannies of Ferdinand the Desired (op. cit. II, 638–650), **10**, 380–386; The administration of 1822 (op. cit. II, 651–654), **10**, 389–390; The return of Ferdinand (op. cit. II, 654–659), **10**, 392–395.

Dodd, Charles (Hugh Toolet), (1672–1743), English Catholic divine; *Church History of England,* London, 1839–1843, 5 vols.; Moderation of Edward VI (op. cit. II, 49), **19**, 224.

Dodge, Theodore A., (1842–), American soldier and historian; *A Bird's-Eye View of Our Civil War,* Boston; Farragut at New Orleans (op. cit. 29–30), **23**, 429–430; The battle of Gettysburg (op. cit. 134–141), **23**, 437–439; The Wilderness campaign and sinking of the *Albemarle* (op. cit. 220–222), **23**, 447–448.

Douglas, Sir Robert Kennaway, (1838–), English Orientalist; article on "China" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* early dynasties (op. cit. V, 643), **24**, 542–543.

Doyle, Arthur Conan, (1859–), English novelist; *History of the Great Boer War,* London, 1901; Lord Methuen's victory at Belmont (op. cit. 81–82), **22**, 306.

Doyle, John A., (1844–), English historian, see **23**, 675; *The English in America,* London, 1882–1887, 3 vols.; The declaration of rights and the declaration of independence (op. cit.), **23**, 140; Chapter on "The First Century of English Colonisation" in the *Cambridge Modern History,* London and New York, 1903 (op. cit. VII, 29), **23**, 139.

Dozy, Reinhart, (1820–1883), Dutch orientalist, see **10**, 641; *Histoire des Musulmans d'Espagne,* Leyden, 1861; Abd-ar-Rahman III (op. cit. III, 90), **8**, 208; *Essai sur l'Histoire d'Islamisme,* Paris, 1879; Estimate of the Koran (op. cit. 110–121, 133–153), **8**, 263–271.

Draper, John W., (1811–1882), American scientist and historian, see **23**, 675; *The Intellectual Development of Europe,* 1863; The origin of iconoclasm (op. cit. 416–419), **8**, 544–545.

Drinov, Maria, (1838–), Bulgarian historian; *Ueber die Abstammung des bulgarischen Volkes und über die Anfänge der bulgarischen Geschichte,* 1869; The Slavic immigrations (op. cit.), **24**, 157.

Droysen, Gustav, (1838–), German historian; *Gustav Adolf,* Leipsic, 1869–1870, 2 vols.; The aims of Gustavus Adolphus (op. cit. II, 665–666), **16**, 326–327; The battle of Breitenfeld (op. cit. II, 404–408), **14**, 353–354.

Droysen, Johann Gustav, (1808–1884), German historian, see **4**, 630; **15**, 623; *Geschichte des Hellenismus,* Gotha, 1877–1878; Alexander's motives (op. cit.), **4**, 405–407; Athens

under Demetrius of Phalerum (op. cit. IV, 105–111), **4**, 487–489: *Geschichte Alexanders des Grossen*, Gotha, 1892; Early history of Macedonia (op. cit. 56–64), **4**, 210–215; Philip the Organiser (op. cit. 64–69), **4**, 215–218; Olympias, mother of Alexander (op. cit. 69), **4**, 219; Alexander's troops and the condition of Persia (op. cit. 92–104), **4**, 276–282; The death of Alexander (op. cit. 579–584), **4**, 391–392: *Vorlesungen über das Zeitalter der Freiheitskriege*, Kiel, 1846, 2 vols.; The administration of Stein (op. cit. II, 403–408), **15**, 303–306: *Abhandlungen zur neueren Geschichte*, Leipsic, 1876; The European situation on Frederick's accession (op. cit. 273–276), **15**, 159–161.

Droz, Numa, (1844–), Swiss statesman and editor, see **17**, 50.

Drumann, Wilhelm Karl August, (1786–1861), German historian; *Verfall der griechischen Staaten*, Berlin, 1815; Philip's character (op. cit. Part I, 27–30), **4**, 253–254.

Dryander, Karl, German author, *Erinnerungen aus der Kriegszeit 1870–1871*, Halle, 1888; The news of Sedan in Berlin (op. cit. 16–18), **15**, 527.

Dryden, John, (1631–1700), English dramatist; *Poetical Works;* The year 1666 in English history (op. cit. preface to *Annus Mirabilis*), **20**, 253.

Du Bellay, Guillaume, (1491–1543), French diplomatist and soldier; *Mémoires* (in Michaud's *Collection*, 1st series, vol. 5); Field of the Cloth of Gold (op. cit. 131), **11**, 311; Battle of Pavia (op. cit. 196), **11**, 317.

Du Bellay, Jean, (1492–1560), bishop of Bayonne; *Lettres*, quoted by C. Knight (*q. v.*) in *Popular History of England;* The Flemish in London, **19**, 108; Banishment of foreigners, **19**, 110.

Du Cange, Charles du Fresne, (1610–1688), French lexicographer, see **6**, 663.

Ducas, Michael, (fifteenth century), Byzantine historian, see **6**, 653.

Du Clercq, Jacques, (1420–ca. 1467), French chronicler, see **13**, 249.

Duclos, Charles Pineau, (1704–1772), French writer; *Mémoires Secrèts des Règnes de Louis XIV et Louis XV* (in Pétitot's *Collection*); English piracy (1755) (op. cit. LXXVII, 105), **12**, 65.

Duller, Eduard, (1809–1853), German poet and historian, see **15**, 624; *Geschichte des deutschen Volkes* (continued by W. Pierson from 1861), Berlin, 1891; Adolf of Nassau, Albert I, and imperial aggressions (op. cit. I, 315–322), **14**, 158–163; Henry VII and Ludwig the Bavarian (op. cit. I, 324–350), **14**, 165–178; Restoration of Catholicism: Tilly's victories (op. cit. II, 26–106), **14**, 334–337; Last ten years of the Thirty Years' War (op. cit. II, 134–139), **14**, 379–382; Zollverein (op. cit. II, 369), **15**, 394; Germany and the July revolution (op. cit. II, 369–372), **15**, 402–404; The Frankfort parliament, the organisation of Schleswig-Holstein (op. cit. II, 388), **15**, 443; Reaction against democracy (op. cit. II, 390–392), **15**, 452–453; Utter failure of the assembly (op. cit. II, 393–397), **15**, 456; Birth of the Prussian constitution (op. cit. II, 396–397), **15**, 460.

Dümichen, Johann, (1833–1894), German Egyptologist, see **1**, 298.

Dumouriez, Charles François, (1739–1823), French statesman and writer, see **10**, 652.

Dumrath, O. H., article on "The Recent History of Sweden" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* Events in Sweden 1872–1901 (op. cit. XXXIII, 116–118), **16**, 487–493.

Dunbar, George, (1774–1851), Scottish scholar, article in Potter's *Antiquities of Greece*, Edinburgh, 1820; Early life of Demosthenes (op. cit. II, 91–96), **4**, 222–223.

Duncker, Maximilian Wolfgang, (1812–1886), German historian, see **1**, 298; **15**, 624; *Geschichte des Alterthums*, Leipsic, fifth edition, 1878–1883, 7 vols.; Samuel, Saul, and David (op. cit. III, 100–118), **2**, 78–85; Early history of the Arabs (op. cit. I, 288–311), **8**, 100–105.

Dunham, Samuel Astley, (d. 1858), English historian, see **22**, 374; *History of Europe in the Middle Ages* (Lardner's Cabinet History), London, 1833, 4 vols.; The successors of Clovis (op. cit. II, 10–15), **7**, 477–480; The Normans in Italy (op. cit. I, 111–113), **9**, 68–69; Roger II (op. cit. I, 117–118), **9**, 77–78; Pisa and Genoa (op. cit. I, 74–85), **9**, 261–263: *History of Spain and Portugal*, London, 1832, 5 vols.; The Arabs in Europe (op. cit. I, 173–290), **8**, 191–207; Decline of Moslem power (op. cit. II, 291–311), **8**, 233–248; The Phœnician invasions of Spain (op. cit. I, 21–29), **10**, 4–7; Roman administration and the advent of Christianity (op. cit. I, 71–76), **10**, 10–30: *History of Poland*, London, 1834; Early history (op. cit. I, 1–65), **24**, 1–30; Hedwig and her lover (op. cit. I, 102–104), **24**, 40; Russian machinations (op. cit. 229–240), **24**, 88: *A History of the Germanic Empire*, London, 1834, 3 vols.; The German constitution (op. cit. I, 208–240), **14**, 132–143; The reign of Ferdinand I (op. cit. III, 165–185), **14**, 316–319: *Denmark, Sweden, and Norway*, London, 1839, 3 vols.; Magnus I (op. cit. II, 261–267), **16**, 102–103; Harthacnut and Svend (op. cit. II, 171–184), **16**, 133–139; Union of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark (op. cit. II, 299–316), **16**, 187–197; Gustavus Vasa (op. cit. III, 73–101), **16**, 236–250; End of Gustavus III (op. cit. III, 296–298), **16**, 409–411.

Dunlop, John Colin, (d. 1842), British historian; *Memoirs of Spain during Reigns of Philip IV and Charles II*, Edinburgh, 1834, 2 vols.; Causes of Spain's rapid decline (op. cit. I, 1–25), **10**, 262–266; The distress of Spain (op. cit. I, 319–322), **10**, 277–278.

Duruy, Georges, (1853–), French historian; *Histoire de Turenne*, Paris, 1880; Turenne's campaigns and character (op. cit. 114–120, 129–143), **11**, 582–583.

Duruy, Jean-Victor, (1811–1894), French historian, see **13**, 249; *Histoire des Grecs*, Paris, 1887, 1889; Boston, 1890; Effect of Lycurgus' systems (op. cit. I, 469–475), **3**, 141–142; The origin of animosity between Greeks and Barbarians (op. cit. II, 394–407, 427), **3**, 262–268; Architecture (op. cit. III, 94–116), **3**, 477–483; Sculpture (op. cit. III, 116–139), **3**, 483–487; Painting, music, etc. (op. cit. III, 141–149), **3**, 487–491; Demosthenes and Sphacteria (op. cit. III, 259–268), **3**, 575–579; The rise of Alcibiades (op. cit. III, 284–302), **3**, 584–590; Harshness of the Spartan hegemony and degeneracy of Sparta (op. cit. III, 483–500), **4**, 76–81: *Histoire romaine jusqu'à l'invasion des barbares*, seventeenth edition, Paris, 1889; History of the empire: Tiberius to the death of Nero (op. cit. I, 405–412), **6**, 133–137; The enormities of Nero (op. cit. I, 427), **6**, 202; Reign of Antoninus Pius (op. cit. I, 458–459), **6**, 290–291; Barbarian invasions (op. cit. I, 560–566), **6**, 519–522; Theodosius named Augustus (op. cit. I, 567–571), **6**, 525–528: *Histoire du Moyen Age*, Paris, 1846, fourteenth edition, 1896; Louis le Débonnaire (op. cit. I, 165–168), **7**, 557–559; The Teutonic crusade (op. cit. I, 318–333), **8**, 460–466; Gregory the Great (op. cit. I, 138–141), **8**, 531–533; Aspects of thirteenth century civilisation (op. cit. I, 361–362, 362–367, 369–370), **11**, 71–73; From Poitiers to Marcel's death (op. cit. I, 431–433), **11**, 132–133: *Petite Histoire de France*, Paris, 1863; The Crimean War (op. cit. 204–206), **13**, 129–130; Solferino (op. cit. 206–212), **13**, 135–139: *Histoire populaire de la France*, Paris; Social manners under the directory (op. cit. IV, 230–232), **12**, 420: *Histoire de France* (*Histoire Universelle*), Paris, 1855, 2 vols., twentieth edition, 1898; The battle of Bouvines (op. cit. I, 340–344), **11**, 54–55; Progress of the monarchy under St. Louis (op. cit. I, 368–374), **11**, 67–71; Taxation in France (op. cit. I, 408–411), **11**, 87–88; Reorganisation of France with the aid of Sully (op. cit. II, 102–103), **11**, 407; Character and policy of Henry IV (op. cit. II, 58–59), **11**, 417; The ministry of Colbert (op. cit. II, 206–209), **11**, 531–534; Condé in Alsace and the Netherlands (op. cit. II, 245–249), **11**, 583–586; Résumé of the principal creations of the convention (op. cit. II, 528–529), **12**, 415–416; The origin and rise of Napoleon (op. cit. II, 530–532), **12**, 422–423; The return and mistakes of the Bourbons (op. cit. II, 650–651), **12**, 618–619; and other citations.

Dyer, Thomas Henry, (1804–1888), English historian, see **6**, 663; *A History of the City of Rome, Its Structures and Monuments, from Its Foundation to the End of the Middle Ages*, London, 1865; Herdonius' attempt to capture Rome (op. cit. 65–66), **5**, 142.

E

Easter Chronicle, (sixth and seventh centuries), see **6**, 654.

Ebers, Georg Moritz, (1837–1898), German Egyptologist, see **1**, 298.

Eberty, George Frederick Felix, (1812–1884), German historian; *Geschichte des preussischen Staats*, Breslau, 1867–1873, 7 vols.; Last years of Frederick William III (op. cit. VII, 166–173), **15**, 407–409; The united committees (op. cit. VII, 295–298), **15**, 424–425; The assertion of Prussian supremacy (op. cit. VII, 547–553), **15**, 474–475; The Austro-Prussian War (op. cit. VII, 573–582), **15**, 487–490.

Eckhardt, Julius, (1836–), Russian historian, see **17**, 663; *Jungrussisch und alt livändisch*, Leipsic, 1870; translated as *Modern Russia*, London, 1870; Effects of the emancipation of the serfs (op. cit. 59–62), **17**, 593–595.

Eckermann, Johann Peter, (1792–1854), German author; *Gespräche mit Goethe*, quoted by Bossert (*q. v.*) in *Goethe et Schiller;* The youth of Charles Augustus, **15**, 341.

Edda Saemundar, (The Elder Edda); Baldur's doom (op. cit. I, 181–183), **16**, 26–27.

Eden, Richard, (1521–1576), English translator, see **23**, 675.

Eggleston, Edward, (1837–1902), American historian, see **23**, 675; *The Beginners of a Nation*, New York, 1896; The founders of American liberal institutions (op. cit. 173), **22**, 609; Estimate of Roger Williams (op. cit. 297, 304–306), **23**, 98–99: *The Transit of Civilization*, New York, 1901; Judge Sewall and Cotton Mather at Salem (op. cit. 34), **23**, 176–177; End of witchcraft trials (op. cit. 46), **23**, 177.

Ehrenberg, Fritz, (1848–), *Kleine Erlebnisse in grosser Zeit*, Strasburg, 1890; William I proclaimed emperor (op. cit. 115–116), **15**, 527–528.

Einem, J. A. C. von, German minister; annotator and translator in 1769 of J. L. von Mosheim's *Institutionum historiæ ecclesiasticæ antiquæ et recentioris libri IV;* his annotations are quoted in the English translation by Murdock & Soame; Inquisitional methods of convicting a suspect (op. cit. II, 575–577), **10**, 571–572.

Einhard (Eginhard), (ca. 770–840), private secretary to Charlemagne, *Annales Francorum*, see **15**, 624: *Vita Caroli Magni* (in Jaffé's *Bibliotheca Rerum Germanicorum*, IV, Berlin, 1876); The Life of Charles the Great (op. cit. entire), **7**, 520–521.

Eliot, Samuel, (1821–1898), American historian, see **23**, 676; *Manual of United States History from 1492 to 1850*, Boston, 1856; Washington besieges Boston (op. cit. 214–219), **23**, 248–251; Washington's defeats: the Conway cabal and Valley Forge (op. cit. 235–238), **23**, 265–267; Washington's discouragement (op. cit. 243–248), **23**, 269–270; The genius of General Greene (op. cit. 253–266), **23**, 277–283; The chaos after the revolution and the establishment of the Union (op. cit. 269–293), **23**, 287–294; Washington's second term and unpopularity and death (op. cit. 306–325), **23**, 302–307; An American warship searched (op. cit. 343–346), **23**, 321–323; disasters on land in the war of 1812 (op. cit. 359–363, 363–367), **23**, 332–334, 336–337; Presidencies of Monroe and J. Q. Adams (op. cit. 379–390), **23**, 345–353; Jackson's administration (op. cit. 395–411), **23**, 355–362; Repudiation and other citations (op. cit. 414–421), **23**, 365–366; The Mexican War (op. cit. 420–443), **23**, 369–376.

Ellinger, G., contributor to B. Gebhardt's *Handbuch der deutschen Geschichte*, Leipsic, 1891–1892, 2 vols.; Aspect of the eighteenth century culture (op. cit. II, 454), **15**, 333; The reaction against rationalism: Goethe (op. cit. II, 454), **15**, 342; Schiller (op. cit. II, 458), **15**, 347.

Ellis, George E., (1814–1894), American historian, see **23**, 676; Chapter on "The Sentiment of Independence" in Winsor's *Narrative and Critical History of America;* The declaration of independence (op. cit. VI, 239–240), **23**, 252–253.

Elphinstone, Mountstuart, (1779–1859), English colonial official and historian; *History of India*, London, 1858, 10 vols.; Menu's code (op. cit. I, 19–36, 49–70), **2**, 508–513, 515–519; Religion of the ancient Hindus (op. cit. I, 71–87), **2**, 529–533; Baber's invasion (op. cit. 90–91, 117–118), **22**, 24–25; The great Akbar (op. cit. II, 223–308), **22**, 27–31.

Elvas (possibly **Alvaro Fernandez**), (sixteenth century), Narrative of "The Gentleman of Elvas," or *Relaçam verdadeira dos trabalhos q' ho gouernador dom Fernando de Souto e certos fidalgos portugueses passarom no descobrimento da provincia da Florida. Agora nouamente feita per hu fidalgo Deluas;* English translation, *Virginia Richly Valued by the Description of the Mainland of Florida, Her Next Neighbor*, by Richard Hakluyt. London, 1609, in supplement vol. to Hakluyt's *Voyages*, London, 1812; An eye-witness on Soto's death (op. cit. 741–744), **22**, 481–484.

Emmer, Johannes, *Kaiser Franz Joseph I*, Teschen, 1880, 2 vols.; Austria's inaction in the Crimean War (op. cit. I, 205–207), **15**, 13–14.

Énault, Louis, (1822–), French traveller; *L'Amérique centrale et méridionale*, Paris, 1866; The natives of Brazil (op. cit. 108–122, 143–149), **23**, 653–657.

Encyclopædia Britannica, tenth edition, London and Edinburgh, 35 vols.; The exploits of Pyrrhus (op. cit. VIII, 483–484), **4**, 502; The death of Queen Christina (op. cit. V, 703), **16**, 331; The myth of the woman pope (op. cit. XIII, 695), **8**, 567–568; Bolivia (op. cit. XXVI, 292–293), **23**, 615; Nepal (op. cit. XXXI, 122), **24**, 511; for other citations, see names of contributors, Carruthers, Douglas, Fiske, Gardiner, Jebb, and others.

Ennes, Antonio, (1848–), Portuguese historian and dramatist; in Cordeiro's *Historia de Portugal*, Lisbon, 1877, 6 vols.; The reign of Dom Diniz (op. cit. II, 159–160), **10**, 441–443; The character of Affonso IV (op. cit. II, 228–229), **10**, 445–446; The expedition against Ceuta (op. cit. II, 372–377), **10**, 455–457; The decadence of Portugal (op. cit. IV, 5–7), **10**, 492–494, 506–508; Formation of the East India Company (op. cit. IV, 246), **10**, 505; The conspiracy of 1640 (op. cit. IV, 547–548), **10**, 510–511.

Ephraem of Constantinople, (fourteenth century), Byzantine chronographer, see **6**, 654.

Erasmus, Desiderius, (1465–1536), Dutch scholar and philosopher; *Epistolæ*, quoted by Knight (*q. v.*) in *Popular History of England;* On English manners, **19**, 51, 52.

Eratosthenes, (276 B.C.–196 B.C.), Greek geometer and astronomer; quoted by Strabo (*q. v.*) in *Geography;* On liquid asphaltus, **1**, 483.

Erman, Adolf, (1854–), German orientalist, see **1**, 298; Essay on *Egypt as a World Influence*, **1**, 57–64: *Aegypten und aegyptisches Leben im Alterthum*, Tübingen, 1885–1887, 2 vols.; Gifts and riches of the temples in ancient Egypt, animal worship (op. cit. I, 403–412), **1**, 225–227.

Erslev, Christian, (1852–), Danish writer, see **16**, 499.

Esarhaddon, (?–ca. 668 B.C.), King of Assyria; Translation of his inscriptions in the British Museum; Conquests of Esarhaddon, **1**, 417–418.

Esmein, Jean Paul Hippolyte Emmanuel Adhémar, (1848–), French jurist; *Mélanges d'histoire de droit et de critique*, Paris, 1887; Position of women in Rome and the law of marriages (op. cit. 102–115), **5**, 346–350.

Etterlin of Lucerne, Petermann, (ninth century), Swiss soldier and chronicler, see **17**, 51.

Eugippius, (fifth and sixth centuries), Italian monk, see **6**, 647.

Eunapius, (ca. 347–414 A.D.), Greek sophist, see **6**, 654.

Euripides, (480–406 B.C.), Athenian tragic poet; *Andromache*, quoted by H. Goll (*q. v.*) in *Kulturbilder aus Hellas und Rom;* Status of Greek women, **3**, 475.

Eusebius, (ca. 260–340 A.D.), Greek writer and theologian, see **6**, 647; Ἐκκλησιαστικὴ ἱστορία, quoted by I. P. Cory (*q. v.*) in *Ancient Fragments*, **1**, 575, 576, 577.

Eustathius of Epiphaneia, (fifth and sixth centuries), Byzantine historian, see **6**, 654.

Eutropius, Flavius, (fourth century), Latin historian, see **6**, 647; *Breviarium Historiæ Romanæ*, Leipsic, 1800; Roman census (op. cit. 11), **5**, 143.

Evelyn, John, (1620–1706), English diarist; *Diary and Correspondence*, new ed., London, 1859, 4 vols.; Description of the great fire (op. cit. II, 12), **20**, 254–255; The Dutch invasion (op. cit. II, 27), **20**, 260, 261; Character of Queen Mary II (op. cit. II, 346), **20**, 447.

Ewald, George Heinrich August, (1803–1875), German orientalist and biblical critic, see **2**, 231.

Ewes, see D'Ewes.

Exmouth, Edward Pellew, Viscount, (1757–1833), English admiral; *Letters*, quoted from the *Life of Exmouth* by Osler (*q. v.*); Battle of Algiers, **21**, 505.

Eyrbyggja Saga, quoted by Beamish (*q. v.*) in *Discovery of America;* The Irish colony in America, **22**, 403–404.

F

Fabre d'Églantine, Philippe François Nazaire, (1750–1794), French politician and author; *Portrait de Marat*, Paris, 1793; Estimate of Marat (op. cit.), **12**, 307.

Fabyan, Robert, (d. 1513), English chronicler; *New Chronicles of England and France* (*Concordance of Histories*), London, 1811; Edward II and Piers Gaveston (op. cit. 402), **18**, 430; Death of Henry VI (op. cit. 662), **18**, 598; Extravagance of Richard III (op. cit. 671–672), **18**, 621–622.

Falcandus, Hugo, Italian chronicler (12th century), *Historia Siciliæ* (in Muratori's *Rerum Italicarum Scriptores*, vol. VII); German invasion of Sicily (op. cit. 252, 253), **9**, 81–82.

Fanshawe, Lady Anne, (1625–1680), English writer; *Memoirs*, quoted by R. Vaughn (*q. v.*) in *History of England under the Stuarts;* Return of Charles II, **20**, 213.

Faria, Manoel Severim de, (1583–1655), Portuguese antiquary and theologian, see **10**, 652.

Faria y Sousa, Manoel de, (1590–1649), Portuguese historian, see **10**, 652.

Favre, Jules, (1809–1880), French publicist; *Le gouvernement de la défense nationale*, Paris, 1871–1875, 3 parts; Entry of German troops into Paris (op. cit.), **13**, 181.

Fergusson, James, (1808–1886), Scottish architect and author, see **1**, 299.

Ferrand, Antoine de, (1751–1825), French publicist; *Histoire des trois démembrements de la Pologne*, Paris, 1865, 3 vols.; The Kalmucks (op. cit. I, 283–292), **17**, 383–385.

Ferrières, Charles Élie, Marquis de, (1741–1804), French author; *Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de l'Assemblée Constituante et de la Révolution de 1789* (quoted in Barrière and Lescure, Paris, 1821, 37 vols.); The Fall of the Bastille (op. cit. I, 6–10), **12**, 157–158; The ceremony of the Federation (op. cit. II, 85–99), **12**, 227–228.

Finlay, George, (1799–1875), English historian; *History of the Byzantine and the Greek Empires from 713 to 1453*, Edinburgh and London, 1856, 2 vols.; Leo the Isaurian (op. cit. 2–51), **7**, 197–206; Wars with Saracens and Bulgarians (op. cit. 59–69), **7**, 211–215; Irene and Iconoclasm (op. cit. 85–92), **7**, 217–219; The wars of Nicephorus (op. cit. 391–397), **7**, 231–233; Glory and decline of the Empire (op. cit. 402–426), **7**, 235–242; Basil II (op. cit. 436–452), **7**, 243–248; Separation of Greek and Latin Churches (op. cit. 525–527), **7**, 250–251; Michael Palæologus (op. cit. II, 434–463), **7**, 308–317; Andronicus II (op. cit. II, 507–521), **7**, 317–321; Manuel II, Joannes VII, Constantine XIII (op. cit. II, 587–591), **7**, 331–345: *Greece under the Romans*, Edinburgh and London, 1857; Gothic influence in Greece (op. cit. 187–194), **7**, 30–33; Military tactics under Justinian (op. cit. 245–256), **7**, 100–105; Byzantium rids Rome of the Goths (op. cit. 256–262, 283–300), **7**, 106–113; The relations of the Roman Empire with Persia (op. cit. 315–320), **7**, 121–122; The Empire under Heraclius (op. cit. 379–389), **7**, 170–196: *History of Greece under the Ottoman and Venetian Dominations*, Edinburgh, 1856; The Mohammedan government (op. cit. 1–7), **24**, 223–226; Ottoman dominion (op. cit. 8–10), **24**, 227–228; Siege of Candia (op. cit. 131–132), **24**, 386–387.

Fischer, Karl, (1840–), German historian; *Geschichte der auswärtigen Politik und Diplomatie im Reformations-Zeitalter*, Gotha, 1874; Paul IV and Russian aggression (op. cit. 133–147), **14**, 313–315.

Fiske, John, (1842–1901), American historian, see **23**, 676; *The Critical Period of American History, 1783–1789*, Boston, 1888; The crisis in American history (op. cit. 50–98), **23**, 284–287; Estimate of Alexander Hamilton (op. cit. 124–125), **23**, 301: *The American Revolution*, Boston, 1891, 2 vols.; The Boston tea-party (op. cit. I, 91–93), **23**, 238; Results of the revolution (op. cit. II, 289–290), **23**, 283–284: *The Discovery of America*, Boston, 1892, 2 vols.; The first hint of English supremacy (op. cit. II, 1–2), **22**, 452: *Old Virginia and her Neighbors*, Boston, 1897, 2 vols.; Defends the Pocahontas of tradition (op. cit.), **22**, 575; Virginia as a school of political liberty (op. cit. I, 43), **23**, 121: *Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America*, Boston, 1899, 2 vols.; The influence of the

Dutch on American history (op. cit. II, 355–356), **23**, 1; The achievements of Hudson (op. cit. I, 94–95), **22**, 500–501; Importance of Iroquois alliance (op. cit. I, 97), **23**, 85; Estimate of Leisler (op. cit. II, 207–208), **23**, 164: article on "Grant" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* The Vicksburg campaign (op. cit. XXIX, 84), **23**, 440–441; Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge (op. cit. XXIX, 84–85), **23**, 442–443.

Fitzgerald, James Foster Vesey, (1846–), Irish lawyer; *Australia,* London, 1881; The founding of New South Wales (op. cit. 46–56), **22**, 235–238.

Fitzstephen, William, (twelfth century), English monk and historian; *Life of Becket* (*Vita Sancti Thomæ*), quoted by Macfarlane (*q. v.*) and Thomson in *History of England;* Learning in reign of Henry II, **18**, 297.

Flatey Book, The, see **Codex Flatoyensis.**

Flathe, Heinrich Theodor, (1827–1900), German historian; *Geschichte der neuesten Zeit,* Berlin, 1888–1891, 3 vols. (in *Allgemeine Weltgeschichte* von Th. Flathe, G. Hertzberg, und andere); Königgrätz (op. cit. III, 337–338), **15**, 29; Autonomy (op. cit. III, 729–730), **15**, 53–54; The union of the principalities (op. cit. III, 88), **24**, 150; The Balkan states (op. cit. III, 665–666), **24**, 152; Russia in Bulgaria (op. cit. III, 666 seq.), **24**, 180–185; Russian and Austrian rivalry (op. cit. III, 666), **24**, 204; Ismail Pasha (op. cit. III, 678), **24**, 458; English intervention in Egypt (op. cit. III, 678 seq.), **24**, 459–461: *Das Zeitalter der Restauration und Revolution, 1815–1851* (in Oncken's *Allgemeiner Geschichte in Einzeldarstellungen,* IV, 2, Berlin, 1883; The Nationalities and the Revolution (op. cit. 572–577), **14**, 635–639; The rehabilitation (op. cit. 600–604), **14**, 648–650; The Hungarian War (op. cit. 604–613), **14**, 651–658; Radetzky's campaign against Sardinia (op. cit. 619–623), **14**, 658–661.

Flathe, J. L. F. F., German historian; *Geschichte Macedoniens und der Reiche welche von macedonischen Königen beherrscht wurden,* Leipsic, 1832–1834, 2 vols.; Greece at the mercy of friendly Rome (op. cit.), **4**, 533–535.

Flaux, Armand de, (1819–), French historian; *Histoire de la Suède sous les princes de la maison de Vasa;* Astrology in Sweden (op. cit. 422–427), **16**, 304–305.

Flavius Blondus, or Flavio Biondo, (1388–1463), Italian historian and antiquary; *Italia Illustrata,* quoted by William Roscoe (*q. v.*) in *The Life of Lorenzo de' Medici;* Cosmo de' Medici, **9**, 353.

Fletcher, James, (1811–1832), *The History of Poland,* London, 1831; National advance (op. cit. 30–34), **24**, 30–32; Louis of Poland (op. cit. 35–41), **24**, 37–39; Poland at its zenith (op. cit. 43–76), **24**, 41–49; Bathori and Sigismund (op. cit. 76–91), **24**, 49–52; The beginning of Poland's decline (op. cit. 76–91), **24**, 52–57; Stanislaus (op. cit. 147–172), **24**, 67–75; The uprising of the patriots (op. cit. 323–344), **24**, 91–99; A king without a country (op. cit. 345–347), **24**, 100–101.

Fleury, Claude, Abbé, (1640–1723), *L'Histoire Ecclésiastique,* Paris, 1691–1711, 20 vols., new edition, Paris, 1837, 6 vols.; Saint Bridget of Sweden (op. cit. VI, 213–218), **16**, 197–198.

Fleury, Jean François Bonaventure, (1816–), French author, see **17**, 51.

Floigl, Victor, *Cyrus und Herodot nach den vorgefundenen Keilinschriften,* Leipsic, 1881; The character and importance of Cyrus (op. cit. 61–67), **2**, 597–600.

Florence of Worcester, (d. 1118), English chronicler and monk; *Chronicon,* quoted by Knight (*q. v.*) in *History of England;* Fate of Matilda de Braiose, **18**, 339.

Florez, Enrique, (1701–1773,) Spanish monk and historian, see **10**, 642.

Florus, Lucius Annæus, (lived in reigns of Trajan and Hadrian), see **6**, 648; *Rerum Romanorum Libri IV* (*Epitome de Gestis Romanorum*), Paris, 1471; translated from the Latin by J. S. Watson, *Epitome of Roman History,* London, 1861; The fall of Numantia (op. cit. 346–347), **5**, 321–322; The war against the slaves (op. cit. 379–380), **5**, 325; Cæsar at war with Pompey (op. cit. 390–392), **5**, 528–530; The omens preceding Philippi (op. cit. 396), **5**, 541; Cæsar's death (op. cit. 404), **5**, 583; Antony at war with the Parthians (op. cit. 413), **5**, 628–629.

Fonseca-Benevides, Francisco da, (1835–), Portuguese historian; *Las Rainhas de Portugal,* Lisbon, 1878–1879, 2 vols.; Alfonso V and La Beltraneja (op. cit.), **10**, 468–470; The reign of João II (op. cit.), **10**, 470–472; Emanuel the Fortunate (op. cit.), **10**, 484–486.

Fontane, Marius de, (1838–), French author, see **1**, 630.

Fontrailles or **Frontrailles, Louis d'Astarac, Viscount de,** (d. 1677), French nobleman; *Rélation des choses particulières de la cour pendant la faveur de M. Cinq-Mars,* quoted by Dareste de la Chavanne (*q. v.*) in *Histoire de France;* De Thou implicated in conspiracy, **11**, 481.

Force, Peter, (1790–1868,) American historian, see **23**, 676.

Fordun, John of, (d. 1384), Scottish historical writer; *Chronica Gentis Scotorum,* quoted by Knight (*q. v.*) in *History of England;* Robin Hood, **18**, 324.

Forneron, Henri, (1834–1886), French historian; *Les ducs de Guise et leur époque,* Paris, 1877, 2 vols.; The siege of Metz (1552) (op. cit. I, 152–172), **11**, 343–346; The assassination of Henry, Duke of Guise (op. cit. II, 382–388), **11**, 390–391.

Forster, John, (1812–1876), English author; *Sir John Eliot, a Biography,* London, 1872, 2 vols.; The burial of Eliot (op. cit. II, 464), **19**, 561.

Foxe, John, (1517–1587), English martyrologist; *The Actes and Monuments of these Latter and Perillous Dayes, etc.,* new edition, edited by S. R. Cattley, London, 1838, 8 vols.; The

cwils of the Spanish inquisition (op. cit. IV, 451–452), **10**, 572–573; The martyrdom of Rowland Taylor (op. cit. VI, 712–714), **19**, 248–251.

Francis I, (1768–1835), Austrian emperor; quoted by Majláth (*q. v.*) in *Geschichte des österreichischen Kaiserstaates;* Letter to Archduke Charles, **14**, 530–531.

Franklin, Benjamin, (1706–1790), American philosopher and statesman; *Letters;* Letter of June 13th, 1780, describing situation of England, **14**, 8.

Fredegarius, (ca. 660 A.D.), Frankish historian; *Chronicon* (continued) in *Monumenta Germaniæ Historica;* Pepin and Waifar (op. cit. pars IV, ch. 124), **7**, 517.

Frederick (I) Barbarossa, (1121–1190), German emperor; quoted by Menzel (*q. v.*) in *The History of Germany from the Earliest Period to the Present Time,* translation by G. Horrocks; On the encroachments of the Church, **14**, 98.

Frederick the Great, (1712–1786), Prussian king; *Œuvres Posthumes,* Berlin, 1788–1789, 15 vols.; English translation, London, 1789, 12 vols.; His reasons for the first Silesian War (op. cit. I, 91–94), **15**, 161–162; His comments on the Treaty of Breslau (op. cit. I, part I, 220–221), **15** 174; A king's right to break treaties (op. cit. I, 55–56, 66), **15**, 189–190.

Freeman, Edward Augustus, (1823–1892), English historian, see **4**, 630, and **22**, 375; *The History of the Norman Conquest of England, Its Causes and Its Results,* second edition, London, 1871–1879, 6 vols.; The Norman conquest, the chief turning point of English history (op. cit. I, 1), **18**, 168: article on the "History of England" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* Accession of Alfred (op. cit. VIII, 283), **18**, 75; Effects of the Danish settlement (op. cit. VIII, 284), **18**, 81; Canute's peaceful reign (op. cit. VIII, 288), **18**, 121; The accession of Harold (op. cit. VIII, 290–291), **18**, 145–146; Domesday Book and the Gemot at Salisbury (op. cit. VIII, 294–295), **18**, 196–197; Character and results of the Norman conquest (op. cit. VIII, 292–299), **18**, 202–212; Feudal innovations of Flambard (op. cit. VIII, 303), **18**, 223; Fusion of Normans and English (op. cit. VIII, 302–303), **18**, 256; Legislation of Henry II (op. cit. VIII, 307–308), **18**, 294–296; Beginnings of parliamentary representation (op. cit. VIII, 308), **18**, 328; Parliamentary growth during the thirteenth century (op. cit. VIII, 314–316), **18**, 425–429; Constitutional growth in the fourteenth century (op. cit. VIII, 321–324), **18**, 510–514; Henry V and France (op. cit. VIII, 320), **18**, 529; Reign of Henry VII (op. cit. VIII, 328), **19**, 13; Estimate of Wolsey (op. cit. VIII, 334), **19**, 119; Believes Anne Boleyn guilty (op. cit. VIII, 336), **19**, 175; Reign of Edward VI (op. cit. VIII, 339), **19**, 229; The accession of Elizabeth (op. cit. VIII, 342–343), **19**, 267: article on the "Normans" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* The Normans in Sicily (op. cit. XVII, 546–547), **9**, 63–64; Norman influence (op. cit. XVII, 551–552), **9**, 83–84: *Historical Essays,* first series, London, 1871; Estimate of William Wallace (op. cit. 75–76), **21**, 80; The imperial title to the Holy Roman Empire (op. cit. 163), **15**, 496: *The History of Federal Government, from the Foundation of the Achæan League to the Dissolution of the United States,* new edition, edited by John B. Bury, London, 1893; Comparison of the Ætolian and Achæan Leagues (op. cit. 253), **4**, 517; Marcus of Cerynea, the Washington of the League (op. cit. 193), **4**, 518; Estimate of Aratus (op. cit. 380), **4**, 525; The Samnites (op. cit.), **5**, 180; Rome and Thebes compared (op. cit. 571), **5**, 183: *The Reign of William Rufus and the Accession of Henry I,* Oxford, 1882, 2 vols.; The sons of the conqueror and Stephen (op. cit. II, 456), **18**, 217; The autonomy of Scotland (op. cit. II, 5), **21**, 33: *General Sketch of European History,* fifth edition, 1876; Opinion of Belisarius (op. cit. 17), **7**, 114: *The Historical Geography of Europe,* third edition, edited by J. B. Bury, London, 1903; The true origin of the Swiss Confederation (op. cit. 269–270), **16**, 544.

Freising, Otto von, see **Otto von Freising.**

Freytag, Gustav, (1816–1895), German dramatist and novelist, see **15**, 625; *Bilder aus der deutschen Vergangenheit,* Leipzig, 1867, 5 vols.; The meeting of Charles V and Luther (op. cit. II, part II, 127), **14**, 248; Characterisation of Frederick II (op. cit. IV, 279–280), **15**, 256.

Friedländer, Ludwig, (1824–1868), German classical philologist and archæologist, see **6**, 664.

Friedmann, Paul, English historian; *Anne Boleyn,* London, 1884, 2 vols.; The date when Anne Boleyn became Henry VIII's mistress (op. cit. I, 163), **19**, 134; London, a third-rate city in Henry VIII's reign (op. cit. I, 3), **19**, 139; Did Anne Boleyn and Henry VIII procure the death of Queen Catherine (op. cit. II, 176–177), **19**, 164.

Frigisensis, Otho, see **Otto von Freising.**

Froissart, Jean, (1337–after 1400), Belgian historian, see **13**, 250; *Chroniques de France, d'Angleterre, d'Écosse et d'Espagne,* Paris, 1769; English translation by Thomas Johnes, London, 1857, 2 vols.; How the countess of Montfort defended Hennebon (op. cit. I, 106–107), **11**, 108–110; The battle of Crécy (op. cit. I, 164–168), **11**, 114–118; The death of Jacob van Artevelde (op. cit. I, 41–42), **13**, 324–325; The death of Robert Bruce; The pilgrimage of his heart (op. cit. I, 26–28), **21**, 117–118; The battle of Otterburn or Chevy Chace (op. cit. 365–376), **21**, 155–159; Irish mode of warfare (op. cit. II, 578–579), **21**, 389–390.

Froment, Antoine, (1509–1581), French Protestant Reformer, see **17**, 51.

Fromentin, Eugène, (1820–1876), French painter and author; *Les maîtres d'autrefois,* Paris, 1876; Estimate of Van Dyke (op. cit. 145–151), **13**, 601–603; Estimate of Frans Hals (op. cit. 299–301), **13**, 605–606.

Frontinus, Sextus Julius, (41–ca. 103 A.D.), Roman author and engineer, see **6**, 648. •
Frontrailles, see **Fontrailles.**
Frost, John, (1800–1859), American historian; *Pictorial History of the United States,* Boston, 1844, 2 vols.; Norse discoveries in Vinland (op. cit. I, 22–28), **22**, 408–411; Columbus' first voyage (op. cit. I, 33–36), **22**, 427–429; Balboa (op. cit. 29–35), **22**, 471–474; The colonisation of Maryland (op. cit. 126–134), **22**, 598–602; Last years of William Penn (op. cit. II, 84–85), **23**, 45–46; Carolina and Georgia (op. cit. 93–104), **23**, 58–64; Connecticut (op. cit. 196–202), **23**, 104–107; Leisler's rebellion (op. cit. II, 57–60), **23**, 161–163; Perry's victory (op. cit. 119–122), **23**, 330–331, and other citations: *Illuminated History of North America,* New York, 1854; The career of Iturbide and the Mexican War (op. cit. 83–90), **23**, 622–625; Spanish dominion in Central America (op. cit. 97–106), **23**, 646.
Frothingham, Richard, (1812–1880), American journalist and historical writer, see **23**, 676.
Froude, James Anthony, (1818–1894), English historian, see **22**, 376; *History of England from the Fall of Wolsey to the Death of Elizabeth,* London, 1858–1866, 12 vols.; Leicester's failure in Holland (op. cit. XII, 193), **13**, 522; Estimate of Wolsey (op. cit. I, 128–132), **19**, 119–120; The turning point in Henry VIII's career (op. cit. I, 173–177, 178), **19**, 121; The coronation of Anne Boleyn (op. cit. I, 451–460), **19**, 138–142; The Catholic martyrs: The execution of Fisher and More (op. cit. II, 233–256), **19**, 148–155; Estimate of Henry VIII (op. cit. IV, 239–243), **19**, 204–205; Estimate of Cranmer (op. cit. VI, 429), **19**, 259; Justification of the execution of Mary Queen of Scots (op. cit. XII, 313, 341–342), **19**, 379; Estimate of Moray (op. cit. IX, 581–583), **21**, 269; Estimate of John Knox (op. cit. X, 455–456), **21**, 270–271.
Fruin, Robert, (1823–1899), Dutch historian, see **14**, 72.
Fryxell, Anders, (1795–1881), Swedish historian, see **16**, 500; *Berättelser ur svenska historien,* Stockholm, 1823–1829, 46 vols.; partial English translation, *The History of Sweden,* London, 1844, 2 vols.; The carnage of Stockholm (op. cit. II, 47–55), **16**, 231–236; Estimate of Gustavus I (op. cit. II, 244–253), **16**, 293–298; partial French translation, *Histoire de Gustaf II Adolphe,* Paris; The Polish War (op. cit. 58–61), **16**, 313–314.
Fuchs, J., *Der zweite punische Krieg,* Wiener-Neustadt, 1894; Hannibal compared with Alexander, Cæsar, and Napoleon (op. cit. 1–3), **5**, 294–295.
Fuller, Thomas, (1608–1661), English divine; *Holy War,* quoted by C. Mills (*q. v.*) in *History of the Crusades;* The crusaders massacred at Joppa, **8**, 413; The death of Frederick Barbarossa, **8**, 383; The children's crusade, **8**, 419; Pope Innocent III and crusaders, **8**, 423; The last crusades, **8**, 451, 452: *Church History,* London, 1837, 3 vols.; On the burning of Wycliffe's body (op. cit. I, 493), **18**, 527.
Funke, Alfred, *Aus Deutsch-Brazilien,* Leipsic, 1902; German colonisation in southern Brazil (op. cit. preface), **23**, 668.
Fyffe, Charles Alan, (1845–1892), English historian; *A History of Modern Europe,* London, 1891, 3 vols.; Estimate of Mazzini (op. cit. II, 468–469), **9**, 588–589; Napoleon III's new policy (op. cit. III, 395–400), **13**, 139–140; Causes of French defeat in 1870 (op. cit. III, 430–431), **13** 147; The insurrection of 1863 in Poland (op. cit. III, 334–341), **24**, 122–123.

G

Gachard, Louis Prosper, (1800–1885), Belgian historian, see **10**, 642; Rapport au Ministre de l'Intérieure prefixed to Vol. I, *Correspondance de Philip II;* The Apostilles of Philip II (op. cit. xlix, note), **10**, 236.
Gaillard, Gabriel Henri, (1726–1806), French historian; *Histoire de François I,* Paris, 1766–1769, 7 vols.; Estimate of Francis I (op. cit. III, 287–292), **11**, 336–337.
Gairdner, James, (1828–), English historical writer, see **22**, 376; an Essay entitled *A Characterisation of the Tudor and Stuart Periods,* **19**, 1–12; *Henry the Seventh,* London, 1902; Character of Henry VII (op. cit. 1–2), **19**, 13; The Tudor policy (op. cit. 210), **19**, 44: article on "Mary" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* War with France (op. cit. XV, 594), **19**, 259–260.
Galitzin (Gallitzin, Golitzin), Alexander Nikolayevitch, (1774–1844), counselor of Alexander I; quoted by N. K. Shilder (*q. v.*) in *The Emperor Alexander I;* Baroness Krüdener, **17**, 495.
Galvano (Galvam or Galvão), Antonio, (ca. 1502–1557), Portuguese explorer; see Hakluyt.
Garampi, Giuseppe, (1725–1792), Italian antiquary and writer; quoted by A. Wolf (*q. v.*) in *Oesterreich unter Maria Theresia, etc.;* Clerical reforms of Joseph the Enlightened, **14**, 467.
Garcia, Juan Carlos, Spanish historian; *Castilla y Leon durante los remados de Pedro I, Enrique II, Juan I, Enrique III,* Madrid, 1891; Pedro the Cruel murdered by his brother (op. cit. I, 426–432), **10**, 90–91.

Gardiner, Samuel Rawson, (1829–1902), English historian, see **22**, 376; *History of England from the Accession of James I to the Outbreak of the great Civil War,* London, 1884, 10 vols., **18**, 235–236; Commons against Crown (op. cit. IX, 375), **19**, 597: *History of the Great Civil War,* London, 1888–1891, 3 vols.; The Civil War (op. cit. I, 1), **20**, 1; Estimate of the death of Charles I (op. cit. III, 601, 604), **20**, 81–82: *History of the Commonwealth and Protectorate,* London, 1894; Ranks Dunbar with Naseby (op. cit. I, 329), **20**, 105: *Cromwell's Place in History,* New York, 1897; Estimate of Cromwell (op. cit. 113–116), **20**, 182: article on "Pym" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* Estimate of Pym (op. cit. XX, 122), **20**, 19–20: article on "Raleigh" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* Account of Raleigh (op. cit. XX, 262–263), **19**, 411–413: *Introduction to English History,* London, 1894; The last years of Henry VIII (op. cit. 106–107), **19**, 157: *A Student's History of England,* London, 1900, 3 vols.; Wolsey's increasing power (op. cit. II, 375), **19**, 76; Execution of Mary Stuart (op. cit. II, 458), **19**, 382; The state of James' finances (op. cit. II, 484), **19**, 498.
Gardthausen, Victor; *Augustus und seine Zeit,* Leipsic, 1891, 2 vols.; Octavius' acts after Cæsar's death (op. cit. I, 51–55), **5**, 611–614; Estimate of Antony (op. cit. I, 417–430), **5**, 633–636; Augustus makes Egypt his private province (op. cit. I, 449–456), **6**, 43–47; The army and navy under Augustus (op. cit. 644–650), **6**, 49–50; Peace under Augustus (op. cit. I, 477–480), **6**, 78–80; Comparison between Augustus and Napoleon III (op. cit. II, 510–516), **6**, 80–84; Comparison between Rome and Modern England (op. cit. II, 557–560), **6**, 84, 86; Panem et Circenses (op. cit. II, 587–598), **6**, 91–97; The Novum Sæculum (op. cit. II, 1002–1011), **6**, 97–101; Estimate of Augustus (op. cit. II, 524–530), **6**, 129–131.
Garibay y Zamalloa, Esteban de, (1525–1599), Spanish historian, see **10**, 642.
Garnett, Richard, (1835–1906), English librarian; essay on *The Principle of Evolution as applied to History,* **24**, 691–697; "Rome and the Temporal Power" in *The Cambridge Modern History;* Estimate of Alexander VI (op. cit. I, 241), **8**, 646.
Gaulot, P., *L'Empire de Maximilian;* Maximilian on the Mexican throne (op. cit. 86–97), **23**, 632–634.
Gauss, H. G., article on "Luther and His Protestant Biographers" in the *American Catholic Quarterly Review for 1901;* Luther's true character, **14**, 286–287.
Gebhardt, Bruno, (1858–), German historian, see **15**, 626; *Handbuch der deutschen Geschichte,* Leipsic, 1891–1892, 2 vols.; The domestic policy of Charles IV (op. cit. I, 558–560), **14**, 180–181; Character of Albert II and Frederick III (op. cit. I, 614–615), **14**, 216–222; The accession of William I (op. cit. II, 609–616), **15**, 481–482; End of the war of 1870–71 (op. cit. II, 662–663), **15**, 528–529; and other citations.
Gebhard, Émile, (1839–), French writer; *Les origines de la Rénaissance en Italie,* Paris, 1879; quoted by E. Müntz (*q. v.*) in *Les Précurseurs de la Rénaissance;* Nicholas of Pisa, **9**, 206.
Geddes, Michael, (1650?–1713), English divine; *Tracts against Popery,* London, 1714, 3 vols.; Effects and influences of the Spanish inquisition (op. cit. I, 517–518), **10**, 598.
Geijer, Erik Gustaf, (1783–1847), Swedish historian, see **16**, 500; *Svenska Folkets Historia,* Örebro, 1832–1836, 3 vols.; English translation, *History of the Swedes,* London, 1845; Christian II, the Tyrant (op. cit. 76–79), **16**, 229–231; The recess of Vesterås (op. cit. 117–118), **16**, 281–282; The revolt of the Vestergötlanders (op. cit. 120, 127, 139, 141–144), **16**, 284–293; Estimate of Charles IX (op. cit. 209), **16**, 310; Sweden as a military monarchy (op. cit. 212–235), **16**, 314–322; Estimate of Gustavus Adolphus (op. cit. 287–288), **16**, 327.
Genesius, Josephus, (tenth century), Byzantine historian, see **6**, 654.
Genlis, Madame de, (1746–1830), French writer; *Souvenirs de Félicie,* quoted by Taine (*q. v.*) in *L'Ancien régime;* Extravagance of the old régime, **12**, 183–184.
Georgius Monachus, (tenth century), Byzantine historian, see **6**, 654.
Georgius Syncellus, (eighth and ninth centuries), Byzantine historian, see **6**, 654.
Gerdes, Heinrich, (1847–), German historian; *Geschichte des deutschen Volkes,* Leipsic, 1890, 3 vols.; Lothair and Ludwig the German (op. cit. I, 12–33), **7**, 575–587; The Northmen besiege Paris (op. cit. I, 35–36), **7**, 588–589.
Gervase of Canterbury, (1141?–1210?), English chronicler; *Chronica* (in Rolls series), London, 1879, 2 vols.; The struggle between Matilda and Stephen (op. cit. I, 3), **18**, 248.
Gervinus, Georg Gottfried, (1805–1871), German historian; *Geschichte des 19. Jahrhunderts seit den Wiener Verträgen,* Leipsic, 1855–1866, 8 vols.; The emperor Francis I and the growth of nationalities (op. cit. I, 513–518), **14**, 594–597; The effectiveness of the Supplementary Act (op. cit. II, 663–669), **15**, 375–378.
Gfrörer, August Friedrich, (1803–1861), German historian; *Byzantinische Geschichten,* Gratz, 1872–1874, 2 vols.; The Iconoclasts (op. cit. II, 460–478), **7**, 207–210.
Gholam Hossein, see **Hossein.**
Gibbon, Edward, (1737–1794), English historian, see **6**, 664; *The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire,* with variorum notes, London, 1853, 7 vols.; Estimate of Marcus Aurelius, and of the age of the Antonines (op. cit. I, 33), **6**, 305–306; The successors of Constantine to the death of Julian (op. cit. II, 267–338, 463–486), **6**, 466–498;

A battle by the Tigris (op. cit. III, 27–39), **6**, 503–508; Election of Jovian (op. cit. III, 44–50), **6**, 510–512; The humiliation of the Romans (op. cit. III, 51–69), **6**, 513–518; Valens marches against the Goths (op. cit. III, 185–190), **6**, 523–525; Virtues of Theodosius (op. cit. III, 248–261), **6**, 528–534; Arcadius and Honorius succeed Theodosius (op. cit. 306–340), **6**, 535–544; Alaric invades Italy (op. cit. III, 393–396, 424–432), **6**, 550–556; Honorius retires to Ravenna; Attalus named emperor (op. cit. III, 432–437), **6**, 556–559; Attalus deposed; Rome sacked by Alaric (op. cit. III, 437–449), **6**, 559–564; Death of Alaric; succession of Atawulf (op. cit. III, 451–460), **6**, 564–566; Constantine and Gerontius; Constantius (op. cit. III, 460–476), **6**, 566–571; The Huns and the Vandals (op. cit. III, 523–544; IV, 2–20), **6**, 572–587; The invasion of Italy; the foundation of Venice (op. cit. IV, 26–40), **6**, 591–597; The Vandals pillage Rome (op. cit. IV, 43–68), **6**, 599–610; The barbarian emperor-makers (op. cit. IV, 93–100), **6**, 614–618; Eutropius the eunuch (op. cit. III, 484–509), **7**, 33–41; The reign of Theodosius the Younger (op. cit. III, 514–521), **7**, 42–44; The Huns (op. cit. III, 548–564), **7**, 48–54; The diplomacy of Attila (op. cit. III, 565–581), **7**, 54–60; Successors of Theodosius (op. cit. III, 581–586), **7**, 60–62; Justin I (op. cit. IV, 285–289), **7**, 63–65; Justinian and Theodora (op. cit. IV, 292–300), **7**, 66–68; The factions of the circus (op. cit. IV, 300–309), **7**, 69–73; Glories and evils of Justinian's reign (op. cit. IV, 309–330), **7**, 74–79; The building of St. Sophia (op. cit. IV, 331–335), **7**, 79–81; Other buildings of Justinian (op. cit. IV, 335–345), **7**, 81–85; Suppression of the schools (op. cit. IV, 349–356), **7**, 85–86; Extinction of the Roman consulship (op. cit. IV, 356–357), **7**, 87; The Vandalic War (op. cit. IV, 358–393), **7**, 87–100; Barbarian inroads (op. cit. IV, 439–459), **7**, 114–121; Last years of Justinian (op. cit. IV, 496–544), **7**, 124–131; Justinian as a legislator (op. cit. II, 112–113; V, 35–44), **7**, 131–134; Reign of Justin II to Heraclius (op. cit. V, 94–110), **7**, 137–140; Reign of Tiberius (op. cit. V, 110–137), **7**, 140–142; War with Persia (op. cit. V, 137–197), **7**, 143–169; The reign of Constantine (V) Copronymus (op. cit. V, 301–303), **7**, 210–211; Leo IV and Constantine VI (op. cit. V, 303–306), **7**, 215–217; End of the Byzantine authority at Rome (op. cit. V, 306–307), **7**, 219–220; Nicephorus I to Basil I (op. cit. V, 307–316), **7**, 220–225; Basil I to John Zimisces (op. cit. V, 316–328), **7**, 225–234; The apex of glory (op. cit. V, 329–330), **7**, 242–243; Basil II to Romanus Diogenes (op. cit. V, 330–336), **7**, 248–250, 251–253; The captivity of the emperor Romanus (op. cit. VI, 373–378), **7**, 255–256; Joannes (II) Comnenus (Calo-Joannes) (op. cit. V, 341–342), **7**, 263–264; Reign of Manuel (op. cit. V, 343–346), **7**, 264–266; The adventures of Andronicus (op. cit. V, 346–358), **7**, 266–273; Intervention of the crusaders (op. cit. V, 531–534; VI, 546–553), **7**, 273–275; Capture of Constantinople by the crusaders (op. cit. VI, 554–573), **7**, 275–281; Henry of Hainault (op. cit. VI, 473–475), **7**, 296–298; Jean de Brienne (op. cit. VII, 24–35), **7**, 299–302; Theodore Lascaris to Michael Palæologus (op. cit. VI, 484–488), **7**, 304–308; The Catalans and the duchy of Athens (op. cit. VII, 75–82), **7**, 320–323; The fall of Constantinople before the Mohammedans (op. cit. VII, 307–340), **7**, 345–358; The rise of Theodoric (op. cit. IV, 243–251), **7**, 380–385; Theodoric the Great (op. cit. IV, 255–284), **7**, 385–394; Belisarius in Italy (op. cit. IV, 407–430), **7**, 399–410; The rise of Totila (op. cit. IV, 502–519), **7**, 410–418; Narses repulses the Frankish invader and quiets Italy (op. cit. IV, 530–536), **7**, 418–425; Alboin plans to invade Italy (op. cit. V, 100–102), **7**, 434–435; The end of Narses and Alboin (op. cit. V, 102–109), **7**, 435–439; Estimate of Mohammed and Mohammedanism (op. cit. V, 510–534), **8**, 132–144; The conquest of Persia (op. cit. VI, 4–21), **8**, 151–155; The Syrian conquest completed (op. cit. VI, 40–54), **8**, 156–159; Egypt captured (op. cit. VI, 55–68), **8**, 160–165; The Arabs in Europe (op. cit. VI, 87–104), **8**, 191–196; The First Crusade (op. cit. VI, 413–459), **8**, 338–352; Godfrey elected king (op. cit. VI, 461–471), **8**, 353–356; The Second Crusade (op. cit. VI, 483–485), **8**, 358–359; The results of the Crusades (op. cit. VII, 35–40), **8**, 479–480; Capture of the pope; Robert Guiscard, conquest of Sicily, eastern invasions (op. cit. II, 383–394), **9**, 69–77; and other citations.

Giehne, Friedrich, *Zwei Jahre österreichischer Politik*, Schaffhausen, 1868, 2 vols.; The Schleswig-Holstein question (op. cit. I, 22–23), **15**, 22–23.

Giesebrecht, Friedrich Wilhelm Benjamin, (1814–1889), German historian, see **15**, 626; *Geschichte der deutschen Kaiserzeit*, Brunswick, 1881–1895, 6 vols.; Charles the Great and his last achievements (op. cit. I, 109–144), **7**, 539–554; The birth of German nationality (op. cit. I, 148–150), **7**, 574–575; Unification of the empire (op. cit. I, 207–209, 215–216, 219–234), **7**, 599–601; The coronation of Otto (op. cit. I, 243–245), **7**, 608–609; The tenth-century renaissance (op. cit. I, 328–331), **7**, 610–613; The imperial coronation (op. cit. I, 456–458), **7**, 615–616.

Gieseler, Johann Karl Ludwig, (1792–1855), German theologian, see **15**, 626; *Lehrbuch der Kirchengeschichte*, Bonn, 1824–1856, 6 vols.; English translation, *Compendium of Ecclesiastical History*; The autocracy of Innocent II (op. cit. 80–92), **8**, 610–612; The great schism of the West; moral condition of the clergy (op. cit. II, 97–138), **8**, 630–634; The heresies that provoked the inquisition (op. cit. III, 387–473), **10**, 564–569; Luther's appearance; his account of Tetzel (op. cit. V, 218–227), **14**, 252–253; Luther arouses opposition (op. cit. V, 227–243), **14**, 254–255; Luther at Worms, defies excommunication (op. cit. V, 249–274), **14**, 256–257; Luther's power increases (op. cit. V, 275–290), **14**, 259; Zwingli inveighs against ecclesiastical abuses (op. cit. V, 298–325), **16**, 624–626.

Gilbert, Otto, (1839–), German historian; *Geschichte und Topographie der Stadt Rom im Alterthum*, Leipsic, 1883, 3 vols.; Historical value of Roman myths (op. cit. I, 26–27), **5**, 100–102.

Gillies, John, (1747–1836), Scottish historian; *The History of Ancient Greece*, London, 1825; The Sicilian expedition (op. cit. 205–218), **3**, 600–610; Athens after the Sicilian débâcle (op. cit. 226–232), **3**, 617–624; The revolt from the four hundred; Alcibiades' career (op. cit. 216–220), **3**, 627–637; The revolt of Thebes (op. cit. 291–299), **4**, 135–140.

Gindeley, Anton, (1829–1892), Austrian historian; *History of the Thirty Years' War*, translated by Andrew Ten Brook, New York, 1884, 2 vols.; The royal charter of Rudolf II (op. cit. I, 255), **14**, 335.

Giraldus Cambrensis, (1145–ca. 1220), English ecclesiastic and historian, see **22**, 377; *Topographia Hibernica*, in *Opera*, London, 1861–1891, 8 vols.; Henry II and Dermot (op. cit. V, 227–228), **21**, 367; Description of Strongbow (op. cit. V, 272), **21**, 371; Danish men of war in Ireland (op. cit. V, 264), **21**, 373: *Opera*, Letter of Dermot to the earl of Pembroke (op. cit. V, 246–247), **18**, 280.

Girard, Abbé, *Nouvelle Histoire de France*, Paris, 1883; Casimir Périer and foreign affairs (op. cit.), **13**, 59–60, 60–61; Ministerial crises (op. cit. 410–416), **13**, 69–72; The eastern question (op. cit. 416), **13**, 73; Troubles in Tahiti (op. cit. 418–419), **13**, 76.

Girard, Henri, *Histoire illustrée de la troisième République*, Paris, 1885; The defence of Châteaudun (op. cit. 239–243), **13**, 165–167.

Giustiniani, Pietro, (sixteenth century), Venetian historian; *Four Years at the Court of Henry VIII, 1515–1519*, quoted by T. Kirkup (*q. v.*) in article on "Henry VIII" in *Encyclopædia Britannica;* Henry VIII at the time of his accession, **19**, 55.

Gladstone, William Ewart, (1809–1898), English statesman; *Kin Beyond the Sea* (in *Gleanings of Past Years*, London, 1879, 7 vols.); The American Constitution (op. cit. I, 212), **23**, 294.

Glycas, Michael, (twelfth century), Byzantine historian, see **6**, 654.

Gneist, Heinrich Rudolf Hermann Friedrich von, (1816–1895), German jurist and statesman, see **22**, 377; *Student's History of the English Parliament*, New York, 1887; Sale of judgeships under the Stuarts (op. cit. 255), **19**, 570.

Godwin, William, (1756–1836), English novelist; *History of the Commonwealth*, London, 1827; Clemency of Cromwell after battle of Worcester (op. cit. III, 276), **20**, 109.

Goes, Damião de, (1501–1560), Portuguese historian, see **10**, 653; *Cronica de Senhor Rey Dom Manoel*, quoted by J. P. Oliveira-Martins (*q. v.*) in *Historia de Portugal;* The fate of Pacheco, **10**, 482.

Goethe, Wilhelm Wolfgang, (1749–1832), German poet; *Dichtung und Wahrheit*, quoted by Lohr (*q. v.*) in *Geschichte des Volkes Israel;* The patriarchs, **2**, 57.

Goldsmid, Frederick J., (1818–), English soldier; article on "Sind" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* The amirs of Sind (op. cit. XXII, 92), **22**, 146.

Goldsmith, Oliver, (1728–1774), English author, see **4**, 631; *History of Greece*, London, 1825, 4 vols.; The battle of Ægospotami (op. cit. 217–235), **3**, 637–640; The Social War (op. cit. 242–246), **4**, 526; Rome against Philip (op. cit. 258–264), **4**, 535–539: *History of Rome*, London, 1826, 2 vols.; Vespasian (op. cit. II, 220–221), **6**, 231–232; Titus and the Jewish War (op. cit. II, 222–226), **6**, 234–236; The empire at peace (op. cit. II, 226–227), **6**, 240; Character and death of Vespasian (op. cit. II, 228–231), **6**, 243–244; The endowments of Hadrian (op. cit. II, 262–268, 270–274), **6**, 280–282, 286–288; Antoninus Pius (op. cit. II, 274–277), **6**, 291–292; Border wars (op. cit. II, 281–283), **6**, 296–297; The revolt of Avidius (op. cit. II, 285–288), **6**, 299–301; Estimate of Aurelius (op. cit. II, 292), **6**, 304: *The History of Modern Europe in a Series of Letters from a Nobleman to his Son*, published anonymously, London, 1762; new edition, 1786, 4 vols.; Leipsic, Lützen, and the death of Gustavus (op. cit. III, 124–129), **16**, 325; The fate of Von Görtz (op. cit. 521–522), **16**, 396.

Goldziher, Ignácz, (1850–), Hungarian orientalist; Essay entitled *The Principles of Law in Islam*, **8**, 294–304.

Göll, H., *Kulturbilder aus Hellas und Rom*, Leipsic, 1878; The position of a wife in Athens (op. cit. II, 12–16), **4**, 473–476.

Gómez de Arteche y Moro, J., (1821–), Spanish soldier and historian, see **10**, 642.

Goncourt, Edmond, (1822–), and **Jules de,** (1830–1873), French novelists; *Les maitresses de Louis XV*, Paris, 1860; Madame de Pompadour (op. cit. 195–196, 218–219), **12**, 51, 52.

Gonsalvius, R., *Sanctæ Inquisitionis Hispanicæ Artes aliquot detectæ ac palam tractæ*, Heidelberg, 1597; Preliminaries to torture (op. cit. 65–66), **10**, 575; The torture of Joan Bohorquia (op. cit. 181), **10**, 577–578.

Goodrich, Samuel Griswold, (1793–1860), American author; *Pictorial History of America*, Philadelphia, 1877; The state of geographical knowledge (op. cit. 27–29), **22**, 413–415; Further voyages and death of Columbus (op. cit. 58–64), **22**, 446–451.

Goodwin, John, (1593–1665), English Puritan divine; *Account*, quoted by Bancroft (*q. v.*) in *History of the United States;* A witchcraft persecution, **23**, 173.
Gorce, Pierre de la, *Histoire du second empire*, Paris, 1894, 4 vols.; Napoleon's address at Bordeaux (op. cit. I, 97–100), **13**, 126–127; Battle of the Alma (op. cit. I, 261–267), **17**, 565–568; The fall of Sebastopol (op. cit. 434–441), **17**, 579–584.
Gorges, Ferdinando, (ca. 1566–1647), English military officer; *Briefe Narration of the Originall Undertakings*, London, 1658; The pestilence of 1613 (op. cit. 12), **22**, 613.
Gosch, C. A., Danish diplomat; article on "Denmark" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* Recent history of Denmark (op. cit. XXVII, 412–413), **16**, 449–450.
Gosse, Edmund, (1849–), English author; article on "Denmark" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* Denmark in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (op. cit. VII, 86–87), **16**, 412–413; The first Schleswig-Holstein War (op. cit. VII, 88), **16**, 439: article on the "Literature of Holland" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* The golden age of Dutch literature (op. cit. XII, 92–95), **13**, 593–595, 598.
Gosselin, Jean Edme Auguste, (1787–1858), French theologian; *The Power of the Pope during the Middle Ages*, English translation, London, 1853, 2 vols.; The laws of Theodosius against heretics (op. cit. I, 79–80), **10**, 563.
Grabinski, Joseph de, *Amédée de Savoie, duc d'Aoste, roi d'Espagne*, Paris, 1891; The reign of Amadeo I (op. cit. 33–48), **10**, 407–411.
Grahame, James, (1790–1842), British historian, see **23**, 677; *History of the Rise and Progress of the United States of America*, London, 1827; The doctrines of Roger Williams (op. cit. I, 268), **23**, 91; The colonisation scheme of Lords Brooke and Say and Seal (op. cit. I, 276), **23**, 104; Persecution of Quakers (op. cit. I, 358–363), **23**, 118–120.
Grattan, Thomas Colley, (1746–1864), Irish author; *The History of the Netherlands*, London, 1830; Philip the Bold (op. cit. 43–50), **13**, 351–353; Charles the Bold (op. cit. 53–56, 57–59), **13**, 358–359, 360–361; Philip the Handsome and Charles V (op. cit. 63–73), **13**, 366–370; Prosperity of the time (op. cit. 74–78), **13**, 372–374; First deeds of Philip II (op. cit. 81–88), **13**, 380–384; Granvella (op. cit. 90–102), **13**, 389–392; The "Beggars" and the Calvinist outbreak (op. cit. 103–114), **13**, 397–402; Conciliatory policy of Don John (op. cit. 151–158), **13**, 465–467; The siege of Ostend (op. cit. 211–228), **13**, 538–547; Prince Maurice in power (op. cit. 229–238), **13**, 553–556; Horoscope of Grotius; end of the truce (op. cit. 242–250), **13**, 569–573; Conclusion of the Eighty Years' War (op. cit. 251–264), **13**, 576–585; Ambitions of William II (op. cit. 269–274), **13**, 610–613; The Peace of Nimeguen (op. cit. 290–294), **13**, 640–643; State of Holland in 1722 (op. cit. 304–306), **14**, 1–2; The reign of Louis Bonaparte (op. cit. 322–350), **14**, 24–31; and other citations.
Gravière, see Jurien de la Gravière.
Greeley, Horace, (1811–1872), American journalist, see **23**, 677.
Gregoras, Nicephorus, (1295–1359), Byzantine historian and mathematician, see **6**, 654.
Gregorovius, Ferdinand, (1821–1891), German author, see **6**, 664; **9**, 642.
Green, John Richard, (1837–1883), English historian, see **22**, 377; *A Short History of the English People*, London, 1895; Estimate of King John (op. cit. 122), **18**, 354; Effect of the Armada's defeat (op. cit. 442), **19**, 405; The 10,000 Irish in exile (op. cit. 694), **20**, 432; Estimate of George Washington (op. cit. 779), **23**, 309: *The Making of England*, London, 1883, 2 vols.; The moment when England was made (op. cit. 217), **18**, 67: *The Conquest of England*, London, 1882, 2 vols.; Influence of Eadred's coronation (op. cit. I, 318), **18**, 103; Origin of Æthelred's title "Unready" (op. cit. II, 77), **18**, 111; Importance of London's decision (op. cit. II, 199), **18**, 124.
Greenwood, Thomas, (1790–1871), English historian; *Cathedra Petri, a Political History of the Great Latin Patriarchate*, London, 1856–1872, 6 vols.; Charlemagne and the pope (op. cit. III, 80–112), **8**, 558–565.
Grey, J. Grattan, English journalist; *Australasia, Old and New*, London, 1901; The convict system (op. cit. 83–85, 87–89), **22**, 242–244.
Grimm, Hermann, (1828–), German author; *Leben Michelangelos*, Hannover, 1860; English translation by F. E. Burnett, *Life of Michael Angelo*, London, 1896, 2 vols.; Leonardo da Vinci (op. cit. I, 212–213), **9**, 398.
Groot, Hugo de, or Hugo Grotius, (1583–1645), Dutch historian, see **14**, 72; *Annales et historiæ de rebus belgicis*, quoted by J. L. Motley (*q. v.*) in *The Rise of the Dutch Republic;* Erasmus, **13**, 377.
Grote, George, (1794–1871), English banker and historian, see **4**, 631; *History of Greece*, London, 1851–1856, 12 vols.; Story of Carthage (op. cit. III, 462–466), **2**, 308–310; The Scythians (op. cit. III, 317–327), **2**, 401–404; Treatment of orphans, criminals, and slaves (op. cit. II, 124–135), **3**, 94–97; The Messenian Wars of Sparta (op. cit. II, 567–571), **3**, 143–144; Messenian kings Euphaes and Aristodemus (op. cit. II, 574–576), **3**, 146–147; Aristomenes and the second Messenian War (op. cit. II, 576–577), **3**, 147; The poet Tyrtæus (op. cit. II, 580, 581–593), **3**, 149–151; Solon the Lawgiver (op. cit. III, 127–132), **3**, 207–209; Democracy established at Athens (op. cit. IV, 148–156, 158–170), **3**, 231–236; Clisthenes the Reformer (op. cit. IV, 170–202), **3**, 236–245; Ostracism (op. cit. IV, 202–219), **3**, 245–251; The Democracy established (op. cit. IV,

219–222), **3**, 251–252; Trouble with Thebes (op. cit. IV, 223–244), **3**, 252–260; If Darius had invaded Greece earlier (op. cit. IV, 351–352), **3**, 279; Character of Athenians as shown by treatment of Miltiades (op. cit. IV, 491–512), **3**, 280–284; Proceedings in Greece from Marathon to Thermopylæ (op. cit. V, 62–63, 69), **3**, 305–306; Themistocles and Aristides (op. cit. V, 70–78), **3**, 306–308; Congress at Corinth (op. cit. V, 78–93), **3**, 308–313; The vale of Tempe (op. cit. V, 93–96), **3**, 313–314; Battle of Artemisium (op. cit. V, 136–147), **3**, 331–334; Athens abandoned (op. cit. V, 147–152), **3**, 334–336; The fleet at Salamis (op. cit. V, 152–156), **3**, 337–338; Xerxes at Delphi (op. cit. V, 156–158), **3**, 338–339; Athens taken (op. cit. V, 158–162), **3**, 339–340; Schemes of Themistocles (op. cit. V, 166–178), **3**, 342–345; The battle of Salamis (op. cit. V, 178–186), **3**, 345–348; The retreat of Xerxes (op. cit. V, 186–196), **3**, 348–351; The spoils of victory (op. cit. V, 196–199), **3**, 351–352; The new Athens (op. cit. V, 337–344), **3**, 384–386; The misconduct of Pausanias (op. cit. V, 344–350), **3**, 386–388; Athens takes the leadership (op. cit. V, 350–353, 355–356), **3**, 388–389; The confederacy of Delos (op. cit. V, 357–363), **3**, 389–391; The treason of Pausanias (op. cit. V, 363–371), **3**, 391–394; Political changes at Athens (op. cit. V, 371–377), **3**, 394–396; The downfall of Themistocles (op. cit. V, 377–392), **3**, 396–401; The victories of Cimon (op. cit. V, 416–419), **3**, 408–409; The growing hatred of Corinth and the neighbouring Peloponnesian states toward Athens (op. cit. V, 435–437), **3**, 423–424; The war with Corinth (op. cit. V, 437–440), **3**, 424–425; The long walls (op. cit. V, 440–445), **3**, 425–427; Cimon recalled (op. cit. V, 446–453), **3**, 427–430; The five years' truce (op. cit. V, 453–456, 462–463), **3**, 430–431; The confederacy becomes an empire (op. cit. V, 464–468), **3**, 431–432; Commencement of decline (op. cit. V, 468–476), **3**, 432–435; The war with Potidæa and Macedonia (op. cit. VI, 90–100), **3**, 444–447; Imperial Athens under Pericles (op. cit. VI, 1–2, 5–17, 19–30), **3**, 448–454; The origin of the Peloponnesian War (op. cit. VI, 101–151), **3**, 510–521; The first year's ravage (op. cit. VI, 169–190), **3**, 527–534; The oration of Pericles (op. cit. VI, 190–204), **3**, 535–539; Last public speech of Pericles (op. cit. VI, 221–229), **3**, 545–547; The end and glory of Pericles (op. cit. VI, 229–239), **3**, 548–551; The mutilation of the Hermæ (op. cit. VII, 223–236, 237–239, 241–246), **3**, 596–599; The overthrow of the democracy; the four hundred (op. cit. VIII, 48–54, 55–56, 57–59), **3**, 624–627; The restoration of the democracy (op. cit. VIII, 398–426), **4**, 16–23; The end of Alcibiades (op. cit. VIII, 426–433), **4**, 23–25; Estimate of Socrates (op. cit. VIII, 671–684), **4**, 45–48; Comparison of Spartan and Athenian rule (op. cit. IX, 250–272, 273–279–281), **4**, 72–76; The great deeds of Conon (op. cit. IX, 441–448), **4**, 115–117; Conon rebuilds the long walls (op. cit. IX, 448–451, 453), **4**, 117–119; Fate of Evagoras and the Asiatic Greeks (op. cit. X, 27–29, 32–37), **4**, 133–135; The trial of Timotheus (op. cit. X, 207–223), **4**, 148–150; The congress at Sparta (op. cit. X, 223–233), **4**, 151–153; Estimate of Epaminondas (op. cit. X, 483–492), **4**, 196–199; The battle of Chæronea (op. cit. XI, 690–695), **4**, 245–247; Philip takes Thebes (op. cit. XI, 696–699), **4**, 247–248; Peace of Demades (op. cit. XI, 699–705), **4**, 248–250; Political schemes; family broils (op. cit. XI, 705–709), **4**, 250–251; The death of Philip (op. cit. XI, 709–714), **4**, 251–253; Estimate of Philip (op. cit. XI, 716–721), **4**, 254–255; Schemes of conquest (op. cit. XII, 67–72), **4**, 274–276; The battle of the Granicus (op. cit. XII, 96–98, 103–113), **4**, 284–287; Courage and danger of Alexander (op. cit. XII, 113–118), **4**, 287–289; Darius musters a new host (op. cit. XII, 143–149), **4**, 297–301; Preparing for battle (op. cit. XII, 159–162), **4**, 301–302; The battle of Issus (op. cit. XII, 162–172), **4**, 302–305; The pursuit of Darius (op. cit. XII, 244–256, 257–258), **4**, 338–342; Conspiracies against Alexander (op. cit. XII, 258–260, 262–270), **4**, 342–346; Capture of Bessus (op. cit. XII, 270–276), **4**, 346–347; Limit of Alexander's progress northward (op. cit. XII, 276–280), **4**, 348; Remorse of Alexander (op. cit. XII, 286–302), **4**, 350–354; Estimate of Demosthenes (op. cit. XII, 442–444), **4**, 472–474; Antipater in Greece (op. cit. XII, 446–455), **4**, 474–476; The deaths of Antipater and of Demades (op. cit. XII, 455–457), **4**, 476–477; Imperial edict recalling exiles (op. cit. XII, 462–465), **4**, 479–480; Contest at Athens (op. cit. XII, 465–469), **4**, 480–481; Intrigues of Phocion (op. cit. XII, 470–486), **4**, 481–485; The failure of Grecian freedom (op. cit. XII, 486–489), **4**, 486–487; The last acts of Olympias' power (op. cit. XII, 493–504), **4**, 490–493; Ptolemy in Greece (op. cit. XII, 504–506), **4**, 493–494; Athens passive and servile (op. cit. XII, 506–517), **4**, 494–497; Success of Demetrius in Greece (op. cit. XII, 518–521), **4**, 497–498; Battle of Ipsus (op. cit. XII, 522–530), **4**, 498–501; and other citations.
Grotius, see Groot.
Grünbeck, J., *Historia Friderici III et Maximiliani I*, Tübingen, 1721; Character study of Frederick III (op. cit.), **14**, 222–227.
Grünhagen, Colmar, (1828–), German historian; *Schlesien unter Friedrich dem Grossen*, Breslau, 1890–1892, 2 vols.; Prussian rule in Silesia (op. cit. II, 564–572), **15**, 243–244.
Gubbins, Martin Richard, (1812–1863), Anglo-Indian official; *Mutinies in Oudh*, London, 1858; An eye-witness' account of the relief of Lucknow (op. cit. 297–301), **22**, 191–193.
Gueldenpenning, Albert, *Geschichte des oströmischen Reichs*, Halle, 1885; Comparison of the Eastern and Western Empires (op. cit. 1–22), **7**, 25–29.

Guenther, Reinhold, (1863–), German historian, *Geschichte des Feldzuges von 1800 in Ober-Deutschland, der Schweiz, und in Ober-Italien,* Frauenfeld, 1893; The victory at Marengo (op. cit. 91–96), **12**, 502–503.

Guicciardini, Francesco, (1483–1540), Italian statesman, see **9**, 642; *Istoria d'Italia,* Florence, 1561–1564; English translation, *The History of Italy,* by A. P. Goddard, London, 1753, 10 vols.; The capture and fall of Rome (op. cit. IX, 226–227), **9**, 452–454.

Guillaume le Breton, see **William le Breton.**

Guillimann de Fribourg, F., (sixteenth and seventeenth centuries), Swiss savant, see **17**, 51.

Guizot, François, (1787–1874), French historian, see **13**, 251; **22**, 378; *Collection des mémoires relatifs à l'histoire de France,* Paris, 1824–1835, 31 vols.; Characterisation of the abbot Suger (op. cit. VIII, 7–10), **11**, 34–38: *Histoire de la civilisation en Europe,* Paris, 1831; English translation, *The History of Civilisation,* by William Haxlett, London, 1886, 3 vols.; Louis IX compared to Marcus Aurelius (op. cit. III, 243–244), **11**, 58: *L'Histoire de France depuis les temps les plus réculés jusqu'en 1789,* Paris, 1875, 5 vols.; The storming of Liège (op. cit. II, 403–405), **11**, 259–261; The battle of Fornovo (op. cit. II, 493–494), **11**, 292–293; Richelieu enters the European arena (op. cit. IV, 119–120), **11**, 460; The Triple Alliance (op. cit. IV, 262–264), **11**, 568–569; Other treaties (op. cit. IV, 269–273), **11**, 573–575; The French situation in 1707 (op. cit. IV, 335–337), **11**, 621–622; The situation on Louis XV's accession (op. cit. V, 1), **12**, 9; Jan De Witt (op. cit. IV, 270–272), **13**, 631–632: *Histoire de la république d'Angleterre et de Oliver Cromwell,* Paris, 1854, 2 vols.; English translation, *History of Oliver Cromwell, and the English Commonwealth,* London, 1856, 2 vols.; The organisation of the English republic (op. cit. I, 1–2), **20**, 88–89; The council of state (op. cit. I, 3–8), **20**, 90–92; Cromwell's atrocities in Ireland (op. cit. I, 97–99), **20**, 99; The "Barebones" Parliament (op. cit. II, 21–36), **20**, 137–142; Cromwell overawes parliament (op. cit. II, 94–101, 102–106), **20**, 153–155, 156–157: *Histoire de la révolution d'Angleterre,* Paris, 1827–1828, 2 vols.; English translation, *History of the English Revolution of 1640,* London, 1856; The trial and execution of Charles I (op. cit. 424–440), **20**, 75–79; Likeness between the French and the English revolutions (op. cit., preface, vii–xix), **20**, 84–89: *Histoire du protectorat de Richard Cromwell,* Paris, 1856; English translation, *History of Richard Cromwell and the Restoration of Charles II,* London, 1856, 2 vols.; England after Oliver Cromwell's death (op. cit. I, 1–2), **20**, 193; The restoration (op. cit. II, 261–264), **20**, 220–221: *Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de mon temps,* Paris, 1858–1865, 8 vols.; English translation, *Memoirs of My Own Time,* London, 1856–1860, 3 vols.; Socialistic movements (op. cit. II, 99–101), **13**, 56–57; Lafayette accepts the ministry (op. cit. II, 143), **13**, 58.

Gumble, Thomas, (d. 1676), English biographer; *Life of General Monk,* quoted by J. Lingard (*q. v.*) in *History of England;* Charles II at Dover, **20**, 213.

Gustavus (I) Vasa, King of Sweden, (1496–1560); quoted by E. G. Geijer (*q. v.*) in *History of the Swedes,* London, 1845; Sweden's dominion over Finland, **16**, 292.

Gutschmid, Alfred von, (1831–), German historian; *Geschichte Irans,* Tübingen, 1888; The Parthian Empire to 53 B.C. (op. cit. 285–304), **8**, 53–63; Decay of Parthian greatness (op. cit.), **8**, 67–75.

Guyard, Stanislas, (1846–1884), French orientalist; article on "The Eastern Caliphate" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* The Eastern Caliphate (op. cit. XVI, 573–574), **8**, 184–186.

Guzman, Fernando Perez de, (1405–1470), Spanish poet and chronicler; *Crónica del serenissimo principe, Don Juan II,* new edition, Madrid, 1877; Portraits of Juan II and Alvaro de Lima (op. cit. 713–714), **10**, 122–124.

H

Haas, C. P. M., *Administration de la France,* Paris, 1860, 4 vols.; Mirabeau's death (op. cit. I, 325–332), **12**, 230–231.

Hagen, Carl, (1810–1868), German historian; *Deutsche Geschichte von Rudolf von Habsburg bis auf die neueste Zeit,* Frankfort, 1854, 3 vols.; Charles IV tries to win Lübeck (op. cit. 299), **14**, 187; The growing power of the cities (op. cit. 299–303), **14**, 188–191.

Hagenbach, Karl Rudolf, (1801–1874), Swiss historian; *Kirchengeschichte von der ältesten Zeit bis zum 19ten Jahrhundert,* Leipsic, 1868–1872, 7 vols.; English translation, *History of the Reformation in Germany and Switzerland chiefly,* Edinburgh, 1878; Luther's marriage (op. cit. I, 398), **14**, 264; Luther's personality (op. cit. II, 259–264), **14**, 285–286.

Hailes, Lord (Sir David Dalrymple), (1726–1792), Scottish judge and author; *Annals of Scotland,* Edinburgh, 1776; The death of Lord James Douglas (op. cit. 136), **21**, 118–119.

Hakluyt, Richard, (ca. 1552–1616), English translator and compiler of voyages, see **23**, 677; *Divers Voyages Touching the Discouerie of America and the Islands adiacent unto the same, etc.,* London, 1582; Madoc's alleged discovery of America (op. cit. vol. III, p. 1), **22**, 400–401: *The Discoveries of the World,* translated from Galvano's *Tradado,* London, 1601; The Spanish passion for exploration (op. cit. p. 16), **22**, 453: *The Principal Navigations, Voiages, and Discoveries of the English Nation, etc.,* London, 1589, 3 vols., see **Barlowe** and **Lane:** *Voyages, Navigations, Traffiques, and Discoueries,* London. 1600, 3 vols., see **Coronado:** *Virginia Richly Valued, etc.,* London, 1609, see **Elvas.**

Hale, Edward Everett, (1822–), American author, see **23**, 677; article on the "Naval History of the American Revolution" in Winsor's *History of America;* The revolutionary navy (op. cit. VI, 563), **23**, 271.

Halévy, Joseph, (1827–), French orientalist, see **1**, 630; *The Relations of Babylonia with other Semitic Countries,* **1**, 309–317.

Hall, Edward, (d. 1547), English historian; *The Union of the Two Noble Families of Lancaster and York,* London, 1809; Feuds of Lancaster and York (op. cit. 1), **18**, 515–516; The marriage of James IV (op. cit. 498), **19**, 33; Feats of chivalry (op. cit. 515), **19**, 57; Flodden Field (op. cit. 561), **19**, 67; The Field of the Cloth of Gold (op. cit. 620), **19**, 80, 81; The divorce of Henry VIII from Catherine (op. cit. 780), **19**, 126.

Hallam, Henry, (1777–1859), English historian, see **22**, 378; *View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages,* London, 1848, 2 vols.; The relation of Italy to the empire in 1024 (op. cit. I, 185–186), **7**, 628–629; The climax of papal power (op. cit. II, 199–230), **8**, 620–622; The Normans in Sicily and France (op. cit. I, 19–22), **9**, 64–66; Alfonso the Magnificent (op. cit. I, 492), **9**, 237–238; The government of Venice (op. cit. I, 446–460), **9**, 268; Leonardo da Vinci (op. cit. II, 108–109), **9**, 396; Estimate of St. Louis (op. cit. I, 30–33), **11**, 63; The states-general of 1484 (op. cit. II, 235–236), **11**, 282: *The Constitutional History of England,* London, 1854, 3 vols.; The character of Richard II (op. cit. I, 65–66), **18**, 499; The king and the parliament (op. cit. I, 10–11), **19**, 15–16; Constitutional effects of Henry VII's reign (op. cit. I, 11–16), **19**, 46–48; Estimate of Wolsey (op. cit. I, 22), **19**, 118–119; Estimate of Queen Mary (op. cit. I, 105), **19**, 265; Opinion of the execution of Mary Queen of Scots (op. cit. I, 161–162), **19**, 379–384; The Catholic persecutions (op. cit. I, 143–164), **19**, 444–447; Hooker's ecclesiastical polity (op. cit. I, 213–216), **19**, 453–454; Crown vs. Commons (op. cit. I, 311–320), **19**, 485–488; Courts of Justice were "caverns of murderers" (op. cit. I, 231), **19**, 529; Estimate of the third parliament (op. cit. II, 418–419), **19**, 563; Cromwell's usurpation (op. cit. II, 244–246), **20**, 143; Cromwell compared with Napoleon (op. cit. II, 264–265), **20**, 184; The revolution of 1688 (op. cit. III, 83–84, 98–99), **20**, 359; Importance of the Mutiny Bill (op. cit. III, 149), **20**, 425; Scotland after the Reformation (op. cit. II, 314), **21**, 267; The downfall of Episcopacy in Scotland (op. cit. II, 333–334), **21**, 311.

Hatter, Carl Ludwig von, (1768–1854), Swiss author, see **17**, 51.

Halliwell-Phillips, James Orchard, (1820–1889), English scholar; *Letters of the Kings of England,* London, 1846, 2 vols.; The letter of Richard the Lion-Hearted in his own defense (op. cit. I, 7–9), **18**, 317–318.

Hamel, Ernest, (1826–), French historian; *Histoire de la République française sous le Directoire et sous le Consulat,* Paris, 1872; Napoleon's expedition to Egypt (op. cit. 215–217), **12**, 462–463; The battle of the Nile (op. cit. 232–238), **12**, 465–467; The French defeat the English in Holland; other victories (op. cit. 272–274, 288–289, 290–301, 302–305), **12**, 474–476; Victory of Admiral Linois at Algeciras (op. cit. 430–431), **12**, 513; Napoleon made consul for life (op. cit. 463–466, 468–469), **12**, 525–527.

Hamilton, William John, (1805–1867), English geologist, *Researches in Asia Minor, Pontus, and Armenia,* London, 1842, 2 vols.; The position of Asia Minor in history (op. cit. Introduction), **2**, 373–379.

Hammer-Purgstall, Joseph, Baron von, (1774–1856), German orientalist; *Geschichte des osmanischen Reiches,* Vienna, 1827–1834, 10 vols.; Vlad the Impaler (op. cit. II, 61), **24**, 132; The Peace of Sitavorok (op. cit. VI, 95), **24**, 374; The Peace of Karlowitz (op. cit. VI, 677–678), **24**, 403.

Hammond, John, (d. 1707), American colonist; *Leah and Rachel, or the two fruitfull sisters Virginia and Maryland,* London, 1656; quoted by Bancroft (*q. v.*) in *History of the United States;* Virginia's monarchical sympathies, **22**, 594.

Hammurabi, see **Khammurabi.**

Handelmann, Gottfried Heinrich, (1827–1891), German historian, see **16**, 500.

Hanno, (fifth century B.C.,) Carthaginian explorer, see **2**, 365; Περίπλους Λιβύης, Basle, 1533 (The Periplus, or Voyage), quoted in A. H. L. Heeren's *Historical Researches into the Politics, Intercourse, and Trade of the Carthaginians, Ethiopians, and Egyptians,* Oxford, 1838, 2 vols.; Hanno's voyage beyond the pillars of Hercules (op. cit. I, 486–490), **2**, 356–358.

Hanotaux, Albert Auguste Gabriel, (1853–), French historian; *Histoire de la France contemporaine,* Paris, 1903, 2 vols.; quoted by Rambaud (*q. v.*) in *The Social Evolution of France;* The Commune of 1871, **13**, 213.

Hardwick, Charles, (1820–1859), English theologian; *A History of the Christian Church during the Reformation,* London, 1856; The Diet of Spires and the name "Protestants" (op. cit. 51–56), **14**, 266–268; The Augsburg Confession (op. cit. 60–70), **14**, 269–270.

Hardyng, John, (1378–1465), English chronicler; *The Chronicle of John Hardyng,* London, 1812; Henry IV dismisses his son (op. cit. 369), **18**, 526.

Harington, Sir John, (1561–1612), English poet; *Nugæ Antiquæ,* London, 1804, 2 vols.; Account of a court fête under James I (op. cit. I, 348–353), **19**, 519–520.

Harleian Miscellany, quoted by Richey (*q. v.*) in *History of the Irish People;* Raiding expeditions in Ireland, **21**, 404–405.

Harnack, Adolf, (1851–), German Protestant theologian; *The Roman State and the Early Christian Church,* **6**, 629–642.

Harrisse, Henry, (1830–), French bibliographer and historian, see **23**, 677; questions authenticity of life of Columbus by his son, **22**, 418 (note).

Hart, Albert Bushnell, (1854–), American historian, see **23**, 678; *The Essentials of American Diplomacy,* **23**, xv-xxvi: *The Formation of the Union, 1750–1829* (in Epochs of American History Series), New York and London, 1892; Foreign influence of the revolution (op. cit. 101–102), **23**, 284; The American constitution an instrument of government (op. cit. 122–135), **23**, 294–296; The "X. Y. Z." affair; failure of American mission to France (op. cit. 167), **23**, 313; The end of the Federalists; rise of Jefferson (op. cit. 173), **23**, 316; The annexation of Louisiana by Jefferson (op. cit. 185), **23**, 318 (note); The secession movement in New England (op. cit. 216–218), **23**, 337–338.

Hassell, William von, (1833–), German soldier and author, *Die schlesischen Kriege, und das Kurfürstenthum Hannover,* Hanover, 1879; Prussia, England, and the new provinces of Friesland (op. cit. 78–84), **15**, 184–188; Saxon capitulation at Pirna (op. cit. 207–213), **15**, 190–193.

Häusser, Ludwig, (1818–1867), German historian; *Geschichte der französischen Revolution, 1789–1799,* Berlin, 1867; The end of "Privilege" (op. cit. 171–175), **12**, 212: *Deutsche Geschichte vom Tode Friedrichs des Grossen,* Berlin, 1858, 4 vols. in 2; The reign of Frederick William II (op. cit. I, 195–204), **15**, 257–268.

Haxthausen, August von, (1792–1867), German historian, see **17**, 664; *Studien über die inneren Zustände des Volkslebens, und insbesondere die ländlichen Einrichtungen Russlands,* Hanover, 1847–1852, 3 vols.; Estimate of Peter the Great's influence (op. cit. I, 30–33), **17**, 326.

Haynes, Henry Williamson, (1831–), American archæologist; article on "the Prehistoric Archæology of North America" in Winsor's *History of America;* The primitive population of America (op. cit. I, 368), **22**, 399–400.

Hazlitt, William Carew, (1834–1893), English bibliographer; *History of the Venetian Republic,* London, 1860, 4 vols.; 1900, 2 vols.; Marino Falieri's death (op. cit. I, 608–611), **9**, 273–275; The assassination of Carmagnola (op. cit. II, 41–46), **9**, 290–293; The commerce of Venice (op. cit. I, 805–807), **9**, 304–305.

Headlam, James Wycliffe, (1863–), English scholar and author; article on "Austria-Hungary" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* Austria's foreign policies (op. cit. XXVI, 11 seq.), **15**, 40; Conflicts between Germans and Czechs (op. cit. XXVI, 24–27), **15**, 56–62: article on "Germany" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* The fall of Bismarck (op. cit. XXVIII, 710–711), **15**, 543–545; The chancellorships of Caprivi and Hohenlohe (op. cit. XXVIII, 710–714, 715–716), **15**, 543–554; The navy and Pan-Germanism (op. cit. XXVIII, 716–717), **15**, 564–565.

Heeren, Arnold Hermann Ludwig, (1760–1842), German archæologist, see **1**, 299; **15**, 627; *Ideen über die Politik, den Verkehr, und den Handel der vornehmsten Völker der alten Welt,* third edition, Göttingen, 1815, 4 vols.; English translation, *Historical Researches into the Politics, Intercourse, and Trade of the Principal Nations of Antiquity (Asiatic Nations),* Oxford, 1846, 2 vols.; The commerce of the Babylonians (op. cit. I, 413–430), **1**, 484–491; Phœnicia, land and people (op. cit. I, 292–301), **2**, 254–259; Phœnician sea trade (op. cit. I 325–340), **2**, 330–334; Manufactures and land-trade of the Phœnicians (op. cit. I, 341–368), **2**, 334–339; Hindu commerce (op. cit. II, 262–283), **2**, 519–524; Persian civilisation (op. cit. I, 147–159, 241–286), **2**, 635–661: *Historical Researches into the Politics, Intercourse, and Trade of the Carthaginians, Ethiopians, and Egyptians,* English translation, Oxford, 1838, 2 vols.; Observations on Hanno's voyage (op. cit. I, 489), **2**, 358.

Hefele, Carl Josef von, (1809–1893), German theologian; *Der Cardinal Ximenes und die kirchlichen Zustände Spaniens,* Tübingen, 1851; A Catholic view of the Spanish inquisition (op. cit. 241–350), **10**, 598–605.

Hegel, Charles, (1813–1901), German historian, see **17**, 51.

Hegel, Georg Wilhelm Friedrich, (1770–1831), German philosopher, see **15**, 353; *Lectures on the Philosophy of History,* English translation, London, 1857; Hebrew civilisation (op. cit. 203–206), **2**, 203–205; The heritage of Alexander (op. cit. 285–286), **4**, 408–409.

Heierli, Jacque, (1853–), Swiss littérateur, see **17**, 51.

Heine, Heinrich, (1799–1856), German poet and prose writer, see **15**, 357; *Sämmtliche Werke,* Hamburg, 1876, 12 vols.; The writers of the eighteenth century (op. cit. VI, 36–41), **15**, 336–338; Portrait of Kant (op. cit. V, 186–188), **15**, 350–351.

Heinrich, William Alfred, (1829–1887), French historian; *Histoire de la Littérature allemande,* Paris, 1870–1873, 3 vols.; The Romantic school (op. cit. III, 284), **15**, 356.

Hellwald, Friedrich Anton Heller von, (1842–1892), Austrian historian; *Maximilian I, Kaiser von Mexico,* Vienna, 1869, 2 vols.; Growth of the monarchical party (op. cit. I, 98 seq.), **23**, 627–629.

Helps, Arthur, (1813–1875), English historian; *The Spanish Conquest in America,* London, 1856–1861, 4 vols.; The discovery of Nicaragua (op. cit. III, 69–76), **23**, 639–641; The Spaniards in Nicaragua (op. cit. III, 80–81, 235–244, 245–260, 262–263, 268–269), **23**, 641–646.

Henderson, Ernest Flagg, (1861–), American historian; *A Short History of Germany,* London, 1902, 2 vols.; Condition of Germany at the end of the seventeenth century (op. cit. II, 219–220), **14**, 491; Fault of the Holy Alliance (op. cit. II, 326), **15**, 362.

Henderson, James, *A History of Brazil,* London, 1821; The Portuguese discovery (op. cit. 14), **23**, 652.

Henderson, T. F., article on "Frederick II" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* Estimate of Frederick II (op. cit. IX, 732–733), **14**, 122.

Henne-am-Rhyn, Otto, (1828–), Swiss historian, see **2**, 232, and **15**, 628; *Allgemeine Kulturgeschichte,* Leipsic, 1870–1877, 6 vols.; Sturm und Drang (op. cit. III, 576–579), **15**, 338–340; Hegel (op. cit. III, 410), **15**, 353; Heine (op. cit. III, 544–547), **15**, 357–358.

Henrietta Maria, (1609–1669), consort of Charles I of England; quoted by Knight (*q. v.*) in *History of England;* Letter to Charles I, **20**, 10.

Henry III, (1551–1589), King of France; *Discours du roi Henry III à un personnage d'honneur et de qualité estant près de Sa Majesté à Cracovie, sur les causes et motifs de la Saint-Barthélemi* (in *Mémoires d'Estat,* by Villeroi, Paris, 1665); Royal confession of motives for Saint Bartholomew massacre (op. cit. II, 52), **11**, 368, 370–373.

Henry of Huntingdon, (ca. 1084–1155), English historian; *The Chronicle of Henry of Huntingdon (Historia Anglorum),* London, 1853; The drowning of Eadwine (op. cit. 169), **18**, 97; Eadwig the Fair (op. cit. 174), **18**, 104; The death of Earl Godwin (op. cit. 205), **18**, 138; Taxation in England in 1119 (op. cit. 246), **18**, 236.

Henry, William Wirt, (1831–1900), American lawyer; article in *The American Historical Review,* October, 1898; The true status of early Virginian liberties, **22**, 588–589.

Herbert of Cherbury, Edward, (1583–1648), English author; *Life of Henry VIII;* quoted by Knight (*q. v.*) in *Popular History of England;* The subsidy bill of 1540, **19**, 189.

Herculano de Carvalho e Araujo, Alexandre, (1810–1877), Portuguese historian, see **10**, 653; *Historia de Portugal,* Lisbon, 1848–1853, 4 vols.; Estimates of Alfonso I (op. cit. I, 440–444, 463), **10**, 432–434; The reign of Sancho I (op. cit. II, 133–135), **10**, 434–436; Sancho II "the Hooded" (op. cit. II, 376–382, 408–412), **10**, 437–438: *Da Origem e Estabelecimento da Inquisição em Portugal,* Lisbon, 1854–1857, 3 vols.; Establishment of the inquisition (op. cit. I, 167), **10**, 489–490.

Herder, Johann Gottfried von, (1744–1803), German philosopher and critic, see **1**, 631; *Ideen zur Philosophie der Geschichte der Menschheit,* Riga, 1784–1791, 4 vols.; English translation, *Outlines of the Philosophy of the History of Man,* London, 1803, 2 vols.; Estimate of the Crusades (op. cit. II, 581–596), **8**, 477–479.

Hermann, E., see Strahl, Ph.

Hermann le Paralytique (monk of Reichenau), (1013–1054), German poet, see **17**, 51.

Hermes Trismegistus, Egyptian philosopher; *Hermes Trismegistus, traduction complète,* L. Ménard, Paris, 1866; The annihilation of Egypt (op. cit. bk. II, frag. IX), **1**, 195.

Herodianus, (170?–240 A.D.), Greek historian, see **6**, 648.

Herodotus, (ca. 484–ca. 424 B.C.), Greek historian, see **1**, 4–6, 9–17, 268, 275, 300, 320; **3**, 393; **4**, 618–622; Ἱστορίαι, English translation, *The History of Herodotus,* by William Beloe, London, 1806, 4 vols.; The labyrinth near Lake Moeris (op. cit. I, 83–92), **1**, 113–115; Egyptian manners and customs (op. cit. I, 410–440), **1**, 212–216; Egyptian religious rites (op. cit. I, 345–362, 369–374), **1**, 222–225; Methods of embalming (op. cit. I, 424–428), **1**, 236–237; Why the Nile rises (op. cit. I, 322–344), **1**, 269–273; The Assyrian king Sethos, or Shabak (op. cit. II, 71–72), **1**, 409; A description of Babylon and its customs (op. cit. I, 242–253), **1**, 473–479; The customs of the Scythians (op. cit. II, 354–364, 412–436), **2**, 404–410; The story of Gyges and of Crœsus (op. cit. I, 33–45), **2**, 446–463; The rise and fall of the Median Empire (op. cit. I, 155–193), **2**, 573–580; Cyrus' battle with Queen Tomyris and death (op. cit. I, 277–285), **2**, 593–596; The woman who played Minerva (op. cit. I, 91–104), **3**, 223; The first Persian invasion of Greece, and the battle of Marathon (op. cit. III, 362–392), **3**, 268–273; Xerxes gathers an army for invasion (op. cit. III, 417–484), **3**, 289–304; Xerxes reviews his host (op. cit. IV, 28–62), **3**, 314–319; Thermopylæ (op. cit. IV, 131–158), **3**, 320–327; From Salamis to Mycale (op. cit. IV, 288–425), **3**, 353–379.

Herrera y Tordesillas, Antonio de, (1549–1625), Spanish historian, see **10**, 643.
Hertslet, Edward, (1824–), and Edward Cecil, (1850–), English statesman and his son, a diplomat; *British and Foreign State Papers*, London; The constitution of the empire of Japan (op. cit. LXXXI, 289–301), **24**, 665–670.
Hertzberg, Gustav Friedrich, (1826–), German historian; *Geschichte der Griechen im Alterthum*, Berlin, 1885, in *Allgemeine Weltgeschichte*, by Th. Flathe, G. F. Hertzberg, and others; Early conditions and movements (op. cit. 12–26), **3**, 36–39; The Ionians (op. cit. 26–36), **3**, 152–154: *Geschichte der Römer im Alterthum*, Berlin, 1885 (in *Allgemeine Weltgeschichte*); The first century of the republic (op. cit. 44–58), **5**, 121–132; Fall of the Decemvirate (op. cit. 58–64), **5**, 138–142; External wars (op. cit. 64–68), **5**, 142–145; Caligula (op. cit. 468–471), **6**, 160–162; Hadrian (op. cit. 548–554), **6**, 282–286; Last deeds of Aurelius (op. cit. 593–594), **6**, 301–304; Commodus (op. cit. 594–595), **6**, 378; The cruelty of Commodus (op. cit. 595), **6**, 381; Carus to Carinus (op. cit. 623–624), **6**, 431.
Hervey, Lord John, (1696–1743), English statesman; *Memoirs of the Reign of George II*, London, 1848, 2 vols.; Conversation between Lord Hervey and Sir Robert Walpole (op. cit. 523–524), **20**, 553–554.
Hesychius of Miletus, (sixth century), Greek chronicler, see **6**, 654.
Hettner, Hermann Julius Theodore, (1821–1882), German critic; *Geschichte der französischen Litteratur im XVIIIten Jahrhundert* in his *Litteraturgeschichte des 18ten Jahrhunderts*, Brunswick, 1880, 2 vols.; The "Encyclopædia" (op. cit. 263–270), **12**, 62–64.
Heuterus or Huiterus Pontus, (1535–1602), Dutch historian; *Res Burgundicæ*, quoted by C. M. Davies (*q. v.*) in *The History of Holland, the Dutch Nation;* The amiable exactions of Philip of Burgundy, **13**, 357.
Hewatt, Alexander, (ca. 1745–1829), Scottish historian; *The Rise and Progress of the Colonies of South Carolina and Georgia*, London, 1779, 2 vols.; The buccaneers (op. cit. I, 116–117), **23**, 57.
Heyd, Wilhelm von, (1823–), German historian; *Geschichte des Levantehandels im Mittelalter*, Stuttgart, 1879, 2 vols.; The commercial forebears of the Venetians (op. cit. I, 1–22), **9**, 310–314; The slave-trade (op. cit. II, 543–550), **9**, 319–323.
Heylin, Peter, (1600–1662), English historian; *History of the Reformation*, quoted by T. Keightley (*q. v.*) in *The History of England;* Characterisation of Henry VIII, **19**, 202: *Histoire of the Arrivall of King Edward IV*, Camden Society, London, 1838; Battle of Barnet (op. cit. 18), **18**, 594–595; Death of Henry VI (op. cit. 38), **18**, 598.
Hidber, Basil, (1817–), Swiss historian, see **17**, 52.
Hildebrand, Hans Olaf, (1842–1890), Swedish historian, see **16**, 501.
Hildreth, Richard, (1807–1865), American historian, see **23**, 678; *History of the United States from the Discovery of America*, New York, 1849–1856, 6 vols.; Early Spanish colonies (op. cit. I, 71–73), **22**, 547–548; The settlement of Virginia (op. cit. I, 94–101), **22**, 567–570; Early jealousies in the colonies (op. cit. I, 101–103), **22**, 571–572; John Smith's adventures (op. cit. I, 103–104), **22**, 573; Early history of the colony (op. cit. I, 103–129), **22**, 575–582, 584–588; The Act of Toleration (op. cit. I, 347–348), **22**, 602–603; The Massachusetts Bay Colony (op. cit. I, 173–180), **22**, 634–635, 639–641; The founding of New Sweden (op. cit. I, 413), **23**, 9; Wars with the Indians (op. cit. I, 418–435), **23**, 10–14; The governorship of Stuyvesant (op. cit. I, 435–440), **23**, 14–17; Resettlement of Louisiana (op. cit. II, 220–228, 280–283), **23**, 80–84; Popular government in Virginia (op. cit. I, 509–512), **23**, 121–122; The new code and its treatment of slaves, Bacon's rebellion (op. cit. I, 513–538, 543–545), **23**, 124–130; The Northern colonies after the Restoration (op. cit. I, 451–477), **23**, 140–145; The end of King Philip's War (op. cit. I, 491–494), **23**, 148–149; The bloody delusion in New York (op. cit. I, 360, 391–394), **23**, 167–168; King William's War (op. cit. II, 126–136), **23**, 184–186, 187–189; Population of the colonies in 1715 (op. cit. II, 224–225), **23**, 194–195; The capture of Louisburg; specie in Massachusetts (op. cit. II, 395–396), **23**, 196–200; The Indian War and the Paxton boys (op. cit. II, 504–506), **23**, 225–226; Growth of discontent in the colonies (op. cit. II, 513–516, 523–531), **23**, 231–233; The first conflicts of the revolution (op. cit. II, 550–561), **23**, 235–237; The blockade of Boston (op. cit. III, 32–35), **23**, 239; Washington's recovery of the Jerseys (op. cit. III, 169), **23**, 261: *Japan as It Was and Is*, Boston, 1855; Japan as seen by the Portuguese (op. cit. 53–66), **24**, 591–596; English and Dutch in Japan (op. cit. 191–192, 208–215), **24**, 597, 598–601; Russians and Americans in Japan (op. cit. 445–447, 453–454), **23**, 601–603; Treatment of Russian prisoners (op. cit. 460–465, 480–482), **24**, 603–608; Commodore King's expedition (op. cit. 493–494, 507–526), **24**, 609–618.
Hillebrand, Karl, (1829–1884), German-born historian; *Dino Compagni*, Paris, 1862; The Golden Age of Florence (op. cit.), **9**, 42–43; Early Italian prose (op. cit. 239–248), **9**, 194–198: *Geschichte Frankreichs* (in Heeren und Ukert's *Geschichte der europäischen Staaten*, Gotha, 1877–1879, 2 vols.); Parallel between the revolutions of 1688 and 1830 (op. cit.), **13**, 50–52.
Hillier, Alfred Peter, (1858–), British author and physician; articles on "Cape Colony," the "Orange Free State," the "Transvaal," and "Natal" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;*

The new era in South Africa; Cecil Rhodes, and W. P. Schreiner (op. cit. XXVI, 567–573), **22**, 269–276; The Orange Free State from 1853 to 1899 (op. cit. XXXI, 334–338), **22**, 277–282; Events in the Transvaal from 1856 to 1899 (op. cit. XXXIII. 427–437), **22**, 283–291, 291–300; Natal from 1881–1900 (op. cit. XXXI, 81–82), **22**, 318–320.
Hilprecht, Herman von, (1859–), German-American Assyriologist, see **1**, 631.
Hilty, Charles, (1833–), Swiss jurisconsult, see **17**, 52.
Hincks, Edward, (1792–1866), Irish archæologist; article on "The Assyrio-Babylonian Measures of Time," in *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*, Dublin, 1874; The Babylonian day and its division into hours (op. cit. XXIV), **1**, 566–567.
Hinds, Allen B., *The Making of the England of Elizabeth*, London, 1895; The importance of the loss of Calais (op. cit. 138–139), **19**, 459.
Hinton, John Howard, (1791–1873), English historian; *The History and Topography of the United States of North America*, with additions and corrections by Samuel L. Knapp, Boston, 1856, 2 vols.; Mrs. Anne Hutchinson (op. cit. I, 52–53), **23**, 100–101; Atrocities of the British troops in New Jersey (op. cit. I, 255), **23**, 261.
Hirschfeld, Otto, (1843–), German historian and epigraphist, see **6**, 665; *The Early Roman Empire; a Sketch*, **6**, 1–14.
Hitzig, Ferdinand, (1807–1875), German theologian; *Geschichte des Volkes Israel*, Leipsic, 1869; The Maccabæan War (op. cit. 388–395, 396–407, 409–412, 416–421), **2**, 147–149, 150–151, 153–155.
Hobson, John Atkinson, (1858–), English lecturer; *The War in South Africa, Its Causes and Effects*, London, 1900; A characterisation of Paul Kruger (op. cit. 29–31; **22**, 301.
Hodgkin, Thomas, (1831–), English banker and historian, see **9**, 642; *Italy and her Invaders*, Oxford, 1880–1899, 8 vols.; Diocletian's influence (op. cit. I, 15), **6**, 433; The location of Châlons (op. cit. II, 160), **6**, 587; The character of Odoacer (op. cit. III, 133–135), **7**, 378; Did Zeus "send" Theodoric against Italy? (op. cit. III, 130–132), **7**, 383; Estimate of Baduila (op. cit. IV, 724–725), **7**, 420; Permanence of Lombard influence in Italy (op. cit. V, 1), **7**, 426; Character of the Lombards (op. cit. V, 85), **7**, 436; Estimate of Liutprand (op. cit. VI, 499–500), **7**, 455–456; The crimes of Clovis (op. cit. III, 406–407), **7**, 477; and many other brief citations: article on "The Vandals" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* Origin of the Vandals (op. cit. XXIV, 58), **6**, 598–599.
Hoeck, Karl F. C., (1794–1877); *Römische Geschichte vom Verfall der Republik bis zur Vollendung der Monarchie unter Constantin*, quoted by Weber (*q. v.*) in *Allgemeine Weltgeschichte;* The constitution under Augustus, **6**, 91.
Hogarth, David George, (1862–), English archæologist; article on "Mycenæan Civilisation" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* The civilisation at Mycenæ (op. cit. XXXI, 34–42), **3**, 40–52.
Holberg, Ludvig, (1684–1754), Danish author and comic poet, see **16**, 501.
Holinshed, Raphael, (sixteenth century), English chronicler; *Chronicles of England, Scotland, and Ireland*, London, 1586–1587, 3 vols.; The benevolence of Harold (op. cit. II, 196), **18**, 146; Norman thraldom (op. cit. III, 5–6), **18**, 176–177; Elizabeth and the bible (op. cit. III, 1176), **19**, 274.
Holm, Adolf, (1830–), German historian; *Griechische Geschichte*, Berlin, 1886–1894, 4 vols.; Athens and the war between Thebes and Sparta (op. cit. III, 98), **4**, 142.
Holmes, Abiel, (1763–1837), American historian; *The Annals of America from the Discovery of Columbus, 1492–1826*, Cambridge, 1829, 2 vols.; Spanish explorers (op. cit. I, 16–20, 27–30), **22**, 467–469; Judge Sewall's remorse (op. cit. I, 440), **23**, 176.
Holst, Hermann von, (1841–1904), German historian, see **23**, 678; *Verfassung und Demokratie der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika*, Düsseldorf, 1873–1891, 5 vols.; English translation by John J. Salor, *The Constitutional and Political History of the United States*, Chicago, 1876–1892, 5 vols.; A criticism of the constitution (op. cit. I, 62–79), **23**, 297–298; Erroneous view of the selection of Washington as capital (op. cit. I, 86–87), **23**, 301.
Hommel, Fritz, (1854–), German orientalist, see **1**, 631; *Geschichte Babyloniens und Assyriens*, Berlin 1885; The original peoples of Babylon; the Sumerians (op. cit. 241–245, 261–280), **1**, 342–348; Nabopolassar and Nebuchadrezzar (op. cit. 756–771), **1**, 449–453; The followers of Nebuchadrezzar and the conquest of Cyrus (op. cit. 772–790), **1**, 453–459; The discoveries of Layard (op. cit. 79–90), **1**, 604–609: *Semitische Völker und Sprachen*, Leipsic, 1881; Civilisation of the Hittites (op. cit. 175–194), **2**, 394–396.
Holles, Denzil, (1597–1680), English politician; *Memoirs*, London, 1699; Accusation of Cromwell (op. cit. 17), **20**, 18.
Hooker, Richard, (1553–1600), English author; *Ecclesiastical Polity*, quoted by R. Vaughan (*q. v.*) in *History of England under the House of Stuart;* The power of the crown, **19**, 532.
Hossein, Gholam, (eighteenth century), Mussulman historian; *Seir Mutakhareen*, translated by Haji Mustapha; quoted by P. H. Stanhope (*q. v.*) in *History of England from the Peace of Utrecht to the Peace of Versailles;* The forbearance of the English, **22**, 70; Mahratta rulers (op. cit.), **22**, 92.
Houghton, A. E., English journalist; article on "Spain" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* Marshal Narvaez (op. cit. XXXII, 750–751), **10**, 401.

Houssaye, Arsène, (1815–1896), French author; *Galerie du 18e Siècle*, Paris, 1874–1876; vol. I, *La Régence*, 1874; The influence of Louis XIV (op. cit. 4, 5–6), **11**, 651.
Hoveden, see **Roger of Hoveden.**
Howe, Samuel Gridley, (1801–1876), American author; *Historical Sketch of the Greek Revolution;* Greece becomes a disputed land (op. cit. xii), **24**, 223; The conspiracy of Catherine II (op. cit. xv), **24**, 226–227.
Howell, James, (ca. 1595–1666), British author; *Familiar Letters*, London, 1737; Prince Charles and the marquis of Buckingham in Spain (op. cit. 132), **19**, 510; The temper of Henrietta, consort of Charles I (op. cit. 194), **19**, 545.
Howitt, Mary, (1799–1821), English writer; *Popular History of the United States*, London and New York, 1859, 2 vols.; The Southern colonies; Locke's constitution, etc. (op. cit. I, 213–239), **23**, 47–58; Berkeley's last tyrannies (op. cit. I, 249–252), **23**, 130–132; The Ohio Company (op. cit. II, 5–8), **23**, 200–201; The old French war (op. cit. II, 11–14), **23**, 202–205; The French and Indian War (op. cit. II, 16–28), **23**, 211–217; Paul Jones' victories (op. cit. II, 150–153), **23**, 272–273; and other citations.
Howorth, Sir Henry Hoyle, (1842–), English palæologist; *The Mammoth and the Flood*, London, 1887; Palæolithic man in America (op. cit. 316), **22**, 399: article on "The Westerly Drifting of Nomads" in the *Journal of the Anthropological Institute*, London; Origin of the Huns (op. cit. V), **7**, 45–46.
Hubbard, Nicolas Gustave, (1828–1888), French economist; *Histoire contemporaine de l'Espagne*, Paris, 1869–1883, 6 vols.; The rise of Carlism (op. cit. II, 396–402), **10**, 395–396; The return of Ferdinand VII (op. cit. I, 251–262), **10**, 375–378; Civil War (op. cit. II, 85–97), **10**, 387–389; The French invasion (op. cit. II, 130–137), **10**, 390–392.
Huber, Alfons, (1834–1898), German historian; *Die Waldstätte, Uri, Schweiz, Unterwalden, etc.*, Innsbruck, 1861; Henry VII and the forest districts (op. cit. 75–79), **16**, 560–562.
Hugo, Victor Marie, (1802–1885), French novelist and publicist; *Les Misérables*, Paris, 1862; The battle of Waterloo (op. cit. 172–194), **12**, 628–637: *Napoléon le Petit*, Paris, 1852; English translation, *Napoleon the Little*, London, 1852; Portrait of Napoleon III (op. cit.), **13**, 107–109; The Boulevard massacre (op. cit.), **13**, 117–120.
Humboldt, Alexander von, (1769–1859), German scientist; *Cosmos*, quoted by Sédillot (*q. v.*) in *Histoire Générale des Arabes;* The Arabs, **8**, 272.
Hume, David, (1711–1776,) Scottish historian and philosopher, see **22**, 379; *History of England from the Invasion of Julius Cæsar to the Revolution in 1688*, London, 1754–1762, 6 vols.; 1789, 8 vols.; William Rufus and Anselm (op. cit. I, 128–129), **18**, 224–225; John and Innocent III (op. cit. II, 56–72), **18**, 336–338, 339–342; Henry VII's ministers (op. cit. IV, 319–320), **19**, 16; Estimate of the reign of Henry VIII (op. cit. IV, 266–280), **19**, 202–204; Elizabeth's accession (op. cit. V, 2–13), **19**, 271–278; Elizabeth's rivalry with Mary Queen of Scots (op. cit. V, 15–20), **19**, 280–283; Mary's guilt (op. cit. V, 497–498), **19**, 323–325; The state of Europe in 1562 (op. cit. V, 64–80), **19**, 328–334; Indignities inflicted on Mary (op. cit. V, 319), **19**, 374; Naval disasters and successes (op. cit. V, 377–385), **19**, 413; Essex and Burghley (op. cit. V, 385–394), **19**, 417–420; The state of Ireland, the rebellion of Tyrone (op. cit. V, 394–403), **19**, 420–423; Estimate of Elizabeth's character (op. cit. V, 506), **19**, 437–439; Shakespeare's failure to mention civil liberty (op. cit. V, 469), **19**, 462; Confusion of the "Main" and the "Bye" plots (op. cit. VI, 8), **19**, 472.
Hume, Martin A. S., (1847–), English soldier and historian; *The Spanish People, Their Origin, Growth, and Influence*, New York, 1901; The Iberians, racial affinity with the Kabyles (op. cit. 2–5), **10**, 1–3; The legends of Roncesvalles (op. cit. 80), **10**, 42; Estimate of Juan II (op. cit. 247–248), **10**, 127–128; Estimate of Isabella as the worst enemy of Spain (op. cit. 294–295), **10**, 177; Estimate of Philip II (op. cit. 194–196), **10**, 258; Defence of Olivares (op. cit. 264–265), **10**, 271; The Princess Orsini (op. cit. 462), **10**, 282; Estimate of Ferdinand VI (op. cit. 485–486), **10**, 302 (note): *Spain, Its Greatness and Decay*, Cambridge, 1897; The reconquest of Catalonia (op. cit. 346), **10**, 291; The triumph of Elizabeth Farnese (op. cit. 369), **10**, 296: *Modern Spain, 1788–1898*, London, 1899; The return of Ferdinand VII (op. cit. 189, 192), **10**, 376; The camarilla round Ferdinand the Desired (op. cit. 196), **10**, 381.
Hunt, William, English author; *History of Italy*, London, 1874; Two centuries of obscurity (op. cit. 197), **9**, 484.
Hunter, Sir William Wilson, (1840–1900), English statesman and historian; article on "India" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* Early dynasties (op. cit. XII, 793–794), **22**, 33–35; Decline of Mughal and Muhammedan powers (op. cit. XII, 795–796), **22**, 38–39; Dutch and English settlements (op. cit. XII, 797–798), **22**, 40–43; The permanent settlement (op. cit. XII, 803–804), **22**, 113; Reforms of Lord William Bentinck (op. cit. XII, 806–807), **22**, 136–137; Lord Dalhousie and the doctrine of lapse (op. cit. XII, 809–810), **22**, 165–167; "Clemency" Canning (op. cit. XII, 811), **22**, 202–203; Queen Victoria becomes Empress of India (op. cit. XII, 811), **22**, 205.
Hutchinson, Lucy, (1620–ca. 1680), English authoress; *Memoirs of the Life of Colonel Hutchinson*, quoted by Knight (*q. v.*) in *History of England;* The court on the accession of Charles I,

19, 535; The breaking out of the Civil War, **20**, 1–2; The close of the Commonwealth, **20**, 210.
Hutchinson, Thomas, (1711–1780), American loyalist, royal governor of Massachusetts, see **23**, 679.
Hvitfeldt, Arild (1549–1609), Danish author, see **16**, 501.
Hylacomylus, see **Waldseemüller.**

I

Ibn al-Atir, (twelfth century), Arab writer; quoted by Michaud (*q. v.*) in *Bibliothèque des Croisades;* Saladin and the Fatimite caliphate, **8**, 369.
Ibn Saad, Arab historian; *Sirat* or *Biography of Mohammed*, quoted from unpublished MS. of Sir William Muir; Description of Mohammed, **8**, 132.
Idatius, (fifth century), Portuguese bishop and chronicler, see **10**, 643.
Ihne, Wilhelm, (1821–1902), German historian, *Römische Geschichte*, Leipsic, 1868–1890, 8 vols.; English translation by the author, *The History of Rome*, London, 1871–1882, 5 vols.; Critical examination of the story of Coriolanus (op. cit. I, 159–163), **5**, 148–149; Skepticism concerning Roman accounts of the Gallic wars (op. cit. I, 301), **5**, 177; The legend of Hasdrubal's wife (op. cit. III, 363), **5**, 312; Denial that Scipio died by violence (op. cit. IV, 417), **5**, 370; The dilemma of Marius (op. cit. V, 166), **5**, 404; Estimate of Marius (op. cit. V, 336–337), **5**, 431; Importance of the battle of the Colline Gate (op. cit. V, 361), **5**, 437; Sulla's vindictiveness (op. cit. V, 374), **5**, 441.
Imad ad-Din, (1125–1201), Arab historian; *History of the Conquest of Jerusalem by Saladin*, quoted in the *Bibliothèque des Croisades*, by Michaud (*q. v.*); Eye-witness' account of the battle of Tiberias (op. cit., Part IV), **8**, 374–376.
Ingle, Edward, (1861–), American editor; *Local Institutions of Virginia*, Baltimore, 1885; Court day in Virginia (op. cit. 90), **23**, 122.
Irving, Washington, (1783–1859), American author, see **23**, 679; *The Life of Columbus*, London, 1850, 2 vols.; The trials of Columbus (op. cit. I, 26–62), **22**, 416–427; The discovery of America (op. cit. I, 87–98), **22**, 429–435; The triumph of Columbus (op. cit. I, 161–174), **22**, 440–446.
Isidorus Hispalensis, (560 or 570–636 A.D.), Spanish bishop and historian, see **6**, 648, and **10**, 643.
Isidorus Pacensis, (eighth century), Portuguese bishop and historian, see **10**, 643.

J

Jäger, Albert, (1801–1891), German historian; *Joseph II und Leopold II* (in *Oesterreichische Geschichte für das Volk*), Vienna, 1864; The "Joyous Entry" of Joseph II; his return from the Crimea (op. cit. 250–273), **14**, 477–482.
Jäger, Oskar, (1830–), German historian; *Geschichte der Römer*, Gütersloh, 1861; Pompey subdues the pirates (op. cit. 317–319), **5**, 464–467; The Second and Third Mithridatic Wars (op. cit. 319–329), **5**, 467–472; Cæsar revolts against Pompey (op. cit. 383–400), **5**, 530–532, 534–537, 540–543: *Versuch einer Darstellung neuester Geschichte* (continuation of Schlosser's *Weltgeschichte*), Leipsic, 1874; The establishment of dualism in the Austrian government (op. cit. XVIII, 186–201), **15**, 31–35, 37–38; The Holy Alliance (op. cit. XVI, 22–24), **15**, 326–327.
Jahn, Henry Albert, (1811–), Swiss historian and archæologist, see **17**, 52.
James II, (1633–1701), King of England; *Memoirs of James the Second*, London, 1821, 2 vols.; Appointments under James II (op. cit. II, 50–51), **20**, 360; see **J. S. Clarke.**
James, B. B., continuator of McSherry's history, see **McSherry.**
James, Lionel, (1871–), English war correspondent; article on "The Transvaal" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, vol. XXXIII; The crisis of 1899 (op. cit. 437–440), **22**, 301–306; The appointment of Lord Roberts (op. cit. 440), **22**, 310; Relief of Kimberley, the end of the war (op. cit. 440–443), **22**, 312–317.
James, William, (died 1827), English historian; *A Full and Correct Account of an Inquiry into the Merits of the Principal Naval Actions between Great Britain and the United States*, Halifax, 1816; Estimate of losses in War of 1812 (op. cit. 95), **23**, 343.
Jamieson, George, (1852–), English diplomat; article on "China" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, by Jamieson and Chiral; The collapse of the Taiping Rebellion (op. cit. XXVII, 31–44), **24**, 552–576.

Janssen, Johannes, (1829–1891), German historian; *Geschichte des deutschen Volkes seit dem Ausgang des Mittelalters*, Freiburg, 1881–1894, 8 vols.; Melanchthon's opinion of Luther's marriage (op. cit. II, 537), **14**, 265.

Japan, History of, compiled for the Imperial Japanese commission of the World's Columbian Exposition, 1893, Tokio; A Japanese account of Perry's expedition (op. cit. 347–350), **24**, 618–619; Perry's successors (op. cit. 350–351), **24**, 620–621.

Jardine, David, (1794–1860), English barrister; *The Gunpowder Plot*, London, 1857; Characterisation of Fawkes (op. cit. 38), **19**, 478.

Jastrow, Ignaz, (1856–), German historian; *Geschichte des deutschen Einheitstraums und seiner Erfüllung*, Berlin, 1884, 2 vols.; The League of German Princes, the Zollverein (op. cit. I, 46–256), **15**, 391–394.

Jean de Troyes, (fifteenth century), French chronicler, see **13**, 252.

Jebb, Sir Richard Claverhouse, (1841–), English scholar; article on "Demosthenes" in the ninth edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* Demosthenes as a statesman (op. cit. VII, 727), **4**, 225.

Jefferson, Thomas, (1743–1826), third president of the United States; *Writings*, quoted by Samuel Eliot (*q. v.*) in *Manual of United States History;* Letter to Washington, **23**, 302; The Missouri question, **23**, 348.

Jensen, Peter, (1861–), German orientalist; *Die Cosmologie der Babyloner*, Strassburg, 1890; Babylonian creation legend (op. cit. 279–289), **1**, 522–523.

Jenssen-Tusch, G. F. von, *Zur Lebens- und Regierungsgeschichte Christians VIII;* The Norwegian and the Danish Constitutions (op. cit. 88–101), **16**, 432–439.

Jeremias, Alfred, German scholar; *Die Babylonisch Assyrischen Vorstellungen vom Leben nach dem Tod*, Leipsic, 1887; Mesopotamian religion (op. cit. 46), **1**, 523: *Izdu'bar-Nimrod*, Leipsic, 1891; Epic of Gilgamish (op. cit. 8–12), **1**, 525–527, 529, 531.

Jervis, W. H., *History of France*, New York, 1898; Hoche in the Vendée (op. cit. 578), **12**, 407–408.

Jireček, Konstantin Josef, (1854–), Bohemian historian; *Geschichte der Bulgaren*, Prague, 1876; The earliest inhabitants of Bulgaria; the first empire (op. cit. 56–57, 63–65, 96, 127, 131), **24**, 156–160; Prince Crum and the Christianisation of the land (op. cit. 146–151), **24**, 160–163; The first Bulgarian empire (op. cit. 161–170), **24**, 163–165; The Bogomiles (op. cit. 173, 178), **24**, 165–166; Bulgaria and the Greek empire (op. cit. 185, 188, 201), **24**, 166–168; The second Bulgarian empire (op. cit. 225–226, 230, 248–249, 261–262, 324, 345–346), **24**, 168–175; Bulgaria under the Turks (op. cit. 356, 372–373), **24**, 175.

Joannes (VI) Cantacuzenus, (ca. 1292–ca. 1380), Byzantine emperor and historian, see **6**, 655.

Joannes of Antioch, (seventh century), Byzantine historian, see **6**, 655.

Joannes Biclarensis, (sixth century), Portuguese historian, see **10**, 644.

Joannes of Epiphaneia, (sixth century), Byzantine historian, see **6**, 655.

Joannes Laurentius, (sixth century), Byzantine poet, see **6**, 655.

Joannes Siculus, (ninth century), Byzantine historian, see **6**, 655.

Joel, (twelfth and thirteenth centuries), Byzantine historian, see **6**, 655.

Johann von Victring or Johannes Victoriensis, (flourished 1307–1347), German abbot and chronicler; *Liber certarum historiarum* (in *Geschichtsschreiber der deutschen Vorzeit*); Death of Adolphus (op. cit. VIII, 119–120), **14**, 160.

John of Ephesus, (ca. 505–ca. 585 A.D.), Byzantine historian, see **6**, 655.

Johnson, Edward, (ca. 1599–1672), New England historian; *History of New England*, London, 1654, quoted by Hildreth (*q. v.*) in *History of the United States;* Praise of John Endicott, **22**, 640.

Johnson, Sir William, (1715–1774), American colonial soldier; *Manuscript Papers;* Letter to the Board of Trade, May 24th, 1765, **23**, 88; Letter to the Board of Trade, November 13th, 1763, **23**, 88.

Johnston, Alexander, (1849–), American historian, see **23**, 679; *Connecticut* (in the *American Commonwealth* series), New York, 1887; The first written constitution (op. cit. 11–12), **23**, 107–108: articles on "Washington" and on the "United States" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* Attacks on Washington (op. cit. XXIV, 390), **23**, 306; The United States in 1850; tendencies to disunion (op. cit. XXIII, 769–770), **23**, 384–385.

Johnston, Alexander Keith, (1844–1879), Scottish geographer; article on "Cape Colony" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* The discovery of the cape and the Great Trek (op. cit. V, 44–46) **22**, 265–269.

Johnston, Christopher, (1867–), British archæologist; "Epistolary Literature of the Assyrians and Babylonians" in the *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, New Haven, 1897–1898; A letter from Bel-Ibni to Asshurbanapal (op. cit. XVIII), **1**, 541–542, 542–543.

Johnston, H. H., (1856–), English colonial official; article on "Tunisia" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* Recent history of Tunisia (op. cit. XXXIII, 485), **24**, 486.

Joinville, Jean de, (1224–1317), French soldier and chronicler, see **11**, 72; **13**, 252; *Vie de St. Louis*, Paris, 1546, English translation by Col. Johnes in *Chronicles of the Crusades*, London, 1848; The battle of Mansura (op. cit. 409–418), **8**, 437–441; Sufferings

of the Christians (op. cit. 432, 435), **8**, 442; Joinville's departure for the Crusades (op. cit. 382), **11**, 61; Heroism of St. Louis (op. cit. 508), **11**, 61.

Jomini, Baron Henri, (1779–1869), French general; *Histoire critique et militaire des guerres de la Révolution*, Paris, 1819–1824, 15 vols.; Napoleon's losses at Marengo (op. cit. VII, 56), **12**, 503.

Jones, Frederick Robertson, American historian; Essay entitled *The United States since 1865*, **23**, 454–491.

Jonquière, A. de la, see La Jonquière.

Jordanes or Jornandes, (sixth century), Gothic chronicler, see **6**, 648; *De Getarum origine actibusque*, edited by Alfred Holder, Freiburg, 1882; The struggle between Attila and Aëtius at the battle of Châlons (op. cit. 42–49, ch. 36–ch. 42), **6**, 587–591; Theodoric's speech on the policy of Rome against the Goths (op. cit., ch. 56–ch. 57), **7**, 382–383: *De regnorum ac temporum Successione* (in Muratori's *Rerum Italicarum Scriptores*, Tomus I, Milan, 1723); Decisive defeat of the Gepidæ by Justinian (op. cit. 242), **7**, 116.

Joseph II, (1741–1790), German emperor; *Letters*, quoted by A. Wolf (*q. v.*) in *Oesterreich unter Maria Theresia, Joseph II, and Leopold II;* Letter of Joseph II to his brother, **14**, 448; Letter to Maria Theresa, **14**, 451; Letter to his mother, **14**, 452; A self-defense, **14**, 466.

Josephus, Flavius, (ca. 37–ca. 95 A.D.), Jewish historian, see **2**, 232; Περὶ τοῦ Ἰουδαϊκοῦ πολέμου (concerning the Jewish wars); Ἰουδαϊκὴ ἀρχαιολογία (Jewish antiquities); Κατὰ Ἀπίωνος (against Apion), all included in *The Works of Flavius Josephus*, translated by William Wheaton, Edinburgh, 1843; Quotation from Manetho (op. cit., Against Apion, I, § 14, 789–790), **1**, 121–123; Quotation of Berosus (op. cit., Against Apion, I, §§ 19–20, 792–793), **1**, 573–575, 577–579; Quotation from Megasthenes (op. cit., Against Apion, I, § 20, 793–794), **1**, 579–580; Judas Maccabæus reëstablishes the religion (op. cit., Antiq. XII, 7, § 6, 332–333), **2**, 149; Antiochus takes Jerusalem (op. cit., Antiq. XII, 7, § 5, 334–336), **2**, 151–153; The last fight and death of Judas Maccabæus (op. cit., Antiq. XII, 1, 339–340), **2**, 155–156; Reference to Christ (op. cit., Antiq. XVIII, 3, 488), **2**, 169; The Sicarii (op. cit., Jewish Wars, II, 13, § 3, 624), **2**, 174; The defence of Jotopata (op. cit., Jewish Wars, III, 7, §§ 3–36, 657–666), **2**, 180–189; The famine in Jerusalem (op. cit., Jewish Wars, VII, 10, § 2, 730–749), **2**, 193–199; Vespasian's return to Rome (op. cit., Jewish Wars, VII, 765–766), **6**, 233–234; Titus' return and triumphs (op. cit., Jewish Wars, VII, 767–770), **6**, 236–239.

Jourdain, Amable, (1708–1818), French orientalist; A letter to Michaud quoted in *The History of the Crusades*, by J. F. Michaud (*q. v.*); The Children's Crusade (op. cit. 441–446), **8**, 419–422.

Journal d'un Bourgeois de Paris, Anonymous (in Buchon's *Collection des chroniques nationales françaises du XIII au XVI siècle*, Paris, 1827; The Duke of Burgundy's slowness (op. cit. 248), **11**, 176; The Dance Macabre (op. cit. 352), **11**, 183; The coronation of King Henry VI at Paris (op. cit. 435), **11**, 220; The Duke of Bedford's retreat (op. cit. 416), **11**, 221.

Joyce, P. W., (1827–), Irish educator and historian; *Concise History of Ireland*, London and Dublin, 1893; Estimate of Art McMurrough (op. cit. 117–118), **21**, 390; Earl of Tyrone at Yellow Ford, achievement characterised as a great victory (op. cit. 165–168), **21**, 415–416; Number of Protestants massacred in 1641 (op. cit. 196), **21**, 421 (note).

Julianus, Flavius Claudius, (331–363), Roman emperor and author, see **6**, 656; *Orationes*, edited by P. Martinius and C. Cantoclarus Paius, 1583.

Jurien de la Gravière, J. P. E., (1812–1892), French admiral; *Guerres maritimes sous la République et l'Empire*, Paris, 1883; Defeat of the English at Boulogne (op. cit. 63–68), **12**, 514–515.

Jussie, Jeanne de, (sixteenth century), abbess, see **17**, 52.

Juste, Théodore, (1818–1888), Belgian historian; *Histoire de Belgique*, Paris, 1894, 3 vols.; Belgium's place in history (op. cit. I, 1–15), **13**, 306–307; The rise of the Communes (op. cit. I, 207–211), **13**, 311–314; The last years of William the Silent (op. cit. 596–597), **13**, 476; Leopold II (op. cit. I, 316–318), **14**, 56.

Justi, Ferdinand, (1837–), German historian and orientalist; *Geschichte der orientalischen Völker im Alterthum*, Berlin, 1884; The early peoples of India (op. cit. 488–494), **2**, 488–492.

Justin (Justinus) (first century A.D.), Roman historian, see **1**, 5; *Historiarum Philippicarum Libri XLIV*, English translation by Watson; *Justin's History of the World*, London, 1712; Origin of Sidon (op. cit. 3), **2**, 260; The Scythians and Amazons (op. cit. 18–24), **2**, 438–441; Comparison of Philip and Alexander (op. cit. 108–110), **4**, 257–258; The Parthians (op. cit. 285–297), **8**, 47–53.

Justinger, Conrad, (d. 1426), Swiss chronicler; *Berner Chronik* in *Quellenbuch* of W. Oechsli (*q. v.*); Siege of Solothurn (op. cit. 70), **16**, 566.

Juvenal des Ursins, (1388–1473), French prelate and chronicler; *Histoire de Charles VI*, quoted by Victor Duruy (*q. v.*) in *Histoire de France;* Death of the Duchess of Orleans, **11**, 166.

K

K. M. K., *Briefe über die ungarische Frage,* Eberfeld, 1866; The Hungarian retrospect (op. cit. 19–24), **14**, 548–550.

Kaemmel, Otto, (1843–), German historian; *Der Werdegang des deutschen Volkes,* Leipsic, 1896–1898, 2 vols.; The Counter-Reformation; the Protestant and Catholic Leagues (op. cit. II, 70–91), **14**, 319–328; The growth of a kingdom (op. cit. II, 127–181), **15**, 129–132; The triumph of Prussia (op. cit. II, 352–360), **15**, 465–469; The consolidation of Germany (op. cit. II, 432–454), **15**, 530–540; *Geschichte der neuesten Zeit,* in Spamer's *Weltgeschichte,* Leipsic, 1898, 3 vols.; Alfonso XII and the European Powers (op. cit. III, 437, **10**, 418.

Kaiser, Simon, *Französische Verfassungsgeschichte von 1789,* Leipsic, 1852; Inconsistency of Louis XVIII's title (op. cit. 332–333), **12**, 618.

Kapp, Frederick, (1824–1884), German American publicist and historian, see **23**, 679.

Karamzin, Nikolai Mikhailovitch, (1765–1826), Russian historian, see **17**, 664; *Istorya gosudarstva rossiiskavo* (*History of the Russian Empire*), St. Petersburg, 1818–1829, 12 vols.; "Instruction" of Vladimir Monomakh (op. cit. II, 152–156), **17**, 127–129; Maxine the Greek (op. cit. VII, 177–181), **17**, 190–192; Ivan the Terrible (op. cit. IX, 432–443), **17**, 208–212; War with Sweden (op. cit. X, 145–152), **17**, 215–218.

Karolides, Paul, modern Greek historian, *Die sogenannten Assyro-Chaldäer und Hittiten von Kleinasien,* Athens, 1898; Scythian influences in Asia Minor (op. cit. 78–81), **2**, 400–401.

Kay, David, article on "Belgium" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* Belgium at the opening of the nineteenth century (op. cit. III, 526–527), **14**, 47.

Kaye, John William, (1814–1876), English historian; *History of the War in Afghanistan,* third edition, London, 1874, 2 vols.; The murder of Macnaghtan (op. cit. II, 306), **22**, 142.

Keane, Augustus Henry, (1833–), English ethnologist; articles on the "Transvaal" and "Tripoli" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* Early history (op. cit. XXIII, 518), **22**, 282–283; Early inhabitants of Tripoli (op. cit. XXXIII, 453), **24**, 487.

Keightley, Thomas, (1789–1872), Irish historian, see **22**, 380; *The History of Rome to the End of the Republic,* London, 1842; The conquest of Central Italy (op. cit. 132–162), **5**, 180–189, 190–200; Wars with Macedonia and Carthage (op. cit. 254–276), **5**, 296–310; Early Roman literature (op. cit. 289–290), **5**, 358; Cæsar and Pompey (op. cit. 392–418), **5**, 501–515; Cæsar's battle with the Aduatici (op. cit. 413), **5**, 520; Cæsar in Britain and in Gaul (op. cit. 415–418), **5**, 525–527: *History of the Roman Empire,* London, 1840; The Macedonian War (op. cit. I, 254–274), **5**, 296–300, 301–310; Internal government under Tiberius (op. cit. 50–60), **6**, 142–148; Fall of Sejanus (op. cit. 60–65), **6**, 150–154; The intrigues of Agrippina (op. cit. 85–88), **6**, 176–178; Cruelties of Nero (op. cit. 100–106), **6**, 202–206; The destruction of Pompeii (op. cit. 157), **6**, 250–251; Domitian (op. cit. 158–160), **6**, 257–258; Cruelties and death of Commodus (op. cit. 189–192), **6**, 379–381; Alexander Severus (op. cit. 216–220), **6**, 400–403; Maximin to Aurelian (op. cit. 222–243), **6**, 408–423; Tacitus and Probus (op. cit. 245–251), **6**, 426–430; The religion of Julian (op. cit. 338–340), **6**, 498–499: *History of England,* London, 1839, 3 vols.; Henry VIII's last tyrannies (op. cit. II, 67–74), **19**, 197–201; The reign of Jane Grey (op. cit. II, 99–104), **19**, 229–232; Execution of Northumberland; the Spanish marriage (op. cit. II, 105–126), **19**, 234–237; Persecutions under Mary; Cranmer's execution (op. cit. II, 127–138), **19**, 251–256; Mary Stuart's lovers (op. cit. II, 165–175), **19**, 299–305; Persecutions under Elizabeth (op. cit. II, 207–215), **19**, 352–357; Conspiracies against Elizabeth (op. cit. II, 217–226), **19**, 358–363; Scotland under Charles I (op. cit. II, 363–366), **19**, 573–578; The victories of Montrose (op. cit. II, 463–468), **20**, 32–35; Scotland and Charles II; Cromwell in Ireland (op. cit. III, 2–11), **20**, 92–97; Worcester and Charles II's flight (op. cit. III, 17–24), **20**, 107–112; Cromwell's despotism (op. cit. III, 53–60), **20**, 158–162; Acts of Charles II after the Restoration (op. cit. III, 96–124, 131–162), **20**, 234–248, 270–282, 283–287; The Catholicism of James II (op. cit. III, 235–245), **20**, 384–390; Flight of James II (op. cit. II, 251–263), **20**, 406–413; William and Mary (op. cit. III, 299–314), **20**, 453–462; Queen Anne's ministers (op. cit. III, 331–348), **20**, 479–488; The American Revolution (op. cit. III, 419–428, 433–437), **20**, 624–630, 637–639; The debts of the Prince of Wales (op. cit. III, 439–442), **20**, 647–648, and other citations.

Kelly, Walter K., English historian; *History of Russia,* London, 1854, 2 vols.; The first written document of Russian history (op. cit. I, 11–16), **17**, 96–99; Power of the grand princes (op. cit. I, 80), **17**, 144; The growth of Moscow; Dmitri Donskoi (op. cit. I, 81–93), **17**, 145–152; Shinski and Dmitri (op. cit. I, 200–216), **17**, 229–239; Alexis and Feodor (op. cit. I, 217–226), **17**, 242–248; Peter the Great (op. cit. I, 233–248), **17**, 253–261; Peter disinherits his son (op. cit. I, 319–324), **17**, 294–297; Peter's burlesque conclave (op. cit. 337–339), **17**, 299–302; Last years of Peter (op. cit. 339–367), **17**, 302–317; The sway of Potemkin (op. cit. II, 79–114), **17**, 392–412; Last years of Catherine II (op. cit. II, 115–126), **17**, 415–421; The eccentricities of Paul I (op. cit. II, 156–169), **17**, 427–432; Russia in the Napoleonic epoch (op. cit. II, 172–228, 235–260, 261–266, 272–277), **17**, 433, 473, 484–487; The close of Alexander I's reign (op. cit. II, 297–301), **17**, 527–529; Battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman (op. cit. II, 491–498), **17**, 568–573: Continuation of *The History of the House of Austria,* by W. Coxe, London, 1853; The Holy Alliance (op. cit. lv–lvii), **14**, 585–587; grants of 1821–1832; Austrian progress under Francis I (op. cit. lx), **14**, 594–595; The revolt of Galicia (op. cit. lxii–lxvi), **14**, 601–603; The battle of Swechat (op. cit. xcv–xcix), **14**, 646–648.

Kemble, John Mitchell, (1807–1857), English historian, see **22**, 381; *The Saxons in England,* London, 1849, 2 vols.; The invasion of the first Anglo-Saxons and Jutes (op. cit. I, 1–3), **18**, 30; The tradition of Hengist (op. cit. I, 5), **18**, 35; The struggle of the Britons against the Saxons (op. cit. I, 7), **18**, 39–40; Influence of the Anglo-Saxon clergy (op. cit. I, 373–375), **18**, 162.

Kenrick, John, (1788–1877), English historian, *Phœnicia,* London, 1855; Phœnicia under the Persians (op. cit. 392–410), **2**, 289–294; Alexander's siege of Tyre (op. cit. 411–432), **2**, 294–300; Phœnicia under the Greeks, Romans, and Saracens (op. cit. II, 433–455), **2**, 301–307; Early history of Carthage (op. cit. 147–155), **2**, 310–312; Phœnician religion (op. cit. 281–330), **2**, 349–352.

Kervijn de Lettenhove, see **Lettenhove.**

Keym, Franz, *Geschichte des dreissigjährigen Krieges,* Freiburg im Breisgau, 1873, 2 vols.; The Thirty Years' War political, not religious (op. cit. preface), **14**, 329; Wallenstein's dismissal (op. cit. I, 233–242), **14**, 344–345.

Khammurabi, (2300 B.C.), Babylonian king and lawgiver; *The Code of Khammurabi* (original translation based on the text of V. Scheil in *Mémoires de la délégation en Perse,* tome IV, Textes Elamites Sémitiques, Paris, 1902; The code of Babylonian law (op. cit.), **1**, 499–513: *Briefe Hammurabis an Sin-idiunam,* translated by G. Nagel in *Beiträge zur Assyriologie,* vol. IV; Khammurabi's letters to Sin-idiunam (op. cit.), **1**, 539–540.

Khevenhiller, Franz Christoph, (1588–1650), Austrian statesman; *Annales Ferdinandei,* Leipsic, 1716–1726, 12 vols.; The death of Wallenstein (op. cit. XII, 1164), **14**, 365.

King, J. Bolton, and Okey, Thomas, *Italy To-Day,* London, 1901; Estimate of Crispi (op. cit. 3–4), **9**, 628–629.

King, Leonard William, (1869–), English orientalist, see **1**, 632; *Babylonian Religion and Mythology,* London, 1899; The Assyrian story of the creation (op. cit. 61), **1**, 520–521; Prayer of the penitent (op. cit. 212), **1**, 524.

Kingsley, Charles, (1819–1875), English author; *The Roman and the Teuton,* London, 1864; The temporal power of the popes (op. cit. 319–323), **8**, 587–588.

Kirkup, Thomas, article on "Henry VIII" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* The accession of Henry VIII (op. cit. XI, 663), **19**, 54–55; The two periods of Henry's reign (op. cit. XI, 663–664), **19**, 96.

Kitchin, George William, (1827–), English dean and historian; *A History of France,* Oxford, 1877, 3 vols.; The Peace of Vervins (op. cit. II, 439), **11**, 405; Father Joseph and Richelieu (op. cit. III, 44), **11**, 471; Mazarin marries Anne of Austria (op. cit. III, 89), **11**, 488; Condé and Turenne (op. cit. III, 121), **11**, 512; Estimate of Louis XIV (op. cit. III, 148–150), **11**, 528; Estimate of Marshal Berwick (op. cit. III, 399), **12**, 29; The battle of Rossbach (op. cit. III, 452), **12**, 74; Most disastrous year of French history (op. cit. III, 461), **12**, 78; Effect of Seven Years' War (op. cit. III, 457), **12**, 80; The age of enlightened ministers (op. cit. III, 465), **12**, 84: articles on "France," "Holland," and the "Inquisition" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* Effects and influences of the Inquisition (op. cit. XIV, 94), **10**, 598; Bazaine at Metz (op. cit. IX, 627), **13**, 153; William IV made stadholder (op. cit. XII, 82), **14**, 2–3.

Kittel, R., (1853–), German theologian; *Geschichte der Hebräer,* Gotha, 1888–1892; David's reign (op. cit. 132), **2**, 86; Solomon's accession (op. cit. 153), **2**, 99.

Kleinschmidt, Arthur, (1848–), German historian; *Handbuch der deutschen Geschichte,* Stuttgart, 1892, 2 vols.; The Vienna Congress and Treaty (op. cit. II, 448–453), **15**, 324–326.

Kluepfel, Karl August, (1810–1890), German historian; *Geschichte der deutschen Einheitsbestrebungen,* Berlin, 1872, 2 vols.; The king of Prussia refuses an imperial crown (op. cit. I, 101–104), **15**, 454–456; Failure to maintain a national fleet (op. cit. I, 164–167), **15**, 459–460.

Knight, Charles, (1791–1873), English historian, see **22**, 381; *Popular History of England,* London, 1856–1862, 8 vols.; The notary Paulus compared to Judge Jeffries (op. cit. I, 53), **18**, 25; The religion of the Anglo-Saxons (op. cit. I, 64–66), **18**, 43–44; Æthelstan (op. cit. I, 125), **18**, 98–99; Dunstan (op. cit. 130), **18**, 100–101; The revolt of Henry II's sons (op. cit. I, 298–304), **18**, 284–289; The story of Robin Hood; social life of the time (op. cit. I, 322–329), **18**, 324–327; Magna Charta (op. cit. I, 347–351), **18**, 347–349; Edward II and the Scottish War (op. cit. I, 427–444), **18**, 430–441; Edward III and Mortimer (op. cit. I, 445–453), **18**, 449–456; The Flemish alliance and Norman campaign (op. cit. I, 453–459), **18**, 457–461; The Statute of Labourers (op. cit. I, 470–472), **18**, 469–471; Poitiers and Chaucer's England (op. cit. I, 473–490), **18**, 473–484;

Wycliffe and the beginnings of English literature (op. cit. II, 7–13), **18**, 494–497; Reigns of Henry IV and Henry V (op. cit. II, 39–76), **18**, 515–544; Henry VI (op. cit. II, 77–93, 97–99), **18**, 547–560; Edward IV at war (op. cit. II, 165–167, 169–176), **18**, 598–603; Legislation of Richard III (op. cit. II, 198–204), **18**, 618–622; War with France over Britanny (op. cit. II, 216–219), **19**, 25–28; England under Henry VII (op. cit. II, 241–256), **19**, 48–53; Henry VIII's first acts (op. cit. II, 257–268), **19**, 56–62; The Field of the Cloth of Gold (op. cit. II, 281–288), **19**, 79–83; Henry VIII resists the Reformation (op. cit. II, 275–278), **19**, 96–98; Henry VIII attacks the church, and repudiates his debts (op. cit. II, 324–340), **19**, 122–127; Estimate of "State Necessity" (op. cit. II, 371–381), **19**, 175–177; Last oppressions of Henry VIII (op. cit. II, 404–432, 434–445), **19**, 179–191, 194–197; The punishment of dead bodies (op. cit. III, 99–100), **19**, 259; Rivalry of Mary and Elizabeth begun (op. cit. III, 121–128), **19**, 285–288; Estimate of the justice of Mary's condemnation (op. cit. III, 197–198), **19**, 380–381; Elizabethan literature (op. cit. III, 297–304), **19**, 462–468; settlement of Virginia and East India (op. cit. III, 343–346), **19**, 489–491; Last acts of James I (op. cit. III, 359–386), **19**, 498–508; The Forced Loan and War with France (op. cit. III, 391–396), **19**, 543–547; The Long Parliament, Strafford's impeachment (op. cit. III, 441–449), **19**, 581–585; Enactments of 1640–1641 (op. cit. III, 459–462), **19**, 598–599; State of England before the Civil War (op. cit. III, 483–490), **20**, 1–5; Outbreak of war (op. cit. III, 495–498; IV, 1–16), **20**, 5–12; First engagements (op. cit. IV, 18–30), **20**, 13–19; The "Second Civil War" and battle of Preston (op. cit. IV, 89–95), **20**, 62–67; The trial of Charles I (op. cit. IV, 103–110), **20**, 69–75; Estimate of Charles I's execution (op. cit. IV, 111–113), **20**, 79–80; End of the commonwealth (op. cit. IV, 229–239), **20**, 206–214; The great plague, the great fire, the Dutch in the Thames, Clarendon's fall, Buckingham and the cabal (op. cit. IV, 269–308), **20**, 249–266; James II's illegal levies (op. cit. IV, 383–384), **20**, 360–361; William IV and parliament (op. cit. V, 71–72), **20**, 421–423; Parliamentary reforms, origin of the cabinet (op. cit. V, 156–159, 167–177), **20**, 442–449; William's victories and reforms (op. cit. V, 178–184), **20**, 450–453; The Gin Act, the Porteous tragedy (op. cit. VI, 71–84), **20**, 545–551; The War of Austrian Succession (op. cit. VI, 107–113), **20**, 558–562; The rise of Pitt (op. cit. VI, 177–202, 206–219), **20**, 567–584; The Stamp Act (op. cit. VI, 270–290), **20**, 602–611; Outbreak of the American Revolution (op. cit. VI, 297–348), **20**, 612–624; Chatham's last speech (op. cit. VI, 387–389, 429–430), **20**, 630–635; Pitt at the helm (op. cit. VI, 458–460; VII, 135–150, 155–156, 181–198), **20**, 639–653; The puzzle of the Gowrie conspiracy (op. cit. III, 291–292), **21**, 286–287; Glencoe massacre (op. cit. IV, 130–144), **21**, 312–315; Opposition to union with England; the union consummated (op. cit. IV, 316–328), **21**, 316–323; Irish insurrection in 1641 (op. cit. III, 463–464), **21**, 421; Death of Nelson (op. cit. VII, 447–449), **21**, 467–469; Condition of the country in 1816 (op. cit. VIII, 51–78), **21**, 486–502; Various reforms; Wellington premier (op. cit. VIII, 186–210, 225–243), **21**, 525–546; The Lords oppose parliamentary reform (op. cit. VIII, 284–300), **21**, 555–563; Ministries of Melbourne and Peel (op. cit. VIII, 336, 341–377), **21**, 569–580; Queen Victoria's accession (op. cit. VIII, 409–411, 419–421), **21**, 590–594; Campaign of Seringapatam (op. cit. VII, 259–260), **22**, 112; Mahratta War (op. cit. VII, 453–462), **22**, 117–123; Mutiny of British officers (op. cit. VIII, 213–217), **22**, 124–127; Afghan War (op. cit. VIII, 450–461, 507–511), **22**, 138–149; Baron Steuben (op. cit. VI, 383), **23**, 278–279; and other minor citations.

Knox, John, (1505–1572), Scottish reformer; *The History of the Reformation of the Church of Scotland*, London, 1544; Scottish defence against the French (op. cit. 216), **21**, 255.

Koch, Jean Baptiste Frédéric, (1782–1861), French general; *Mémoires de Masséna*, Paris, 1849–1850, 7 vols.; Masséna and Napoleon (op. cit. I, introduction xxxvi–xl), **12**, 500; The Peace of Amiens (op. cit. V, 14–15), **12**, 515–516.

Kohlrausch, Heinrich Friedrich Theodore, (1780–1867), German historian; see **15**, 629; *Deutsche Geschichte*, Elberfeld, 1816; English translation, *A History of Germany*, London, 1844; Election of Lothair II (op. cit. 213–216), **14**, 89–90; Henry VI (op. cit. 234–235), **14**, 110–111; Election of Charles V (op. cit. 354–356), **14**, 248–250; The Augsburg Confession (op. cit. 383–386), **14**, 268–269; The Anabaptists; external affairs (op. cit. 389–397), **14**, 270–277; The Smalkaldic League (op. cit. 399–402), **14**, 281–284; A dissolving empire (op. cit. 403–434), **14**, 289–313; Wallenstein's ravages, the Edict of Restitution (op. cit. 470–473), **14**, 342–344; State of the empire after the Thirty Years' War (op. cit. 511–519), **14**, 386–393; War of Spanish Succession (op. cit. 532–546), **14**, 405–417; Battles of Prague and Kolin (op. cit. 565–571), **15**, 193–197; Hochkirch, Minden, and Kunersdorf (op. cit. 579–585), **15**, 209–214; The Third Coalition (op. cit. 635–644), **15**, 290–297.

Kolmar, see **Chronicle of Kolmar.**

Königshoven, Jacques Twinger, (1346–1420), German chronicler and ecclesiastic, see **17**, 52.

Köppen, Friedrich von, (1822–), German jurist; *Die Hohenzollern und das Reich*, Glogau, 1884, 4 vols.; Napoleon III's mediation and the Peace of 1866 (op. cit. IV, 370–375), **15**, 490–491, 492–495.

Koser, Reinhold, (1852–), German historian; *The Development of Germany from 1740–1840*, **15**, 97–105; *König Friedrich der Grosse*, Stuttgart, 1893; Frederick II's relations with Europe (op. cit. 187–191), **15**, 175–178.

Kostomarov, Nikolai Ivanovitch, (1817–1885), Russian historian, see **17**, 665; *Russkaya istorya v zhiznye opisanyath yeya glarnyeishikh dyeiyotelyei* (Russian history in the biographies of its chief actors), St. Petersburg, 1866–1893, 4 vols.; The reigns of Vasili Dmitrievitch and Vasili Vasilievitch (op. cit. I, 237–242), **17**, 156–160; Growth of autocracy (op. cit. I, 260–261), **17**, 171–172; Character of Boris Godunoff (op. cit. I, 556–558), **17**, 214–215; Youth of Peter the Great (op. cit. II, 1–6), **17**, 251–253; Estimate of Peter (op. cit. II, 244–249), **17**, 323–326; Estimate of Anna and Biron (op. cit. III, 209–212), **17**, 340–341.

Kovalevski, Maxim, (1851–), Russian jurist and historian, see **17**, 665; *Russian Political Institutions*, Chicago, 1902; The Slavs (op. cit. 3–9), **17**, 88.

Krones, Franz X. von, (1835–), Austrian historian, see **15**, 629; Essay entitled *A Review of the Development of Austria in the Nineteenth Century*, **15**, 63–83; *Handbuch der Geschichte Oesterreichs* (vol. V of the *Bibliothek für Wissenschaft und Litteratur*), Berlin, 1876; The Austrian retrospect: nucleus of the Austro-Hungarian empire (op. cit. I, 126–130), **14**, 543–545.

Krüdener, Baroness Juliane, (1766–1824), Russian mystic: *Letters*, quoted by N. K. Shilder (*q. v.*) in *The Emperor Alexander I*; Correspondence with Mlle. Sturdza, **17**, 493, 494.

Kugler, Bernhard von, (1837–), German historian; *Kaiser Wilhelm und seine Zeit*, Munich, 1848; The future emperor in exile in England (op. cit. 71–76), **15**, 436–438.

Kuropatkin, Alexei Nikolayevitch, (1848–), Russian general, see **17**, 666; *Address at Askabad* (in the *Standard*, London, December 14, 1897); The Russian policy of extension (op. cit. 423–427), **17**, 619–621.

L

Labarte, Charles Jules, (1797–1880), French archæologist; *History of the Arts of the Middle Ages*, London, 1855; Venetian glass (op. cit. 337–344), **9**, 317–318.

Laboulaye, Édouard René Lefebvre, (1811–1883), French jurist and publicist, see **23**, 680.

La Bruyère, Jean de, (1645–1696), French moralist; *Les caractères ou les mœurs de ce siècle*, Paris, 1688, 1876; Sufferings of the poor under old régime (op. cit. 247), **12**, 185.

Lacepède, Bernard Germain Étienne de Laville, Count de, (1756–1825), French historian; *Histoire générale de l'Europe*, 2d edition, Paris, 1833, 18 vols.; Montaigne (op. cit. XIV, 169), **11**, 428; René Descartes (op. cit. XV, 218–219), **11**, 638; Corneille (op. cit. XV, 231–232), **11**, 643.

La Clède, Nicolas de, (1700–1736), French historian; *Histoire Générale de Portugal;* Philip II and Morocco (op. cit. V, 170), **10**, 496.

Lacombe, Bernard de, *Cathérine de' Medici*, Paris, 1899; New era in France (op. cit. 1–2), **11**, 351.

Lacombe, Étienne Charles M. de, (1832–), French politician; *Henri IV et sa politique*, Paris, 1877; The period of Henry IV (op. cit. introduction i–viii), **11**, 402–403; The edict of Nantes (op. cit. 4–12), **11**, 405–407.

Lacretelle, Charles de, (1766–1855), French historian; *Histoire de France pendant le XVIII siècle*, Paris, 1808, 6 vols.; Expense of Louis XV's Parc-aux-Cerfs (op. cit. X, 169–170), **12**, 55: *Histoire du consulat et de l'empire*, Paris, 1846, 6 vols.; Battle of Friedland (op. cit. IV, 17–24), **12**, 560–562: *Histoire de France depuis la restauration*, Paris, 1829–1835, 4 vols.; Death of Murat (op. cit. II, 32–34), **13**, 18; Assassination of the duke de Berri (op. cit. II, 359–382), **13**, 24–25: Essay in Dauban's *Histoire de la rue, du club, et de la famine*, Paris, 1869; The fall of Danton (op. cit. 280–284), **12**, 335–337.

Lactantius Firmianus, Lucius Coelius, (fourth century), Christian philosopher; *Divinarum Institutionum libri VII*, quoted by W. Irving (*q. v.*) in *Life and Voyages of Columbus;* Myth of the antipodes, **22**, 422.

La Fare, Charles Auguste, Marquis de, (1644–1712), French officer; *Mémoires sur Louis XIV*, Rotterdam, 1715; Battle of Seneffe (op. cit. 200), **11**, 584.

La Fayette, Marie Jean Paul, Marquis de, (1757–1834), quoted by Eliot (*q. v.*) in *Manual of United States History;* Letter to Washington, **23**, 266; Diminution of European sympathy with America, **23**, 289.

Lafuente y Zamálloa, Modesto, (1806–1866), Spanish historian, see **10**, 644; *Historia general de España*, Madrid, 1850–1862, 30 vols.; The battle of Lepanto (op. cit. XIII, 512–522), **9**, 473–476; The war of 1739–1749 with England (op. cit. XXIX, 174–182), **10**, 298–300; The "Dos de Mayo" (op. cit. XXIII, 322–337), **10**, 329–333; Capture of Saragossa (op. cit. V, 62), **10**, 340.

Lagerbring, Sven (Sven Bring), (1707–1787), Swedish historian; *Svea rikes historia,* Stockholm, 1769–1783, French translation *Abrégé de l'Histoire de Suède,* Paris, 1788; Accession of Charles (X) Gustavus (op. cit. 118–121), **16**, 335–336.

Laing, Malcolm, (1762–1818), Scottish historian; *The History of Scotland,* London, 1800, 2 vols.; Enormities of 1666–1667 (op. cit. II, 41–42), **21**, 300.

Laing, Samuel, (1810–1897), Scottish author; *Journal of a Residence in Norway,* London, 1836; The sagas, the skalds, social condition of the Northmen (op. cit. 15–132), **16**, 77–98.

La Jonquière, A. de, *Histoire de l'Empire Ottoman,* Paris, 1881; Fanariot rule in Rumania (op. cit. 366–368), **24**, 144–145; The Peace of Kutchuk-Kainardji (op. cit. 385), **24**, 147; Effects of the French Revolution of 1848 (op. cit. 508), **24**, 149; The independent kingdom (op. cit. 592), **24**, 151–152; The Servian insurrection; Kara George (op. cit. 416–418), **24**, 198–201; Montenegrin affairs (op. cit. 529–535), **24**, 208–211; Murad and Bayazid (op. cit. 135), **24**, 318–319; "Scanderbeg" (op. cit. 153–155), **24**, 324–325; Muhammed's Greek conquests (op. cit. 160–168), **24**, 328–330; Organisation of the empire (op. cit. 181–191), **24**, 333–336; Campaign in Hungary; siege of Vienna, 1529 (op. cit. 228–230), **24**, 349–350; The death of Zrinyi (op. cit. 256–260), **24**, 357–359; Causes for decline of the empire (op. cit. 268–270), **24**, 366–367; Selim II (op. cit. 272–273), **24**, 367–368; Persian War; Muhammed III (op. cit. 283–287), **24**, 371–373; Battle of St. Gotthard (op. cit. 323–325), **24**, 385–386; Second siege of Vienna (op. cit. 333–339), **24**, 389–390; Peace of Karlowitz, reforms of Köprili Hussein (op. cit. 343–347), **24**, 402–404; Turkish Wars, 1723–1740 (op. cit. 357–368), **24**, 407–411; War with Russia, 1769–1773 (op. cit. 378–384), **24**, 415–419; French expedition to Egypt (op. cit. 392–394), **24**, 447–448; Mehemet Ali (op. cit. 414–415, 483), **24**, 450–453.

La Marche, Olivier de, (1426–1501), French chronicler, see **13**, 253; *La parlement et le triomphe des dames d'honneur,* Paris, 1586; Agnes Sorel (op. cit. VIII, ch. 13), **11**, 230: *Mémoires,* Lyons, 1562 (in the *Panthéon Littéraire,* Paris, 1842); Louis XI and the duke of Burgundy (op. cit. II, 287), **11**, 259.

Lamartine, Alphonse de, (1790–1869), French historian, see **13**, 253; *Histoire des Girondins,* Paris, 1846, 4 vols., English translation *History of the Girondists,* London, 1848, 3 vols.; The work of the Assembly (op. cit. I, 259), **12**, 248; The execution of Charlotte Corday (op. cit. III, 90–94), **12**, 303–306; The Levy *en masse,* the Terror, death of Marie Antoinette (op. cit. III, 111–162), **12**, 310–324; Execution of Mme. du Barry (op. cit. III, 288), **12**, 327; The worship of Reason (op. cit. III, 297–304), **12**, 331–332; Estimate of Robespierre (op. cit. III, 535–546), **12**, 347–348; The Coalition against France; the rise of Napoleon (op. cit. III, 194–256), **12**, 362–374: *Histoire de la restauration,* Paris, 1851, 4 vols., English translation, *History of the Restoration of the Monarchy in France,* London, 1854, 4 vols.; Estimate of Napoleon (op. cit. III, 553–554), **12**, 646; Estimate of the Restoration (op. cit. III, 209–213), **13**, 9–11; The Treaty of 1815 (op. cit. III, 231–233), **13**, 15–16; Estimate of Louis XVIII (op. cit. IV, 196–197), **13**, 32–33; Character of Charles X (op. cit. IV, 268), **13**, 34; First mistakes of the new government (op. cit. IV, 274–275, 279, 280), **13**, 36, 37: *Histoire de la Revolution de 1848,* Paris, 1849; English translation, *History of the French Revolution of 1848,* London, 1849; Civil war in Paris (op. cit. 553–561), **13**, 99–100: *Histoire de la Turquie,* Paris, 1854–1855, 8 vols.; The campaign of Sinan (op. cit. V, 218), **24**, 139–140; Illiteracy of Prince Milosh (op. cit. VIII, 270), **24**, 200; The Greek Revolution (op. cit. VIII, 300–318), **24**, 228–233; First relations between Turkey and Russia (op. cit. 120–122), **24**, 337–338; The Mufti Jemali (op. cit. IV, 196), **24**, 338–339; Ibrahim, grand vizir (op. cit. IV, 236–239), **24**, 342–343; Literature under Suleiman (op. cit. IV, 439–443), **24**, 363–365.

Lambert von Hersfeld, (1058–1088), German historian; *Annales* (in Pertz's *Monumenta Germaniæ Historica*), Hanover, 1879, 2 vols.; Going to Canossa (op. cit. 289–294), **7**, 650–652.

Landon, Judson S., (1832–), American jurist, see **23**, 680; *The Constitutional History and Government of the United States,* Boston, 1889; The executive and the supreme judiciary in the United States (op. cit. 93–98), **23**, 298–299.

Lane, Ralph, (sixteenth century), English explorer; *Letters and Narrative* (in the *Voyages* of Richard Hakluyt (*q. v.*); The charms of Virginia (op. cit. III, 254), **22**, 559.

Lanessan, Jean Marie Antoine de, (1843–), French naturalist; *L'Indo-Chine française,* Paris, 1889; Geography and early history of French Indo-China (op. cit. 65–195), **24**, 517–519; War between Annam and France (op. cit. 624–636), **24**, 519–520: article on French Indo-China in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* Government of French Indo-China (op. cit. XXIX, 472), **24**, 520–521.

Lanfrey, Pierre, (1828–1877), French historian; *Histoire de Napoléon I,* quoted by H. Martin (*q. v.*) in *Histoire de France;* Napoleon's budget of 1801, **12**, 519–520.

Lang, Andrew, (1844–), Scottish miscellaneous writer; *The Mystery of Mary Stuart,* London, 1904; The baptism of Mary Queen of Scots' son (op. cit. 90), **19**, 305.

Langlois, Charles Victor, (1863–), French historian; article on "L'Inquisition" in *La Grande Revue,* Paris, 1901; The inquisition (op. cit. September, 576–591), **10**, 562.

Langwerth von Simmern, Heinrich, Baron von, (1833–), German politician and author; *Oesterreich und das Reich im Kampfe mit der französischen Revolution von 1790 bis 1797,*

Hanover, 1882; Personalities and cliques in the nineties; the Archduke Charles (op. cit. 144–156), **14**, 515–519, 519–523; Peace of Campo-Formio (op. cit. 169), **14**, 523.

Lanier, M. L., *L'Afrique,* Paris, 1884; War with Dahomey (op. cit. 540–541), **13**, 198.

La Noue, François de, (1531–1591), French soldier; *Mémoires,* quoted by V. Duruy (*q. v.*) in *Histoire de Moyen Age;* The armies at Dreux, **11**, 358.

Lappenberg, Jean Martin, (1794–1865), German historian, see **22**, 381.

Larcher, Pierre Henri, (1726–1812), French scholar; *Hérodote,* Paris, 1786; French translation of Herodotus, quoted in Beloe's English translation; Size of Xerxes' army (op. cit. IV, 2), **3**, 302.

La Rochejacquelein, Marie de Donissan, Marquise de, (1772–1857), French author; *Mémoires,* Paris, 1823; Battle of Chemillé (op. cit. 48), **12**, 375.

Larpent, Sir George Gerard de Hochpied, (1786–1855), English author and politician; *Turkey; Its History and Progress,* London, 1854, 2 vols.; Orchan and Murad I (op. cit. I, 159–161), **24**, 317–318; Bayazid to Murad II (op. cit. I, 163–168), **24**, 319–321; Bayazid II (op. cit. I, 179–180), **24**, 337; Selim I (op. cit. I, 181), **24**, 338; Lepanto (op. cit. I, 183–184), **24**, 368; Treaty of Kutchuk-Kainardji (op. cit. I, 193–194), **24**, 419; Selim III (op. cit. I, 194–200), **24**, 423–424.

Las Casas, Bartolomé de, (1474–1569), Spanish priest and commissioner to the West Indies, see **10**, 640; *Historia General de las Indias,* quoted by W. H. Prescott (*q. v.*) in *History of Ferdinand and Isabella;* Isabella's will, **10**, 168; Indians after the death of Isabella, **10**, 205: *Brevissima relacion de la destruycion de las Indias,* Seville, 1552, English translation, *The First Voyages and Discoveries made by the Spaniards,* London, 1699; An eye-witness' account of Spanish cruelties to the natives (op. cit. 2–119), **22**, 541–547.

Lassalle, Ferdinand, (1825–1864), German socialist; *Der italienische Krieg und die Aufgabe Preussens,* Berlin, 1859; Consequences to Germany of the war of 1859 (op. cit. 24–33), **15**, 475–479.

Lassen, Christian, (1800–1876), German historian; *Indische Alterthumskunde,* Bonn, 1844–1861, 2 vols.; Delta of the Ganges (op. cit. I, 174), **2**, 485; The Deccan (op. cit. I, 178), **2**, 486.

Lasteyrie, Jules de, (1810–1883), French politician; *Le Portugal depuis la Révolution de 1820,* Paris, 1841; Maria II (op. cit. XXVII, 201–207), **10**, 550–552.

Laube, Heinrich, (1806–1884), German dramatist; *Der deutsche Krieg,* Leipzig, 1865–1866, 9 vols.; The battle of Lützen (op. cit. II, 269–282), **14**, 358–361.

Laughlin, James Laurence, (1850–), American economist; *History of Bimetallism in the United States,* New York, 1886; The demonetisation of silver (op. cit. 93), **23**, 473.

Lavaleye, Émile de, (1822–1892), French journalist; *La Peninsule des Balkans,* Paris, 1886, 2 vols.; Description of Elizabeth of Rumania ("Carmen Sylva") (op. cit. II, 296), **24**, 153; Emancipation of the Rumanian peasants (op. cit. II, 306), **24**, 153–154

Lavallée, Théophile Sébastien, (1804–1866), French historian; *Histoire des Français,* Paris, 1856, 4 vols.; The Edict of Quierzy (op. cit. I, 128), **11**, 6–7; Richelieu in the field (op. cit. II, 75–76), **11**, 460–461; Revocation of the Edict of Nantes (op. cit. II, 180–185), **11**, 545–547; The efforts of Choiseul (op. cit. II, 315–327), **12**, 83–85; The September massacres (op. cit. II, 410–413), **12**, 270–273; Napoleon in Italy (op. cit. II, 503–504), **12**, 428, 429–430, 431, 434–436; The battle of Rivoli (op. cit. II, 509–510), **12**, 438–439; The Peace of Tilsit (op. cit. II, 620–621), **12**, 562; Victory of Bautzen (op. cit. IV, 543), **12**, 602.

Lavisse, Ernest, (1842–), and **Rambaud, Alfred Nicolas,** (*q. v.*), French historians; *Histoire générale du IVe siècle à nos jours,* Paris, 1893–1899, 11 vols.; Pierre de Courtenai and Robert of Namur (op. cit. II, 859–861), **7**, 298–299; Traces left by Frank domination in the Greek Empire (op. cit. II, 871), **7**, 303; The decline of the Greek Empire (op. cit. III, 804–805), **7**, 329–330; Stephen the Great of Rumania (op. cit. IV, 773–775, 887–892), **24**, 133–137; The rule of Kaloyan (op. cit. III, 855), **24**, 170; Kaiman I to John Alexander (op. cit. III, 909–910), **24**, 173–174; Origin and early history of Servia (op. cit. I, 688), **24**, 187–194; Early Turkish history (op. cit. II, 884–972), **24**, 257–306; Osman (op. cit. III, 822–823), **24**, 312–313; Muhammed's achievements (op. cit. III, 864), **24**, 336; Suleiman I (op. cit. IV, 714–715), **24**, 342; Campaigns in Asia, battle of Mohács (op. cit. IV, 718–724, 737–738), **24**, 345–349; Influence of the harem (op. cit. IV, 760–764), **24**, 356–357; Turkish arts and architecture (op. cit. IV, 766–767), **24**, 365–366; Mediæval Egypt (op. cit. IV, 710–714), **24**, 443–445; The Berbers (op. cit. IV, 779–783), **24**, 469–472; Northern Africa (op. cit. IV, 801, 802–811, 816–821), **24**, 476–482.

Lawrence, Henry Montgomery, (1806–1857), English general; *Essays, Military and Political,* London, 1859; The glory of Sivaji (op. cit. 171–179), **22**, 35–37.

Lawrence, Rev. Thomas Joseph, (1849–), English legal writer; *War and Neutrality in the Far East,* London, 1904; Defence of Japanese action (op. cit. 25, 27, 31), **24**, 657.

Layard, Austin Henry, (1817–1894), English archæologist, see **1**, 632; *Nineveh and its Remains,* London, 1849, 2 vols.; Military system of Assyria (op. cit. II, 362–378), **1**, 462–468; Assyrian accoutrements (op. cit. II, 335–361), **1**, 468–472; Assyrian ships (op. cit. II, 379–390), **1**, 491–494; Assyrian art (op. cit. II, 280–299), **1**, 553–558; The ruins of Nineveh and Botta's first discoveries (op. cit. I, 6–14), **1**, 600–604.

Lea, Henry Charles, (1825–), American historian, see **15**, 629; *A History of the Inquisition of the Middle Ages,* New York, 1888; Estimate of Sprenger (op. cit. III, 543), **10**, 574: *A History of Auricular Confessions and Indulgences in the Latin Church,* Philadelphia, 1896, 3 vols.; A modern view of Tetzel (op. cit. III, 392), **14**, 253: Essay on "The Eve of the Reformation" in the *Cambridge Modern History,* Cambridge, 1902; Corruption of Rome (op. cit. I, 672–673), **8**, 646.

Le Bon, Gustave, (1841–), French orientalist; *Les civilisations de l'Inde,* Paris, 1887; Early history of India (op. cit. 195–227), **2**, 495–496, 502–507; Buddhism (op. cit. 357–370), **2**, 535–541; Hindu separation of religions from morals (op. cit. 599–636), **2**, 545–548; The Mohammedan conquest (op. cit. 209–214), **22**, 22–24.

Lechler, Gotthard Victor, (1811–1888), German theologian; *Johannes Hus,* Halle, 1889; The doctrines of Huss (op. cit. 111), **14**, 199.

Lecky, William Edward Hartpole, (1838–1903), British historian; *A History of England in the Eighteenth Century,* London, 1878–1890, 8 vols.; Estimate of George II (op. cit. II, 447–449), **20**, 592; Characterisation of the Boston Tea-Party (op. cit. III, 397), **23**, 238.

Leclère, Leon, Belgian historian; article on "Belgium" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* Belgium to-day (op. cit. XXVI, 203), **14**, 58.

Ledrain, Eugène, (1844–), French historian; *L'histoire d'Israël,* Paris, 1879, 16 vols.; Customs of the Israelites (op. cit. I, 143–175), **2**, 205–209.

Lefèvre, Jean, see Saint-Rémy.

Lefmann, Salomon, (1831–), German historian; *Geschichte des alten Indiens,* Berlin, 1890, in Oncken's *Allgemeine Weltgeschichte;* Hindu traditions, Brahmanical learning (op. cit. 830–839), **2**, 497–502.

Legeay, Urbain, *Histoire de Louis XI,* Paris, 1874, 2 vols.; Battle of Guinegate (op. cit. II, 348–353), **11**, 270–272.

Leger, Louis Paul Marie, (1843–), French linguist and historian; *Histoire de l'Autriche-Hongrie* (in Duruy's *Histoire universelle*), Paris, 1879; Schwarzenberg and Germany (op. cit. 538), **15**, 10; The October Diploma; the February Patent (op. cit. 543–545), **15**, 18–21; The Schleswig-Holstein question (op. cit. 549–550), **15**, 21–22; The battle of Königgrätz (op. cit. 550–551), **15**, 23–24; Bohemia and the fundamental articles (op. cit. 569–573), **15**, 38–40; The dual monarchy (op. cit. 566–568), **15**, 42–43; Austrian occupation of Bosnia, Treaty of Berlin (op. cit. 580–588), **15**, 48–51.

Leland, John, (ca. 1506–1552), English antiquary; *Collectanea,* London, 1770, 6 vols.; The entry of Henry VII into York (op. cit. IV, 187), **19**, 20.

Lenormant, François, (1837–1883), French archæologist, see **1**, 633; *Histoire ancienne de l'Orient,* Paris, 1881–1886; Laying of Assyrian corner-stones (op. cit. V, 316–317), **1**, 545.

Leo Diaconus, (tenth century), Byzantine historian, see **6**, 656.

Leo Grammaticus, unknown date, Byzantine historian, see **6**, 656.

Leo, Heinrich, (1799–1878), German historian; *Entwickelung der Verfassung der Lombardischen Städte,* Hamburg, 1824; Lombard cities and their allies (op. cit. 196–199), **9**, 36–38: *Geschichte der italienischen Staaten,* Hamburg, 1829–1832, 5 vols.; The work of Ripperda (op. cit. V, 746–748), **9**, 526–527.

Leo (VI) Flavius, (866–911), Byzantine emperor; *Tactica, seu de re militari,* quoted by M. Kovalevski (*q. v.*) in *Russian Political Institutions;* The slavs, **17**, 88.

Leonardo da Vinci, see Vinci.

Leopold II, emperor of Holy Roman Empire 1790–1792; quoted by A. Wolf (*q. v.*) in *Oesterreich unter Maria Theresia, Joseph II, and Leopold II;* Relations with Prussia in 1790, **14**, 495; Austria at Leopold's accession, **14**, 498.

Lepsius, Karl Richard, (1810–1884), German Egyptologist, see **1**, 300; *Briefe aus Aegypten, Aethiopien und der Halbinsel der Sinai,* Berlin, 1852; English translation, *Letters from Egypt, etc.,* London, 1853; The ruins of Karnak (op. cit. 246–250), **1**, 115–117.

Lerminier, Eugène, (1803–1857), French jurist; *Histoire des législateurs et des constitutions de la Grèce antique,* Paris, 1852; Corinth under Periander (op. cit. 161–163), **3**, 191–193; Crete and her colonies (op. cit. 67–72), **3**, 194–198.

Leroy-Beaulieu, Anatole, (1842–), French historian, see **17**, 666; *L'Empire des Tsars et les Russes,* Paris, 1881–1889, 3 vols.; The Slavs, Great and Little Russians (op. cit. I, 30–120), **17**, 88–92.

Lettenhove, Kervijn de, (1817–1891), Belgian historian; *Histoire de Flandre,* Brussels, 1847–1850, 6 vols.; Estimate of Jacob van Artevelde (op. cit. III, 298–300), **13**, 326–327.

Levasseur, Pierre Emile, (1828–), French economist; *Recherches historiques sur le système de Law,* Paris, 1854; John Law and the Mississippi Bubble (op. cit. 15–30, 322–327), **12**, 12–17.

Levey, George Collins, (1835–), English journalist, editor of Handbook to Australia and Australian Encyclopædia, London correspondent of *Melbourne Age;* article on "New South Wales" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* Improvement of New South Wales (op. cit. XXXI), **22**, 240–241.

Lewes, George Henry, (1817–1878), English philosophical writer; *The Biographical History of Philosophy,* New York, 1857, 2 vols.; Héloise and Abelard (op. cit. II, 352), **11**, 41.

Lewis, Charlton Thomas, (1834–1904), American jurist; *A History of Germany,* New York, 1874; Legend of Conrad and Ernst (op. cit. 154), **7**, 636; End of the Hohenstaufens (op. cit. 211), **14**, 131; Partition of Poland (op. cit. 529–530), **15**, 241–242; War of Bavarian Succession (op. cit. 534–536), **15**, 245.

Lewis, George Cornewall, (1806–1863), English historian, see **6**, 666; *An Inquiry into the Credibility of the Early Roman History,* London, 1855, 2 vols.; Gallic capture of Rome (op. cit. II, 350), **5**, 166.

Liddell, Henry George, (1811–1898), English historian; *A History of Rome from the Earliest Times to the Establishment of the Empire,* London, 1855, 2 vols.; Land and early peoples of Italy (op. cit. I, 1–20), **5**, 44–51; The Twelve Tables (op. cit. I, 139–141), **5**, 138; Coriolanus (op. cit. I, 113–117), **5**, 145–148; Cincinnatus (op. cit. I, 117–120), **5**, 149–151; Fabian gens (op. cit. I, 120–121), **5**, 152–153; The Gauls (op. cit. I, 163–167), **5**, 155–156; Departure of the Gauls (op. cit. I, 170–172), **5**, 165–166; Sequel of the Gallic War (op. cit. I, 173–182, 189–198), **5**, 167–177; The Samnites (op. cit. I, 199–203), **5**, 178–180; Pyrrhus in Italy, completion of Italian conquest (op. cit. I, 268–291), **5**, 203–214; First Punic War (op. cit. I, 293–334), **5**, 217–240; Hannibal reaches the Rhone (op. cit. I, 335–341), **5**, 241–244; Hannibal in Italy (op. cit. I, 342–380), **5**, 249–268; Hasdrubal in Italy (op. cit. I, 381–394), **5**, 268–276; Scipio's victories (op. cit. I, 395–416), **5**, 277–287; The Achæan-Spanish Wars (op. cit. II, 109–115, 131–140), **5**, 314–321; First slave war in Sicily (op. cit. II, 141–147, 147–148), **5**, 322–325, 326; Roman government (op. cit. I, 420–448), **5**, 327–329, 332–340; Slaves and freemen (op. cit. I, 450–456), **5**, 343–346; Religion, the arts (op. cit. I, 457–458, 459, 465–470), **5**, 350–351, 355–358; Tiberius Gracchus (op. cit. II, 171–185), **5**, 359, 360–366; Scipio the Younger (op. cit. II, 186–196), **5**, 366–371; Caius Gracchus (op. cit. II, 197–217), **5**, 371–379; The Metelli, Scaurus (op. cit. II, 219–223), **5**, 381–383; Second slave war (op. cit. II, 249–252), **5**, 399–400; Rise of Pompey (op. cit. II, 354–367), **5**, 456–464; Pompey in Syria (op. cit. II, 379–382), **5**, 472, 474; Origin of Cæsar (op. cit. II, 384–385), **5**, 477–478; Cæsar's reforms (op. cit. II, 467–470), **5**, 572–573; Cæsar's will and funeral (op. cit. II, 479–483), **5**, 609–611; Octavius and Antony (op. cit. II, 484–492), **5**, 614–618; Last days of Cicero and Antony (op. cit. II, 492–517), **5**, 619–628, 629–633; State of Rome at end of Republic (op. cit. II, 518–547), **5**, 640–654.

Lieber, Francis, (1800–1872), German-American publicist; *Life and Letters,* Boston, 1882; Convicts in America (op. cit. 180), **22**, 583–584.

Limborch, Philip van, (1633–1712), Dutch theologian, see **10**, 644; *Historia Inquisitionis,* Amsterdam, 1692; English translation, *History of the Inquisition of Spain,* London 1816; Preliminaries to torture (op. cit. 413–416), **10**, 575–577; The fate of a Jew (op. cit. 418–422), **10**, 578–580; The torture of an English woman (op. cit. 497–500, **10**, 581–582.

Lincoln, Abraham, (1809–1865), sixteenth president of the United States; *Lincoln, Complete Works,* New York, 1894, 2 vols.; Words from first inaugural address (op. cit. II, 3), **23**, 454–455; Words from second inaugural address (op. cit. II, 656–657), **23**, 458; Words from last public utterance (op. cit. II, 673–675), **23**, 459.

Lindesay, Robert, of Pitscottie, (1500–1565), Scottish historian; *Chronicles of Scotland,* Edinburgh, 1728; Early account of Scotland (op. cit. 9–24), **21**, 2–3; Death of James III (op. cit. 220–222), **21**, 198–199; James IV and the queen of France (op. cit. 110), **21**, 212.

Lindner, Theodor, (1843–), German historian; *Deutsche Geschichte,* Stuttgart, 1890–1893, 2 vols.; Wenceslaus (op. cit. II, 159–160), **14**, 192; The church and the law (op. cit. II, 246–248), **14**, 195–196.

Lingard, John, (1771–1851), English historian, see **22**, 382; *History of England from the First Invasion by the Romans to the Accession of William and Mary in 1688,* London, 1859, 10 vols.; Britain before the Roman conquest (op. cit. I, 9–10), **18**, 3; Druidism (op. cit. I, 15–21), **18**, 4–6; Roman invasion (op. cit. I, 14–15, 22–36), **18**, 9–17; Last years of Roman rule (op. cit. I, 42–66), **18**, 19–29; Coming of the Saxons (op. cit. I, 72, 74, 75–106), **18**, 34–35, 36–38, 39–40, 41–43, 44–46, 47–50; Penda to Egbert, the coming of the Northmen (op. cit. I, 108–115, 121–126, 134–188), **18**, 51–73; Alfred's administration (op. cit. I, 207–213), **18**, 82–84; Eadward the Elder to Eadred (op. cit. I, 222–251), **18**, 93–104; Odo's revolt, wars in Normandy (op. cit. I, 515–521), **18**, 213–216; William Rufus (op. cit. I, 524–532), **18**, 218–222; Henry I (op. cit. II, 1–18), **18**, 228–235; Ireland under Henry II (op. cit. II, 172–190), **18**, 277–284; Richard I (op. cit. II, 241–256, 268–292), **18**, 306–307, 308–311, 312–317, 318–324; King John (op. cit. II, 294–310), **18**, 329–336; Henry III (op. cit. II, 377–391, 393), **18**, 363–370; Edward II and Edward III (op. cit. III, 66–78), **18**, 441–449; The protectorate (op. cit. IV, 1–4), **18**, 545–546; Edward V (op. cit. IV, 220–237), **18**, 605–613; Murder of the Princes (op. cit. IV, 241–247), **18**, 615–618; Battle of Bosworth (op. cit. IV, 255–260), **18**, 622–624; Henry VII (op. cit. IV, 261–287), **19**, 13–15, 16–17, 18–19, 20–25; Perkin Warbeck (op. cit. IV, 300–342), **19**, 28–43; Rise of Wolsey (op. cit. IV, 385–401), **19**, 73–79; Henry VIII against Francis I (op. cit. IV, 409–432), **19**, 83–90; Henry VIII against Luther and the Pope (op. cit. IV, 466–541, 585–588), **19**, 98–107, 108–112,

113–118; Rise of Cromwell and Cranmer (op. cit. V, 1–12), **19**, 127–138; Anne Boleyn in disgrace (op. cit. V, 49–78), **19**, 157–161, 162–163, 164, 165–172; Northern insurrection (op. cit. V, 79–87), **19**, 177–179; Execution of Catherine Howard (op. cit. V, 151–159), **19**, 191–194; Submission to Rome (op. cit. V, 453–454), **19**, 244–245; Estimate of Mary (op. cit. V, 462–464, 467, 483–488, 526–529), **19**, 262–265; New bishops (op. cit. VI, 16–20), **19**, 279–280; Suitors of Elizabeth (op. cit. VI, 62–68), **19**, 294–296; Excommunication of Elizabeth (op. cit. VI, 222–226), **19**, 341–342; French and Scotch affairs (op. cit. VI, 278–286), **19**, 349–352; Trial and execution of Mary Queen of Scots (op. cit. VI, 418, 435–478), **19**, 362, 363–375; Maritime exploits (op. cit. VI, 479–498), **19**, 383–389; Persecution of Catholics; invasion of Spain (op. cit. VI, 515–544), **19**, 405–410; Deaths of Essex and Elizabeth, estimate of her character (op. cit. VI, 619–665), **19**, 426–437; Persecution of Catholics under James I (op. cit. VII, 37–44), **19**, 476–478; Court life (op. cit. VII, 87–92, 99–110), **19**, 480–485; Estimate of James (op. cit. VII, 277–282), **19**, 512–513; Execution of Charles I (op. cit. VIII, 241–243), **20**, 81; Cromwell's Irish massacres (op. cit. VIII, 273–275), **20**, 97–98; Battle of Dunbar (op. cit. VIII, 289–298), **20**, 101–105; Cruelties of Irish settlement; Cromwell against parliament (op. cit. VIII, 355–397), **20**, 117–134; New council of state (op. cit. VIII, 398–403), **20**, 135–137; Cromwell's foreign successes (op. cit. VIII, 419–447), **20**, 144–153; Cromwell's second parliament (op. cit. VIII, 488–498), **20**, 163–165; Cromwell as protector, estimate (op. cit. VIII, 508–527, 534–552), **20**, 167–172, 173–180; Failure of Richard Cromwell (op. cit. VIII, 553–577), **20**, 192–201; Charles II a pensioner of France (op. cit. IX, 297–300), **20**, 282–283; Scotland under Edward (op. cit. II, 576–578), **21**, 83–85; Edward Bruce in Ireland (op. cit. III, 24–33, 349–350), **21**, 381–385; Statute of Kilkenny (op. cit. III, 350–352), **21**, 386; Expedition of Richard II (op. cit. III, 352–354, 381–382), **21**, 387–389; Fitzgerald's revolt (op. cit. V, 165–170), **21**, 397–400; Geraldine Rebellion (op. cit. VI, 317–322), **21**, 409–411; and other minor citations.

Livy (Titus Livius), (59 B.C.–17 A.D.), Roman historian, see **1**, 4–6; **5**, 28–30; **6**, 107–109; *Annales;* English translation, *The Romaine History written in Latine*, London, 1686; If Alexander had attempted Rome (op. cit. 234–237), **4**, 395–398: *The History of Rome*, translation by D. Spillan, London, 1859; Purpose of his history (op. cit. preface, I, 2–3), **5**, 28–29; Unreliability of traditions (op. cit. bk. 8, ch. 40, I, 558), **5**, 58; Rape of the Sabines (op. cit. bk. 1, ch. 10–14, I, 14–20), **5**, 63–66; The Horatii and Curiatii (op. cit. bk. 1, ch. 25, I, 33–35), **5**, 77–78; Virginius and Appius (op. cit. bk. 3, ch. 48, I, 217–218), **5**, 137–138; The Gauls in Rome (op. cit. bk. 5, ch. 39–49, I, 371–383), **5**, 156–165; Prodigies at Rome (op. cit. II, 761–762), **5**, 259.

Llorente, Juan Antonio, (1756–1823), Spanish priest; *Histoire critique de l'Inquisition d'Espagne*, Paris, 1817–1818, 4 vols.; St. Dominic and a repentant heretic (op. cit. I, 128–129), **10**, 573–574; Estimate of the number of victims of the inquisition (op. cit. IV, 251–273), **10**, 595–598.

Lloyd, David, (1635–1692), English biographer; *State Worthies*, quoted by C. Knight (*q. v.*) in *Popular History of England;* Henry VIII and the exploits of the Bartons, **19**, 59.

Locke, John, (1632–1704), English philosopher; quoted by C. Macfarlane (*q. v.*) and T. Thomson in *Comprehensive History of England;* The shortest means of acquiring the Christian religion, **20**, 500.

Lodge, Henry Cabot, (1850–), United States senator; *Short History of the English Colonies in America*, New York, 1881; The burgesses of Virginia (op. cit. 9–10), **22**, 582; Culpeper's administration (op. cit. 24), **23**, 133.

Löher, Franz von, *Jakobäa von Bayern, und ihre Zeit*, quoted by K. Wenzelburger in *Geschichte der Niederlande;* The "Cods" and "Hooks," **13**, 337.

Löhner, Heinrich, (1838–), quoted in H. Reschauer's *Das Jahr 1848*, Vienna, 1872; The March Revolution (op. cit. I, 435–436), **14**, 632–634.

Löhr, Max, (1864–), German theologian, *Geschichte des Volkes Israel*, Strassburg, 1900; Age of the Patriarchs (op. cit. 1–21), **2**, 57.

Loménie de Brienne, Henri A. de, (1595–1666), French statesman; *Mémoires sur les règnes de Louis XIII et Louis XIV*, quoted by E. E. Crowe (*q. v.*) in *History of France;* Duchesse de Longueville, **11**, 548.

Loménie, Louis de, (1815–1878), French author; *Galérie des contemporains illustres*, Brussels, 1848; Estimate of Casimir Périer as a supporter of representative government (op. cit. 90–92), **13**, 61.

Long, George, (1800–1879), English classicist; *The Decline of the Roman Republic*, London, 1865–1874, 5 vols.; First head-money in Rome (op. cit. I, 286), **5**, 379; Estimate of the Gracchi (op. cit. I, 297), **5**, 380; Authenticity of the speeches of the Gracchi (op. cit. I, 176), **5**, 361.

Loskiel, George Henry, (ca. 1740–1814), American Moravian missionary; *History of the Mission of the United Brethren among the Indians*, translated by La Trobe; London, 1794; The Great Council at Onondaga (op. cit. part I, 138), **22**, 511.

Los Palacios, see **Bernaldez, Andres.**

Lossing, Benson John, (1813–1891), American historian, see **23**, 681; *A History of the United States*, New York, 1859; George Rogers Clark's expedition (op. cit. 303), **23**, 269; Esek Hopkins and Paul Jones (op. cit. 308), **23**, 272; Presidency of John Adams (op. cit. 382–383), **23**, 312; Madison's presidency (op. cit. 408), **23**, 325; Election of Jackson (op. cit. 452), **23**, 352–353; Jackson's specie circular (op. cit. 469), **23**, 362; Van Buren's administration (op. cit. 409–471), **23**, 363–365; Harrison and Tyler (op. cit. 473–477), **23**, 367–369.

Louis, Paul, French statistician; article on "Algeria" and "Algiers" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* Revolts in Algeria (op. cit. XXV, 317), **24**, 486.

Louis XIV, (1638–1715), King of France, see **11**, 642; *Mémoires* in *Œuvres de Louis XIV*, Paris, 1806; Advice to his son (op. cit. I, 19), **11**, 526; Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (op. cit. II, 369–371), **11**, 570.

Louville, Charles Auguste d'Allonville, Marquis de, (1668–1731), French diplomat; *Mémoires*, quoted by R. Bell (*q. v.*) in *History of Russia;* Estimate of Peter the Great, **17**, 292.

Loyal Serviteur, Le, see **Bayard.**

Lubbock, Sir John, Lord Avebury, (1834–), English naturalist; *Prehistoric Times*, London, 1872; The lake-villages (op. cit. 219–220), **16**, 528.

Lucas Tudensis, (d. 1288), Spanish prelate, see **10**, 645.

Luce, Auguste Siméon, (1833–1892), French historian; *Histoire de la Jacquerie*, Paris, 1859; Mercenaries and brigands of the fourteenth century (op. cit. 9–17), **11**, 133–134.

Ludlow, Edmund, (1620–1693), English regicide; *Memoirs*, London, 1771; Pride's Purge (op. cit. 117), **20**, 70, 71; Charles I's trial (op. cit. 120), **20**, 74; Monk and parliament (op. cit. 350–352), **20**, 206.

Lugard, Lady (Flora L. Shaw), English journalist; article on the "British Empire" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* A review of the empire, with particular reference to the colonial world (op. cit. XXVI, 392–401), **22**, 1–20.

Luise, Queen, (1776–1810), Queen of Prussia; quoted in Vehse (*q. v.*) *Geschichte des Preussischen Hofs und Adels;* Letter to her father, **15**, 299.

Luna, Alvaro de, see **Crónica di.**

Luna, Miguel de, (seventeenth century), Moorish chronicler, see **10**, 645.

Lund, Troels Frederick, (1840–), Danish historian, see **16**, 502.

Lundblad, Knut, Swedish historian; *Konung Carls XII historia*, Stockholm, 1825–1829, 2 vols.; German translation by G. F. von Jenssen, *Geschichte Karl des Zwölften*, Hamburg, 1835, 2 vols.; Charles XII's victory at Narva (op. cit. I, 92–105), **16**, 372–376; Defeat at Pultowa (op. cit. II, 120–144), **16**, 384–387; Mysterious death of Charles XII (op. cit. II, 562–568), **16**, 392–394.

Lüttke, M., *Aegyptens Neue Zeit*, Leipsic, 1873; Mehemet Ali and his successors (op. cit. 235–238), **24**, 454–457.

Lyall, Alfred Comyn, (1835–), English statesman; *The Rise and Expansion of the British Dominion in India*, London, 1893; Sikh confederation (op. cit. 209), **22**, 151; The Sepoys (op. cit. 323), **22**, 167: article on "Afghanistan" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* Afghan War (op. cit. XXV, 122–124), **22**, 206–210.

Lytton, Edward George Earle Bulwer-Lytton, 1st Lord, (1803–1873), English novelist, see **4**, 633; *Athens; Its Rise and Fall*, London, 1837; Early history (op. cit. 24), **3**, 154–155; Pisistratus (op. cit. 376–390), **3**, 222–226: *Rienzi*, London, 1835; Rienzi's speech (op. cit. 182–185), **9**, 216–218.

Lyttleton, George, 1st Baron, (1709–1773), English statesman; *History of the Life of Henry II*, London, 1767; Adrian IV's Bull empowering Henry II to conquer Ireland (op. cit.), **22**, 349–350.

M

Macaulay, Thomas Babington, (1800–1859), English historian, see **22**, 382; *History of England from the Accession of James II*, London, 1848–1855, 1861, 5 vols.; Norman opinion of English (op. cit. I, 14), **18**, 229; Good Norman kings a curse to England (op. cit. I, 15), **18**, 335; Strength of the new race (op. cit. I, 18), **18**, 453; Fruits of Plantagenet failure (op. cit. I, 14), **18**, 558–559; Estimate of the execution of Charles I (op. cit. I, 125–128), **20**, 82–83; Picture of Charles II and his times (op. cit. I, 151–173), **20**, 222–234; Contrast of England and France after the Restoration (op. cit. I, 197–198, 229–230), **22**, 266–268; Origin of the cabinet (op. cit. I, 211–212), **20**, 269–270; Latter part of Charles II's reign (op. cit. I, 231–278), **20**, 287–309; Death of Charles II (op. cit. I, 427–437), **20**, 309–312; State of England in 1685 (op. cit. I, 281–423), **20**, 317–358; Funeral of Charles II (op. cit. I, 445), **20**, 360; Cruelties of soldiers after Monmouth's Rebellion (op. cit. I, 627–632), **20**, 366–369; Judge Jeffreys and the Bloody Assizes (op. cit. I, 446–452, 633–663), **20**, 369–382; Fall of the Hydes (op. cit. II, 155), **20**,

390; Declaration of Indulgence (op. cit. II, 209–214), **20**, 391–394; Trial of the bishops (op. cit. II, 391–394), **20**, 402; Mob's restraint in 1688 (op. cit. II, 561), **20**, 410; Declaration of Right and the Revolution of 1688 (op. cit. II, 650–662), **20**, 414–419; James II's flight (op. cit. III, 636), **20**, 426; Battle of La Hogue (op. cit. IV, 227–241), **20**, 433–439; Rottenness of English court (op. cit. V, 61–62), **20**, 449–450; Estimate of William III (op. cit. II, 161–183; III, 49–52; V, 309–310), **20**, 462–469; Blemish on William's fame (op. cit. IV, 580), **21**, 315; Battle of the Boyne (op. cit. III, 629–638), **21**, 428–433: *Critical and Historical Essays*, London, 1854, 3 vols.; Reign of Henry VII (op. cit. I, 196), **19**, 53; Estimate of Cranmer (op. cit. I, 120–124), **19**, 256–258; Estimate of English Reformation (op. cit. I, 476–479, 484–486, 491–492), **19**, 442–444; Strafford's attainder (op. cit. I, 441), **19**, 585; Strafford's execution (op. cit. I, 129–139), **19**, 592–596; Attempt on the Five Members (op. cit. I, 141–146), **19**, 616–619; Estimate of Hampden (op. cit. I, 403–407), **20**, 12–13; Comparison of Cromwell with Cæsar and Napoleon (op. cit. I, 167–177), **20**, 183–187; Battle of Black Hole of Calcutta (op. cit. II, 477–480), **22**, 55–56; Battle of Plassey (op. cit. II, 489–490), **22**, 59; Estimate of Clive (op. cit. II, 535–537), **22**, 80–81; Trial of Warren Hastings (op. cit. III, 178–185), **22**, 104–107.

McCarthy, Justin, (1830–), Irish historian; *A History of our own Times*, London, 1897, 5 vols.; The Cawnpore massacre (op. cit. III, 97–100), **22**, 181–182; Hodson's slaughter of the king's sons (op. cit. III, 104–105), **22**, 188–189.

Macchiavelli, see **Machiavelli.**

M'Clatchie, Thomas R. H., English consular official; article on "Japan" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* Old Japan (op. cit. XIII, 582–583), **24**, 586–590: *Confucian Cosmogony*, Shanghai, 1874; The beginning (op. cit. 53), **1**, 25.

McCrackan, William Denison, (1864), American writer; *Rise of the Swiss Republic*, New York, 1901; The battle of Laupen (op. cit. 160), **16**, 571.

MacDowell, G., English lieutenant: quoted in Geo. H. Hodson's *Twelve Years of a Soldier's Life in India*, Boston, 1860; Hodson's shooting of the king's sons (op. cit. 349–352), **22**, 187–188.

Macfarlane, Charles, (d. 1858), English historian, see **22**, 383; *The Comprehensive History of England*, in collaboration with Thomas Thomson, London, 1861, 4 vols.; Beginnings of the English navy (op. cit. I, 85–86), **18**, 75–76, 76–78; Campaign of 878 A.D. (op. cit. I, 87–89), **18**, 79–82; Invasion of Hastings (op. cit. I, 90–94), **18**, 85–90; Dunstan and Eadgar (op. cit. I, 101–110), **18**, 105–118; Canute to William (op. cit. I, 111–148), **18**, 120–153; Norman conquest (op. cit. I, 177–188), **18**, 168–180; Last years of William (op. cit. I, 189–205), **18**, 182–196; William's death (op. cit. I, 205–207), **18**, 198–199; William Rufus (op. cit. I, 209–210), **18**, 212–213; His death (op. cit. I, 216–218), **18**, 225–227; Henry I and Stephen (op. cit. I, 227–228, 233–248), **18**, 237–255; Henry II (op. cit. I, 248–252, 255–267), **18**, 257–261, 263–277; Fair Rosamond (op. cit. I, 289–290), **18**, 289–290; Social life under Norman and Angevin kings (op. cit. I, 364–378), **18**, 296–304; First English naval victory (op. cit. I, 331–332), **18**, 342; John and the barons (op. cit. I, 332–335), **18**, 344–347; Civil war (op. cit. I, 335–339), **18**, 350–354; Henry III (op. cit. I, 387–400), **18**, 370–383, 387–388; Edward I (op. cit. I, 401–407, 410–436), **18**, 390–396, 398–424; Crécy to Calais (op. cit. I, 465–470), **18**, 461–467; Richard II (op. cit. I, 481–493), **18**, 485–494, 497–506; Henry VI (op. cit. I, 604–621), **18**, 561–579; Edward IV (op. cit. I, 621–634), **18**, 580–593, 598; Accession of Henry VII (op. cit. I, 651), **19**, 17–18; Henry VIII in France, Flodden Field (op. cit. I, 744–752), **19**, 62–73; Separation from Rome (op. cit. I, 792–794), **19**, 143–148; Seymour's love affair with Elizabeth (op. cit. II, 21–24), **19**, 211–214; Murder of Darnley (op. cit. II, 117–125), **19**, 305–310; The casket letters (op. cit. II, 127–135), **19**, 317–322; Religious feuds and persecutions under Elizabeth (op. cit. II, 134–155), **19**, 334–341, 342–349; Puritans and Separatists (op. cit. II, 224–227), **19**, 448–453; Elizabethan culture (op. cit. II, 241–248), **19**, 455–458, 460–461; Battle of Naseby (op. cit. II, 544–546), **20**, 35–37, 39; Culture of Anne's reign (op. cit. III, 409–412, II, 785–794), **20**, 498–503; George I (op. cit. III, 165–168, 181–183), **20**, 506–508, 510–512; Treaty of Abernethy (op. cit. I, 340), **21**, 24; Malcolm Canmore to David I (op. cit. I, 341–345), **21**, 33–38; William and the pope (op. cit. I, 347–348), **21**, 49–50; Early Scotch culture (op. cit. I, 531–534), **21**, 123–127; Scotch feudalism (op. cit. I, 672–673, 701–707), **21**, 215–225; John Knox (op. cit. II, 230–231), **21**, 246–248; Presbyterianism reëstablished (op. cit. II, 233–234), **21**, 258–261; Wholesale persecution and torture (op. cit. II, 759–760), **21**, 307–308; Early Irish history (op. cit. I, 269–276, 349), **21**, 365–376; Last events of George III's reign (op. cit. IV, 343–358), **21**, 503–512; Sedition in Scotland; Queen Caroline's trial (op. cit. IV, 359–362), **21**, 514–517; George IV's coronation (op. cit. IV, 364–371), **21**, 520–525; William IV (op. cit. IV, 479–490), **21**, 547–555; First reformed parliament (op. cit. IV, 500–506), **21**, 566–569; Impeachment of Warren Hastings (op. cit. III, 740–742), **22**, 102–103; The Indian mutiny (op. cit. IV, 747–773), **22**, 167–173, 174–178, 179, 180, 183–202; and other minor citations.

Machiavelli or **Macchiavelli, Niccolò,** (1469–1527), Italian statesman, see **9**, 406–407; *Istorie fiorentine*, Florence, 1532; *Il Principe*, Rome, 1535; English translation, *History of*

Florence and of the Affairs of Italy, London, 1851; Feud of the Bianchi and Neri (op. cit. 65–70), **9**, 119–123; Attempted reforms (op. cit. 102–108), **9**, 167–170; The Ciompi insurrection (op. cit. 111–149), **9**, 331–348); Lorenzo the Magnificent (op. cit. 367–397), **9**, 371–386; Ferdinand of Aragon (op. cit. 474–498), **10**, 196.

Mackay, Æneas James George, (1839–), Scottish historian; article on "Scotland" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* Earliest races in Scotland (op. cit. XXI, 473–478), **21**, 6–19; Malcolm Canmore (op. cit. XXI, 478), **21**, 23–24; Bannockburn (op. cit. XX, 592), **21**, 102; David II (op. cit. XXI, 489), **21**, 128, 138; Regency of Moray (op. cit. XXI, 505–506), **21**, 267–269, 270; James VI (op. cit. XXI, 506–510), **21**, 275–276, 278–280, 282–286; Charles I (op. cit. XXI, 513–517), **21**, 292–298, 305–306, 309–311; Darien (op. cit. XXI, 517–518), **21**, 316; Aftermath of union (op. cit. XXI, 519–520), **21**, 323–327.

Mackinder, Halford John, (1861–), English economist; An essay entitled *A Chart of Human Progress attempted from the Standpoint of the opening Twentieth Century*, **1**, 42–54.

Mackinnon, James, *History of Edward III*, London, 1900; Mystery of Edward II's death (op. cit. 15–16), **18**, 447; Scotland's debt to Philip of France (op. cit. 204–205), **21**, 137; Impossibility of conquering Scotland (op. cit. 205), **21**, 149.

Mackintosh, Sir James, (1765–1832), Scottish statesman and historian; *The History of England*, new edition revised by R. J. Mackintosh, London, 1853, 2 vols.; Simon de Montfort reforms parliament (op. cit. I, 246–251), **18**, 382, 385–386; Conquest of Wales (op. cit. I, 248–251), **18**, 396–398; Gloucester's burial (op. cit. I, 327), **18**, 502; Deposition of Richard II (op. cit. I, 330–334), **18**, 506, 509; Aftermath of Sir Thomas More's death (op. cit. II, 77–82), **19**, 155–156; Anne Boleyn's last hours (op. cit. II, 89, 94), **19**, 170–171; Edward VI's protectorate (op. cit. II, 31–154), **19**, 206–211, 214–218; End of Edward VI's reign (op. cit. II, 155–174), **19**, 222–229; Estimate of Cranmer (op. cit. II, 139), **19**, 258; Elizabeth's accession (op. cit. II, 246–249), **19**, 267–268; Murray's character (op. cit. II, 377), **19**, 340; Progress of trade (op. cit. II, 399–400), **19**, 458–459.

Maclagan, General Robert, article on the "Punjab" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* Second Sikh War (op. cit. XX, 112), **22**, 157.

McLaughlin, Andrew Cunningham, (1861–), American historian; *Some Important Aspects of the American Revolution*, **23**, xxvii–xxxv.

MacLieg, see **War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill.**

McMaster, John Bach, (1852–), American historian; *A History of the People of the United States*, New York, 1883–1902, 6 vols.; Funding the United States debt (op. cit. I, 566–572), **23**, 301; A new era in United States history (op. cit. V, 280), **23**, 345.

McPherson, Edward, (1830–1895), American author; *Handbook of Politics for 1880*, Washington, 1880; The greenback party (op. cit. 195–196), **23**, 478.

McSherry, James, (1819–1869), American writer; *History of Maryland*, Baltimore, 1849; Early emigrants in Maryland (op. cit. 25), **22**, 599; *History of Maryland*, edited and continued by B. B. James, Baltimore, 1904; Treatment of Jews (op. cit. 330), **22**, 603.

Madvig, Jens Nikolai, (1804–1886), Danish philologist; *Die Verfassung und Verwaltung des römischen Staats*, Leipsic, 1881–1882, 2 vols.; Rome's republican constitution (op. cit. I, 211–218), **5**, 636–640.

Magnenot, J., *Abrégé de l'histoire de la Suisse*, Lausanne, 1878; The Peasant War (op. cit. 204–209), **16**, 653–656.

Mahaffy, John Pentland, (1839–), British historian, see **4**, 633; *Rambles and Studies in Greece*, London, 1876; Greek courage overestimated (op. cit. 143–149), **3**, 278–279.

Mahan, Alfred Thayer, (1840–), American naval officer and author, see **22**, 383.

Mahon, Lord, see **Stanhope.**

Mair, see **Major, John.**

Majláth, János, (1786–1885), Hungarian poet and historian, see **15**, 630; *Geschichte des österreichischen Kaisersiaates* (in Heeren and Ukert's *Geschichte der Europäischen Staaten*), Hamburg, 1834–1850, 5 vols.; Silesian War (op. cit. V, 10–29), **14**, 431, 432–434; Maria Theresa and religion (op. cit. V, 88–96, 113–118), **14**, 456–458; Rhine and Italian campaigns (op. cit. V, 222–232), **14**, 527–533; Aggressions of Napoleon (op. cit. V, 317–322), **14**, 568–570; Overthrow of Napoleon (op. cit. V, 322–327), **14**, 573–580; Growth of Hungarian opposition (op. cit. V, 388–402), **14**, 609–617; Constitution granted (op. cit. V, 406–410), **14**, 628–631; Radetzky in Italy (op. cit. V, 415–420), **14**, 641–644: *Gedrängte Geschichte des österreichischen Kaiserstaates*, Vienna, 1851; Seven Years' War (op. cit. 254–259), **14**, 441–444.

Major or Mair, John, (1470–1550), Scottish historian; *Historia Majoris Britanniæ tam Angliæ quam Scotiæ*, Paris, 1521, 4 vols.; English translation by A. Constable, *History of Great Britain*, Edinburgh, 1892; Estimate of Kennedy (op. cit. 388), **21**, 190.

Major, Richard Henry, (1818–1891), English antiquary; *Life of Prince Henry of Portugal*, London, 1868; Prince Henry the Navigator (op. cit. 453), **10**, 461: *Select Letters of Columbus* (Hakluyt Society Publications), London, 1847, 2 vols.; Columbus' own account of his discovery (op. cit. II, 1–17), **22**, 435–439.

Makrisi, see **Al Makkari.**

Malalas, Joannes, (sixth century? A.D.), Byzantine chronicler, see **6**, 656.

Malaspina, Ricordano, (1200–1281), and **Giacotto,** Italian chroniclers; *L'Istoria antica dell' origine di Fiorenza,* Florence, 1566 (also in vol. VIII of Muratori's *Rerum Italicarum Scriptores,* Milan, 1723–1751, 25 vols.); Appointment of the podestà (op. cit. 942–943), **9,** 43.

Malaspina, Saba, (13th century), Sicilian chronicler, *Rerum Sicularum Historia* (in Muratori's *Rerum Italicarum Scriptores, VIII*); The fate of Conrad (op. cit. bk. IV, ch. 16), **14,** 129.

Malaterra, Gaufredus, (twelfth century), Sicilian monk, see **9,** 642; *Historia Siciliæ* (in J. P. Migne's *Patrologiæ cursus completus,* vol. 149, Paris, 1853); The Normans (op. cit. 1102), **9,** 63.

Malchus Philadelphus, (ca. 600 A.D.), Byzantine historian, see **6,** 656.

Malcolm, Sir John, (1769–1833), English general and historian; *Life of Lord Clive,* London, 1836; The grenadier sepoys at the battle of Baxar (op. cit. II, 300), **22,** 70: *Memoir of Central India,* London, 1832, 2 vols.; The destruction of the Pindharis (op. cit. I, 461), **22,** 127.

Malleson, George Bruce, (1825–1898), English soldier and military writer; *History of the French in India,* London, 1893; Estimate of Dupleix (op. cit. 427–428), **22,** 53; *The Indian Mutiny of 1857,* London, 1890; Lord Canning's action (op. cit. 213, 250), **22,** 173–174.

Mallet, Paul Henri, (1730–1807), Swiss historian, see **16,** 502; **17,** 52; *Histoire de Dannemarc,* Geneva, 1753, 6 vols.; Valdemar the Great (op. cit. III, 314–420), **16,** 150–155; Valdemar the Victorious (op. cit. III, 434–475), **16,** 159–165.

Malmesbury, James Harris, 1st Earl of, (1746–1820), British statesman; *Diaries and Correspondence,* London, 1844, 4 vols.; George, prince of Wales, and Caroline of Brunswick (op. cit. III, 218), **19,** 188.

Malmesbury, William of, (ca. 1096–ca. 1142), Norman-English monk, see **22,** 384; *De Gestis Regum Anglorum;* English translation, *Chronicle of the Kings of England,* by J. A. Giles, London, 1847; Ancestry of Hengist and Horsa (op. cit. 8), **18,** 43–44; Devastation of the Conqueror (op. cit. 283), **18,** 181; Character of William Rufus (op. cit. 334–337), **18,** 227–228; Death of Duke Robert (op. cit. 423), **18,** 233; Election of Matilda (op. cit. 519), **18,** 249.

Manasses, Constantinus, (twelfth century), Greek writer, see **6,** 656.

Manatt, J. Irving, see **Tsountas.**

Manchu Annals, quoted by Lavisse (*q. v.*) and Rambaud, *Histoire générale du IVe siècle à nos jours;* The emperor Hi-tzong, **24,** 273.

Mandeville, Sir John, (1300–1371?), English traveller and romancer; *The Voiage and Travaile of Sir John Mandeville,* London, 1839; Egypt (op. cit. 45), **1,** 77.

Manetho, (flourished 300–250 B.C.), Egyptian priest, see **1,** 67; *History of Egypt* (preserved in fragments in Josephus' *Works*); Translation by Wm. Whiston, Edinburgh, 1843; The Hyksos rule (op. cit. I, § 14, 789–790), **1,** 121–123.

Mann, James Saumarez, English writer; article on "Mexico" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* French expedition (op. cit. XXX, 732–733), **23,** 631; Maximilian's death (op. cit. XXX, 733), **23,** 634–635; Presidency of Juarez (op. cit. XXX, 733), **23,** 636–638.

Mansfield, Lord, (William Murray), (1704–1793), British lawyer and orator; quoted by A. C. McLaughlin in an article on "Some Important Aspects of the American Revolution," written for the *Historians' History of the World;* Representation of the colonies, **23,** xxix.

Marbois (Barbé Marbois), François, (1745–1837), French diplomat; *Complot d'Arnold et de Clinton,* Paris, 1831; Washington's reprimand to Arnold (op. cit. 32), **23,** 275.

Marcel, Jean Josef, (1776–1854), French orientalist; *Histoire de l'Egypte depuis la conquête des Arabes, jusqu'à la domination française,* Paris, 1844; Organisation of Egypt (op. cit. 416), **24,** 446–447.

Marcellinus, Comes, (sixth century), Byzantine writer, see **6,** 648.

Marco Polo, see **Polo.**

Marczali, Henrik, Hungarian historian; An essay on *The Intellectual Development of Hungary in the Nineteenth Century,* **15,** 84–94.

Maria Theresa, (1717–1780), archduchess of Austria, and queen of Hungary and Bohemia; quoted by Arneth (*q. v.*) in *Geschichte Maria Theresias;* The Hungarian question in 1741, **14,** 429; The partition of Poland, **14,** 454; Note to Lacy, **14,** 455–456; quoted by Wolf (*q. v.*) in *Oesterreich unter Maria Theresia, Joseph II, und Leopold II;* Religious conservatism, **14,** 452; Her own vocation, **14,** 461–462; Letter to the queen of France, **14,** 486.

Mariana, Juan de, (1536–1623), Spanish historian, see **10,** 645; *Historia general de España,* Valencia, 1783–1796 (in *Biblioteca de autores Españoles,* vol. XXX, Madrid, 1854); The divine judgment on Ferdinand IV (op. cit. 445), **10,** 71; Pedro the Cruel (op. cit. 483–484), **10,** 73–74; English translation by Capt. John Stevens, *The General History of Spain,* London, 1699; The Cid (op. cit. 156), **10,** 53; The Armada (op. cit. supplement 26), **10,** 245–246.

Marineo, Lucio, (1460–1535), Sicilian historian; *Obra de las cosas memorables de España,* Alcalá, 1533; quoted by Prescott (*q. v.*) in *Ferdinand and Isabella;* King Ferdinand's appearance, **10,** 194.

Mariette, Auguste F. F., (1821–1881), French Egyptologist, see **1,** 301; *Aperçu de l'histoire de l'Égypte,* Alexandria, 1864; Atrocities of Cambyses (op. cit. 53), **1,** 193; Manetho's list of dynasties (op. cit. 77–82), **1,** 291–292.

Mariotti, Luigi, pseudonym of Antonio Gallengo, Italian historian; *Italy in 1848,* quoted by W. Kelly; The identification of Italian interests, **14,** 602.

Marliani, Count Marcus Aurelius (1803–1849), Italian patriot; *Histoire politique de l'Espagne moderne,* Paris, 1840, 2 vols.; Charles V's influence on Spain (op. cit. I, 59–71), **10,** 230–232.

Marmol Carvajal, Luis del, (sixteenth century), Spanish writer, see **10,** 645.

Marmont, Auguste, Duke of Ragusa, (1774–1852), French marshal; *Voyages du duc de Raguse,* Brussels, 1841, 5 vols.; The Knights of St. John at Rhodes (op. cit. II, 183), **24,** 344.

Marquardt, Karl Joachim, (1812–1882), German historian; *Römische Staatsverwaltung* (in *Handbuch der römischen Alterthümer,* vols. IV–VI), Leipsic, 1873–1878; Administration of the provinces (op. cit. IV, 338–344), **6,** 47–49: *Das Privatleben der Römer* (vol. VII of Mommsen and Marquardt's *Handbuch der römischen Alterthümer,* Leipsic, 1873–1878); Roman marriage ceremony (op. cit. VII, 41–55), **6,** 349–351; Games and recreations (op. cit. VII, 810–824), **6,** 367–370.

Marquette, Jacques, (1637–1675), Jesuit missionary; *Recueil de Voyages,* quoted by G. Bancroft (*q. v.*) in *History of the United States;* Marquette among the Illinois, **23,** 74.

Marriott, John Arthur Ransome, *The Makers of Modern Italy,* London, 1889; The Restoration (op. cit. 6–8), **9,** 580; Mazzini's imprisonment (op. cit. 13), **9,** 587.

Martchenko, Vasili Romanovitch, (1782–1841), Russian official; *Mémoires,* quoted by N. K. Shilder (*q. v.*) in *The Reign of Nicholas I;* Count Araktcheiev on the accession of Nicholas, **17,** 538.

Martens, Wilhelm, (1831–), German theologian; *Politische Geschichte des Langobardenreiches unter König Liutprand,* Heidelberg, 1880; Reign of Liutprand, **7,** 447–455.

Martin, Bon Louis Henri, (1810–1883), French historian, see **23,** 254; *Histoire de France jusqu'en 1789,* Paris, 1855–1860, 17 vols.; Death of Louis IV (op. cit. II, 545), **11,** 21; Battle of Brenneville (op. cit. III, 278–279), **11,** 31–32; Philip III and Molay (op. cit. IV, 501–508), **11,** 84–87; Battle of Sluys (op. cit. V, 49–51), **11,** 104–106; Charles VI's accession (op. cit. V, 419–424), **11,** 160–161; Louis XI's return to France (op. cit. VII, 46), **11,** 262; Anne de Beaujeu (op. cit. VII, 165–171), **11,** 279–282; Louis XII (op. cit. VII, 290–306), **11,** 293–297; Internal affairs (op. cit. VII, 378–381), **11,** 302–303; The battle of Pavia (op. cit. VIII, 63–68), **11,** 317; The plots of Catherine de' Medici (op. cit. IX, 271–274), **11,** 365–366; Attack on Coligny (op. cit. IX, 309–311), **11,** 368–369; Number of victims of Saint Bartholomew (op. cit. IX, 327), **11,** 377; Death of Charles IX (op. cit. IX, 379–381), **11,** 379; Battle of Coutras (op. cit. X, 40–42), **11,** 386–387; Death of Catherine de' Medici (op. cit. X, 113, 116–117), **11,** 391–392; Accession of Henri IV (op. cit. X, 166–168), **11,** 395; Estimate of Henri IV (op. cit. X, 569–571), **11,** 418–419; Montaigne (op. cit. IX, 400), **11,** 430–431; First ministry of Richelieu (op. cit. XI, 106–108), **11,** 440; Last days of Richelieu (op. cit. XI, 574–578), **11,** 482–483; Minor events (op. cit. XIII, 283, 291, 295, 342), **11,** 564, 565, 566, 571, 572–573; Bishop of Münster (op. cit. XIII, 437), **11,** 581; Death of Louis XIV (op. cit. XIV, 612–615), **11,** 629–631; Court and colonies under Louis XV (op. cit. XV, 207–217), **12,** 30–35; Opening of Seven Years' War (op. cit. XV, 481–495), **12,** 66–71; Ruin of the navy (op. cit. XV, 546–547), **12,** 77–78; Last days of Louis XV (op. cit. XVI, 307–308), **12,** 105–106; Fine arts (op. cit. XVI, 157–161), **12,** 118–119, 120; Estimate of Washington (op. cit. XVI, 418–420), **23,** 310–311: *Histoire de France moderne, depuis 1789 jusqu'à nos jours,* Paris, 1878–1885, 8 vols.; Property of the clergy (op. cit. I, 100–105), **12,** 223–226; Revolt of the troops (op. cit. II, 49–51), **12,** 228–229; "The Immortal Campaign of 1789" (op. cit. II, 207–218), **12,** 376–383; Treaty with Prussia (op. cit. II, 328–329), **12,** 387; Hoche at Quiberon (op. cit. II, 350–355), **12,** 405–406; Napoleon's *coup d'état* (op. cit. II, 473–475), **12,** 447–448; The meaning of Hoche's death (op. cit. II, 482–483), **12,** 450–451; Peace of Campo Formio (op. cit. II, 488–489), **12,** 452–453; Napoleon's return from Egypt, the 18th Brumaire (op. cit. III, 74–88), **12,** 480–488; Napoleon's administration (op. cit. III, 149, 151–154, 157–159, 174–180), **12,** 517–525; Continental blockade, annexation of Holland (op. cit. III, 391–399), **12,** 579–582; Napoleon's abdication (op. cit. IV, 92–95), **12,** 614–615; The armistice (op. cit. IV, 95–105), **12,** 616–618; Excesses of royalists and invaders (op. cit. IV, 193–208), **13,** 11–14; Execution of Ney (op. cit. IV, 217), **13,** 617; The Carbonari (op. cit. IV, 297–298, 300, 302–303), **13,** 26–28; Growing discontent (op. cit. IV, 376–377), **13,** 38–39; Polignac's ministry (op. cit. IV, 408–409), **13,** 41–42; July Revolution (op. cit. IV, 465), **13,** 53; Louis Philippe (op. cit. IV, 406–468), **13,** 54–55, 55–56; Socialistic movements (op. cit. IV, 471–474), **13,** 57; Don Miguel (op. cit. IV, 498), **13,** 60; Fieschi's infernal machine, the September laws (op. cit. V, 95–98), **13,** 63–65; Louis Napoleon's second attempt (op. cit. V, 160–162), **13,** 73–75; Lamartine and the mob (op. cit. V, 316–317), **13,** 90–91; Insurrection of May 15th, 1848 (op. cit. V, 369–373), **13,** 96–98; *Coup d'état* of 1851 (op. cit. VI, 36–39), **13,** 116; Severities of the government (op. cit. VI, 58–93), **13,** 120–126; The "New Terror" of 1858 (op. cit. VI, 185–197), **13,** 131–135; Dispute over Luxemburg (op. cit. VI, 420–428), **13,** 140–144; Opening of Franco-Prussian War (op. cit. VII, 83), **13,** 149–150; Surrender of Napoleon III (op. cit. VII, 138–140), **13,** 160–162; Surrender of Metz (op. cit.

VII, 208), **13**, 174–175; Last sortie from Paris (op. cit. VII, 316–322), **13**, 177–179; Constitution of 1875 (op. cit. VIII, 88–89), **13**, 188–189; Battle of Inkerman (op. cit. VI, 134–136), **17**, 573–574.

Martin, Sir Theodore, (1816–), British author; *Life of the Prince Consort*, New York, 1875–1880, 4 vols.; Princess Victoria and the genealogical table (op. cit. I, 23), **21**, 586.

Martineau, Harriet, (1802–1876), English historian, see **22**, 384; *History of England during the Thirty Years' Peace*, London, 1849–1850, 2 vols.; Cato Street conspiracy (op. cit. I, 241–244), **21**, 512–514; Trial of Queen Caroline (op. cit. I, 255–259), **21**, 517–520; Reform Act, cholera epidemic (op. cit. II, 70–73), **21**, 564–566; Review of William IV's life (op. cit. II, 343–344), **21**, 582–583; Accession of Victoria (op. cit. II, 440), **21**, 590; Western Australia (op. cit. II, 74), **21**, 248–249.

Martyr, Peter, see Peter Martyr.

Masdeu, Juan Francisco, (1744–1817), Spanish historian, see **10**, 645.

Maspero, Gaston C. C., (1846–), French orientalist, see **1**, 301; *Histoire ancienne des peuples de l'orient classique: Les origines*, Paris, 1878, 4 vols.; English translation by M. L. McClure, *The Dawn of Civilisation*, New York, 1894; The pyramids (op. cit. 364–383), **1**, 95–97; *The Struggle of the Nations;* English translation by M. L. McClure, London, 1896; Queen Hatshepsu (op. cit. I, 235, 239–243), **1**, 133–136; Meneptah (op. cit. 429–450), **1**, 162–166; Scantiness of early records (op. cit. 619–620), **1**, 349; *Histoire ancienne des peuples de l'orient*, Paris, 1886; The twelfth dynasty (op. cit. 94–101), **1**, 110–113; Tehutimes III and his successors (op. cit. 203–205), **1**, 136–140; Nineteenth dynasty, Ramses II (op. cit. 212–233), **1**, 141–150; Setnekht and his successors (op. cit. 265–274), **1**, 166–171; Esarhaddon (op. cit. 376–381), **1**, 416–417; Reign of Cambyses (op. cit. 587–606), **2**, 600–601; Darius (op. cit. 606–621), **2**, 605–613; Fall of the empire (op. cit. 621–678), **2**, 614–633; *Les Contes populaires de l'Egypte ancienne*, Paris, 1882; Old romance "The Castaway" (op. cit. 139–148), **1**, 260–262; *La Trouvaille de Deir el-Behari*, Paris, 1886; The royal mummies (op. cit. 3–9, 19–24, 28), **1**, 131, 155–161.

Massey, William Nathaniel, (1809–1881), English historian; *A History of England During the Reign of George III*, London, 1865, 2 vols.; The Royal Marriage Act (op. cit. II, 112), **20**, 619.

Mather, Cotton, (1663–1728), American clergyman, see **23**, 681; *Magnalia Christi Americana* (or *Ecclesiastical History of New England*), London, 1702, 2 vols.; Estimate of Roger Williams (op. cit. II, 430–431), **23**, 97–98; Tyranny of Andros (op. cit. I, 160), **23**, 156; *Memorable Providences Relating to Witchcraft and Possessions*, Boston, 1689; Experiments with witches (op. cit. 34), **23**, 173; Sermon against devils (op. cit. 34), **23**, 173.

Matthew of Paris, (d. 1259), English chronicler, see **22**, 384; *Chronica Majora*, edited by Parker, 1571 (in Rolls Series, London, 1872–1880, 5 vols.); Disappearance of Arthur of Brittany (op. cit. II, 480), **11**, 49.

Matthew of Westminster, (fourteenth century), English monk; *Flores Historiarum*, 1570; English translation by D. Young, London, 1853, 2 vols.; Estimate of William Wallace (op. cit. 451), **21**, 80.

Matthias of Neuenburg, (fourteenth century), German barrister and chronicler; *Chronicon 1273–1350*, Bern, 1866; German translation by G. Grandaur in *Geschichtsschreiber der deutschen Vorzeit*, Leipsic, 1892; John the Parricide (op. cit. 47–51), **14**, 163–165.

Matthieu, Pierre, (1563–1621), French poet; *Histoire des troubles de France sous Henri III et Henri IV*, Paris, 1594, quoted by Sir J. Stephen (*q. v.*) in *Lectures on the History of France*; Meeting of the states general, **11**, 388–389.

Maurer, Konrad, (1823–), German writer, see **16**, 502.

Mauritius, Flavius Tiberius, (ca. 539–602), Byzantine emperor; *Strategicum*, quoted by M. Kovalevski (*q. v.*) in *Russian Political Institutions;* The slavs, **17**, 88.

May de Romain-Motier, Emmanuel, (1734–1799), Swiss historian, see **17**, 52.

May, Thomas, (1595–1650), English poet and historian; *The History of the Parliament of England which began Nov. 3d, 1640*, reprinted, London, 1812; The trial of the earl of Strafford (op. cit. 59), **19**, 585; The sentence of Digby (op. cit. 64), **19**, 588; Parliament in 1643 (op. cit. 212), **20**, 17; Charles I and Ireland (op. cit. 78), **20**, 37.

May, Thomas Erskine, (1815–1886), English jurist; *Democracy in Europe*, London, 1877, 2 vols.; Louis XVIII and the Restoration (op. cit. II, 220–221), **13**, 9; Revolution of 1848 (op. cit. II, 245), **13**, 54; June elections of 1848 (op. cit. II, 289–290), **13**, 98; Court life of Louis Napoleon (op. cit. II, 309–312), **13**, 128–129; *Constitutional History of England and the Accession of George III*, London, 1861, 1863, 2 vols.; William IV's resolution shaken (op. cit. I, 49), **21**, 562; The king's interference (op. cit. I, 357), **21**, 563; Reform Bill (op. cit. I, 363–366), **21**, 563–564.

Mayer, Brantz, (1809–1879), American lawyer; *Mexico; Aztec, Spanish, and Republican*, New York, 1851; Character of Santa Anna (op. cit. 431–433), **23**, 626.

Mazarin, (Giulio or Jules), Cardinal, (1602–1661), courtier and prime minister of France; quoted by Chéruel (*q. v.*) in *Histoire de France pendant la minorité de Louis XIV;* François de Rochechouart, **11**, 493–494: quoted by Voltaire (*q. v.*) in *Le siècle de Louis XIV;* The Spanish marriage alliance, **11**, 521; The treaty of the Pyrenees, **11**, 523.

Medhurst, Walter Henry, (1796–1857), English missionary; *History of China;* Early dynasties (op. cit. 6–14), **24**, 543–544.

Megasthenes, (flourished ca. 300 B.C.), Greek geographer; Fragments of his *Indica* preserved in Abydenus' *History of the Assyrians*, as quoted in Josephus' *Works*, translated by Wm. Whiston, Edinburgh, 1843; Nebuchadrezzar (op. cit. Against Apion, I, § 20, 793–794), **1**, 579–580.

Mela, Pomponius, (flourished ca. 50 A.D.), Roman geographer; *De situ orbis libri III*, English translation by Golding, *The Rare and Singular Works of Pomponius Mela*, London, 1590; The Phœnicians (op. cit. 21–22), **2**, 359; The Scythians (op. cit. 35–39), **2**, 441–444.

Melanchthon, Philip, (1497–1560), German reformer; quoted by Kohlrausch (*q. v.*) in *Deutsche Geschichte;* Confidential letter concerning Charles V, **14**, 268: quoted by Merle D'Aubigné (*q. v.*) in *History of the Reformation;* The peasants' revolt, **14**, 261.

*Melville, James, (1556–1614), Scottish reformer; *Diary*, Edinburgh, 1829; The Spanish Armada (op. cit. 174), **21**, 281.

Melville, Sir James, (1535–1617), Scottish diplomat; *Memoirs*, London, 1683; Darnley's beauty (op. cit. 56), **19**, 301; Darnley's death (op. cit. 78), **19**, 306; Moray the "good regent" (op. cit. 103), **21**, 268.

Menander Protector, (sixth century), Greek historian, see **6**, 656.

Ménant, Joachim, (1820–), French orientalist, see **1**, 633; *Découvertes assyriennes. La bibliothèque du palais de Ninive*, Paris, 1880; Laws of Babylonians and Assyrians (op. cit. 65–88), **1**, 494–498; Their religion (op. cit. 111–134), **1**, 516–520; Assyrian science (op. cit. 89–102), **1**, 567–570: *Babylone et la Chaldée*, Paris, 1875; Berosus (op. cit. 5–7), **1**, 571–572.

Ménard, Louis Nicolas, (1822–), French orientalist, see **2**, 234; *Histoire des anciennes peuples de l'orient*, Paris, 1883; Psamthek and the XXVIth dynasty (op. cit. 119–126), **1**, 180–184; Persian conquest of Egypt (op. cit. 125–137), **1**, 188–195; Egypt, the land (op. cit. 363–366), **2**, 46–48; Conquest of Canaan (op. cit. 386–395), **2**, 66–71; The judges (op. cit. 395–409), **2**, 72–76: *Histoire des Israelites*, Paris, 1883; Schism of the Ten Tribes, the Moabite stone (op. cit. 75–96), **2**, 106–113; Destruction of the two kingdoms (op. cit. 96–118), **2**, 113–121; Return from captivity (op. cit. 119–137), **2**, 125–132; Rise of Christianity (op. cit. 212–225), **2**, 168–176; Revolt from Rome (op. cit. 225–231), **2**, 177–180; Close of Jewish history (op. cit. 244–248), **2**, 200–202: *Histoire des Grecs*, Paris, 1893, 2 vols.; The tyrants in Sicily (op. cit. II, 597–606), **4**, 202–207; The waxing of Philip (op. cit. II, 610–613), **4**, 220–221; The Sacred War (op. cit. II, 613–622), **4**, 227–232; Antecedents of Pyrrhus (op. cit. II, 740–746, 756–764, 807–812), **14**, 578–585; Sicilian affairs (op. cit. II, 746–757, 764–766), **14**, 578–585.

Mendoza, Diego Hurtado de, (1503–1575), Spanish writer and diplomatist, see **10**, 645.

Menéndez y Pelago, Marcellino, (1856–), Spanish literary critic, historian, and philosopher, see **10**, 646.

Menezes, Luis de, (1632–1690), Portuguese officer and historian, see **10**, 654; *Historia de Portugal restaurado*, Lisbon, 1679–1698, 2 vols.; Insurrection of the duke of Braganza (op. cit. I, 80), **10**, 509.

Menzel, Wolfgang, (1798–1873), German historian, see **15**, 631; *Geschichte der Deutschen*, Zürich, 1824–1825; English translation by Mrs. George Horrocks, *The History of Germany*, London, 1848, 3 vols.; Charles the Fat (op. cit. I, 296–298), **7**, 587–588; Arnulf to Henry the Fowler (op. cit. I, 299–313), **7**, 589–598; Victory over Magyars and Wends (op. cit. I, 333–334), **7**, 613–614; Otto in Italy (op. cit. I, 334–340), **7**, 616–618; Otto II and Otto III (op. cit. I, 340–350), **7**, 621–626; Henry the Saint (op. cit. I, 351–352), **7**, 626–627, 628; Conrad III and Frederick Barbarossa (op. cit. I, 445–488), **14**, 90–109; Conrad IV to Conradin (op. cit. II, 1–14), **14**, 124–131; Maximilian I (op. cit. II, 205–206), **14**, 236–237; The separation of Switzerland (op. cit. II, 210–217), **14**, 241–243; Wallenstein's rise (op. cit. II, 335–341), **14**, 338–341, 341–342; Nördlingen to Wittstock (op. cit. II, 366–375), **14**, 365–370; Peace of Westphalia (op. cit. II, 392–397), **14**, 383–385; Events from 1661–1701 (op. cit. II, 487–507), **14**, 393–405; Second Silesian War (op. cit. III, 51–52), **14**, 431–432; Interview between Catherine II and Joseph II (op. cit. III, 91–92), **14**, 487; Austerlitz and Francis II's abdication (op. cit. III, 232–237), **14**, 537–539; Invasion of Saxony (op. cit. III, 59), **15**, 190; Rossbach and Leuthen (op. cit. III, 61–63), **15**, 202–203; Coalitions against France, third partition of Poland (op. cit. III, 158–185), **15**, 268–274; French severities (op. cit. III, 198–206), **15**, 281–284; German troops in Napoleon's Russian campaign (op. cit. III, 273–319), **15**, 306–309; First Peace of Paris, Congress of Vienna (op. cit. III, 351–354), **15**, 322–324; Downfall of Napoleon (op. cit. III, 356–367), **15**, 327–332; Klopstock and Uhland (op. cit. III, 236–238, 247–248), **15**, 334–335; Kant, Jacobi, and Fichte (op. cit. III, 268–271, 275–279), **15**, 351–352; Schelling and Hegel (op. cit. III, 432), **15**, 353.

Mercier, Louis Sébastien, (1740–1814), French writer; *Paris pendant la Révolution*, Paris, 1862; The White Terror (op. cit. I, 321), **12**, 399–400.

Mérimée, Prosper, (1803–1870), French author; *Les faux Démétrius*, Paris, 1852; The Czar Dmitri (op. cit. 1–2), **17**, 213; His death (op. cit. 5–8), **17**, 219–221; Boris and the false Dmitri (op. cit. 32, 41), **17**, 223–225; Marriage and death of the false Dmitri (op.

cit. 143), **17**, 228–229: *Mélanges historiques et littéraires*, Paris, 1867; The Cossacks (op. cit. 297–304), **17**, 240–242.

Merivale, Charles, (1808–1893), English historian, see **6**, 667; *The Fall of the Roman Republic*, London, 1853; Beginning of civil strife (op. cit. 62–98), **5**, 401–419; Marius and Sulla (op. cit. 99–138), **5**, 420–431, 431–441; Dictatorship of Sulla (op. cit. 139–165), **5**, 442, 443–456; Marcus Porcius Cato (op. cit. 213–217), **5**, 475–477; Character of Cæsar (op. cit. 217–255), **5**, 478–500; Cæsar returns to Rome, African War (op. cit. 411–423), **5**, 551–558: The last triumph (op. cit. 431–436), **5**, 569–572; Cæsar in Rome (op. cit. 436–451), **5**, 573–581: *A History of the Romans under the Empire*, London, 1850–1862, 7 vols.; Cæsar in Egypt (op. cit. II, 313–331), **5**, 544–551; Cæsar's triumphs (op. cit. II, 377–400), **5**, 560–567, 568–569; Personality of Cæsar (op. cit. II, 486–489), **5**, 588–589; Permanent establishment of army and navy (op. cit. III, 529–535), **6**, 51–53; Estimate of Livy (op. cit. IV, 570–574), **6**, 107–109; Tiberius and the provinces (op. cit. V, 339–352), **6**, 137–141; Estimate of Tiberius (op. cit. V, 332–339), **6**, 157–160; Character of Claudius (op. cit. V, 596–607), **6**, 179–183; Corbulo and the East (op. cit. VI, 334–338), **6**, 186–187; The Roman province of Britain (op. cit. VI, 43–59), **6**, 188–193; Estimate of Nero and his times (op. cit. VI, 311–368), **6**, 208–224; Agricola in Britain (op. cit. VII, 78, 83–85), **6**, 255; Estimate of Marcus Aurelius (op. cit. II, 595–598), **6**, 301, 304, 305; The status of woman (op. cit. IV, 33–45), **6**, 352–356; Roman theatre and amphitheatre (op. cit. IV, 534–541), **6**, 370–374.

Merle d'Aubigné, Jean Henri, (1794–1872), French theologian; *Histoire de la Réformation au XVIe siècle*, Paris, 1835–1847, 4 vols.; English translation, *History of the Reformation*, Edinburgh, 1846; The peasants' revolt (op. cit. I, 179–192), **14**, 259–264.

Meursius, Johannes, or Jan van Meurs, (1579–1639), Dutch scholar and historian, see **16**, 502.

Meyer, Eduard, (1855–), German historian, see **1**, 302; essay on *The Scope and Development of Greek History*, **3**, 1–12; essay on *The World Influence of Early Rome*, **5**, 1–10; *Geschichte des alten Aegyptens*, Berlin, 1887; Land and people of Egypt (15–24), **1**, 81–87: *Geschichte des Alterthums*, Stuttgart, 1884, 6 vols.; Pyramid-builders (op. cit. I, 91–96), **1**, 98–100; Foreign rule in Egypt (op. cit. I, 126–137), **1**, 117–120; Kingdom of Kheta and Dynasty XIX (op. cit. I, 275–291), **1**, 150–153; Dominion of mercenaries (op. cit. I, 380–388), **1**, 171–174; Ethiopian conquest (op. cit. I, 425–429), **1**, 174–179; Egyptian chronology (op. cit. I, 36–46), **1**, 290–291; Mesopotamia (op. cit. I, 156–160), **1**, 341–342; Tiglathpileser I (op. cit. I, 330–334), **1**, 377–380; Shalmaneser II and his successors (op. cit. I, 410–419), **1**, 387–391; Semitic traits (op. cit. I, 208–209), **1**, 346; The Babylonian year (op. cit. I, 153–155), **1**, 565–566; Hittite monuments (op. cit. I, 305–308), **2**, 397–399; The Cimmerians (op. cit. II, 543–548), **2**, 410–411; Persia, land and people (op. cit. III, 10, 12–14), **2**, 568–572.

Meyer, Edm., German historian; *Untersuchungen über die Schlacht im Teutoburger Wald*, Berlin, 1893; Battle of Teutoburg forest (op. cit. 187–195), **6**, 64–68.

Meyer von Knonau, Ludwig, (1769–1858), Swiss historian, see **17**, 53; *Handbuch der Geschichte der schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft*, Zürich, 1843, 2 vols.; The legend of Tell (op. cit. II, 50–51), **16**, 560.

Meyers Conversations-Lexicon, Leipzic, 1897, 17 vols.; Rome and Carthage (op. cit. XV, 1054), **2**, 324–325.

Meynert, Hermann, (1808–1895), Austrian historian; *Geschichte Oesterreichs*, Pest, 1846, 6 vols.; Disputed succession of Maria Theresa (op. cit. VI, 1–10), **14**, 424–427.

Michael Panaretus, (fifteenth century), Byzantine chronicler, see **6**, 657.

Michaud, Joseph, (1767–1839), French historian; *Histoire des Croisades*, Paris, 1841, 6 vols.; English translation by W. Robson, *History of the Crusades*, London, 1852, 3 vols.; The Latin Empire (op. cit. II, 144–172), **7**, 282–295; Origin of the crusades (op. cit. I, 19–24), **8**, 320–322; Early Christian pilgrimages (op. cit. I, 1–20), **8**, 322–326; The Turks in power, the rise of Europe (op. cit. I, 29–60), **8**, 328–337; Review of the siege of Acre (op. cit. I, 481–484), **8**, 390–392; End and review of the Third Crusade (op. cit. I, 501–508), **8**, 404–406; Results of the Fifth Crusade (op. cit. II, 173–184), **8**, 417–419: *Bibliothèque des Croisades*, Paris, 1829, 4 vols.; Arab account of Christian capture of Jerusalem (op. cit. IV, 1–12), **8**, 352–353; Arab eulogies of Saladin (op. cit. IV, 360–376), **8**, 407–409.

Michelet, Jules, (1798–1874), French historian, see **13**, 254; *Histoire de France*, Paris, 1833–1867, 16 vols.; English translation by W. Kelly, London, 1844–1846, 2 vols.; Emancipation movements after the crusades (op. cit. I, 403–426), **11**, 38–44, 45–46; Prince Arthur of Brittany (op. cit. I, 511–512), **11**, 49–50; Death of St. Louis (op. cit. I, 582–586), **11**, 61–62; The results of Crécy (op. cit. II, 177–178), **11**, 118–119; Siege of Calais (op. cit. II, 173–176), **11**, 119–120; States General of 1355 A.D. (op. cit. II, 190–195), **11**, 128–132; Charles V (op. cit. II, 230–252), **11**, 144, 145–147; Battle of Agincourt (op. cit. II, 434–440), **11**, 170–174; Siege of Rouen and Treaty of Troyes (op. cit. II, 453–490), **11**, 176–184; Charles VII (op. cit. II, 502–507), **11**, 187–189; Siege of Orleans and Joan of Arc (op. cit. II, 509–537, 539), **11**, 191–205, 207; The execution of Joan (op. cit. II, 573–583), **11**, 213–218; The convalescence of France (op. cit. II, 591–621), **11**, 220, 221–236; The Bruges Matins (op. cit. II, 41), **13**, 316–318: The following quotations are special translations from the original French version: Rabelais (op. cit. VIII, 411), **11**, 425; Effect of Henry IV's death (op. cit. XI, 198–200), **11**, 432; Richelieu (op. cit. XI, 361–365), **11**, 438–440; Assassination of Marshal d'Ancre (op. cit. II, 255–259), **11**, 441–443; Richelieu and the king (op. cit. XII, 12–17), **11**, 458–460; Mazarin (op. cit. XII, 282), **11**, 488, 489; Estimate of Colbert (op. cit. XIII, 269–283), **11**, 535–538.

Mignet, François Auguste Marie, (1796–1884), French historian, see **10**, 646; *Rivalité de François I et de Charles V*, Paris, 1875, 2 vols.; Battle of Marignano (op. cit. I, 86–97), **9**, 442–445; The Concordat of 1515 (op. cit. I, 238–244), **11**, 309; The Field of the Cloth of Gold (op. cit. I, 248–255), **11**, 311–312: *Histoire de Marie Stuart*, Paris, 1851, 2 vols.; Estimate of Mary Queen of Scots (op. cit. II, 409–411), **11**, 377–378: *Vie de Franklin*, Paris, 1848; Franklin in Paris (op. cit. 159–160), **12**, 133: *Histoire de la Révolution française*, Paris, 1827, 2 vols.; How revolutions begin (op. cit. I, 122), **12**, 488.

Mikhailovsky, Danilevsky Alexander, (1790–1848), Russian general; *Vie du Feld-maréchal Koutouzoff;* Translated from the Russian by A. Pirelier, Paris, 1850; Napoleon on the road to Smolensk (op. cit. 120–129), **17**, 477–482.

Mill, James, (1773–1836), English philosopher and historian; *The History of British India*, with notes and continuation by H. H. Wilson, London, 1858, 10 vols.; Ancient history of the Hindus (op. cit. I, 107–117), **2**, 493–495; The castes (op. cit. I, 138–140), **2**, 513–515; Akbar the Great (op. cit. II, 228–244), **22**, 25–26, 31–32.

Mills, Charles, (1788–1825), English writer; *History of the Crusades*, London, 1822, 2 vols.; Character of the Pilgrims (op. cit. I, 7–10), **8**, 326–328; Second Crusade (op. cit. I, 363–394), **8**, 359–364; Fall of Jerusalem (op. cit. I, 436–451), **8**, 376–378; Third Crusade (op. cit. II, 1–27), **8**, 379–383; Richard Lionheart in Palestine (op. cit. II, 27–50), **8**, 384–390; The move on Jerusalem (op. cit. II, 51–67), **8**, 392–397; Peace between Richard and Saladin (op. cit. II, 69–72), **8**, 402–403; Fourth and Fifth Crusades (op. cit. II, 85–96), **8**, 410–414; Latins in Constantinople (op. cit. II, 144–147), **8**, 416–417; Children's Crusade (op. cit. II, 415), **8**, 419; Sixth Crusade (op. cit. II, 156–202), **8**, 422–430; Last Crusades (op. cit. II, 205–233), **8**, 431–437; Results of Mansura (op. cit. II, 237–240), **8**, 441–443; Total loss of the Holy Land (op. cit. II, 241–326), **8**, 446–459; Consequences of the Crusades (op. cit. II, 334–379), **8**, 467–471.

Milman, Henry Hart, (1791–1868), English theologian; *The History of the Jews from the Earliest Period to the Present Time*, London, 1863, 3 vols.; The battles on Lake Galilee (op. cit. II, 278–279), **2**, 191; Civil discord in Jerusalem (op. cit. II, 289–290), **2**, 112: *History of Latin Christianity*, London, 1854, 6 vols.; Origin and rise of the papacy (op. cit. I, 22–59), **8**, 519, 522; Innocent's dream of papal supremacy (op. cit. I, 87), **8**, 526; Gregory's death (op. cit. I, 460, 463–466), **8**, 533–534; Christian mythology (op. cit. I, 466–476), **8**, 534–539; Iconoclasm (op. cit. II, 144–145, 157–159, 163–167, 167–202), **8**, 545–554; Leo IV to Nicholas I (op. cit. II, 343–373), **8**, 568–571; The "False Decretals" (op. cit. II, 373–380), **8**, 571–574; Adrian II (op. cit. II, 381–383, 391), **8**, 574–575; John VIII to Adrian III (op. cit. II, 392–408), **8**, 575–577; Formosus to Boniface Francone (op. cit. II, 410–417, 448–475), **8**, 577–587; The mission of the papacy (op. cit. III, 97–100, 104–111, 113–118, 124), **8**, 593–599; Calixtus and Arnold of Brescia (op. cit. III, 309–310, 413), **8**, 603; Innocent III; The crusades (op. cit. IV, 3–13), **8**, 607–610; Estimate of Innocent III (op. cit. IV, 277–281), **8**, 612–614; Last strife of papacy and Empire (op. cit. IV, 312), **8**, 615; Exile to supremacy (op. cit. V, 275–276), **8**, 623–624; Fate of the Templars (op. cit. V, 395–399), **8**, 625–626; Nicholas V and the fall of Constantinople (op. cit. VI, 332–333, 341, 347–356), **8**, 640–642; Power of archbishop of Milan (op. cit. III, 55), **9**, 22; Statutes of Toulouse (op. cit. IV, 239–241), **10**, 569–570.

Milton, John, (1608–1674), English poet, see **22**, 385; *Defensio pro populo Anglicano*, London, 1652; Justification of Charles I's execution (op. cit. 192), **20**, 79, 80: *Ready and Easy Way to Establish a Commonwealth*, London, 1791; Dissolution of the Rump Parliament (op. cit. 43), **20**, 208: *Areopagitica*, London, 1644, reprint, New York, 1890; The strength of truth (op. cit. 166–167), **20**, 448: *Poetical Works*, sonnet to Vane, quoted, **23**, 102.

Milukov, Pavel Nikolaeivitch, (1859–), Russian historian, see **17**, 667.

Milutin, Dmitri Alexeievitch, (1816–), Russian historian, see **17**, 667.

Mirabeau, Gabriel Honoré, (1749–1791), French author and statesman; quoted by E. E. Crowe (*q. v.*) in *History of France;* Speech of February 28th, 1791, **12**, 230.

Mitchell, Sir Andrew, (1708–1771), English diplomatist; *Memoirs and Papers of Sir Andrew Mitchell* (edited by A. Bisset), London, 1850, 2 vols.; Dispatches after the battle of Prague, **15**, 197–198; Dispatches after the battle of Colin, **15**, 198–200.

Mitford, William, (1744–1827), English historian, see **4**, 622–625; *History of Greece*, London, 1838, 8 vols; The Trojan War (op. cit. I, 71–84), **3**, 78–82; Art of war in heroic age (op. cit. I, 143–152), **3**, 92–94; Ægeus and Theseus (op. cit. I, 47–68), **3**, 155–162; National festivals (op. cit. I, 203–213), **3**, 170–174: Cimon in power (op. cit. II, 231–245), **3**, 409–415; Greatness of Pericles (op. cit. II, 288–298), **3**, 435–437; Samian and Corcyrean Wars (op. cit. II, 299–320), **3**, 438–444: Barbarism of democracies (op. cit. III, 378), **3**, 532; Socrates and the Sophists (op. cit. V, 118–142), **4**, 33–39; Affairs of Persia;

Cyrus the Younger (op. cit. IV, 142–152), **4**, 49–53; Sparta in Asia (op. cit. IV, 299–326), **4**, 82–90; Corinthian War (op. cit. IV, 369–389), **4**, 104–110; Jason of Thessaly (op. cit. V, 94–105), **4**, 160–165; Athens in league with Sparta (op. cit. V, 133–154), **4**, 177–184; Greece under Alexander (op. cit. VIII, 41–51), **4**, 410–413.

Mladenowicz, Peter de, (ca. 1390–1451), *Relatio de Magistri J. Hus causa,* in Palacky's *Documenta J. Hus,* Prague, 1869; The trial of Huss (op. cit. 248, 323), **14**, 202–206.

Moissiac, see **Chronicle of Moissiac.**

Moke, Henri Guillaume, (1803–1862), Belgian author; *Histoire de la Belgique,* Ghent, 1843; Flanders *vs.* France (op. cit. 193–199), **13**, 315–317, 319–323; Reign of Louis of Male (op. cit. 211–219), **13**, 327–330; Taxation under Alva (op. cit. 373–379), **13**, 425–426; Requesens (op. cit. 380–381), **13**, 446–447; Duke of Parma (op. cit. 390–391), **13**, 471–472; Siege of Maestricht (op. cit. 391), **13**, 477; Secessions from the cause (op. cit. 391–392), **13**, 480–482; Belgium from 1648–1815 (op. cit. 412–432, 436–448), **14**, 32–47.

Moltke, Helmuth Karl Bernhard, Count von, (1800–1891), Prussian general; *Deutsch-französischer Krieg von 1871,* Berlin, 1891; English translation by C. Bell and H. W. Fiske, *The Franco-German War,* London, 1891, 2 vols.; The French at Châteaudun (op. cit. I, 203), **13**, 166; Bazaine's motives (op. cit. I, 139–140), **13**, 175.

Mommsen, Theodor, (1817–1903), German historian, see **6**, 668; **17**, 53; *Römische Geschichte,* Berlin, 1888, 5 vols.; Carthage (op. cit. III, 485–507), **2**, 312–324; Beginnings of Rome (op. cit. I, 42–52), **5**, 51–57; Character of Pyrrhus (op. cit. I, 357), **5**, 203; Estimate of Cæsar (op. cit. III, 461–478), **5**, 602–608; English translation by W. P. Dickson, *The History of Rome,* London, 1887, 4 vols.; The Dacian kingdom (op. cit. IV, 291–292), **24**, 126–127.

Moncada, Francisco de, (1586–1635), Spanish general and historian, see **10**, 646.

Moniteur, Le, 1789, French official journal (1799–1868) (founded 1789 as *Gazette National*), quoted by Henri Martin (*q. v.*) in *Histoire de France;* Imprecation against the aristocrats, **11**, 483.

Monk of Saint Gall, see **Saint Gall.**

Monnard, Charles, (1790–1865), Swiss historian, see **17**, 53.

Monroe, James, (1758–1831), American statesman; *Messages and Papers of the Presidents,* Washington, 1898; Seventh annual message, the Monroe doctrine (op. cit. II, 218), **23**, 350.

Monstrelet, Enguerrand de, (ca. 1390–1453), French chronicler, see **13**, 255; *Chronique* (in Buchon's *Collection des chroniques nationales françaises*), Paris, 1826; Siege of Montargis (op. cit. XXX, 162–166), **11**, 189–190; English translation by Thomas Johnes, *The Chronicles of Enguerrand de Monstrelet,* London, 1840, 2 vols.; Extravagance of Philip of Burgundy (op. cit. II, 279), **13**, 357; Jacqueline's letter to her husband (op. cit. I, 524–525), **13**, 344–345; see also **Continuator of Monstrelet.**

Montaigne, Michel Eyquem de, (1533–1592), French essayist, see **11**, 427–431; *Essais,* Paris, 1818, 6 vols.; Incident of the siege of Rouen (op. cit. I, 174–175), **11**, 358.

Montanelli, Giuseppe, (1813–1862), Italian writer; *Mémoires sur l'Italie,* Paris, 1859, 2 vols.; A Tuscan estimate of Leopold I (op. cit. I, 15–21), **9**, 546–547.

Montelius, Oskar, (1843–), Swedish antiquarian, see **16**, 502; *Ueber die Einwanderungen unserer Vorfahren in dem Norden,* German translation by J. Mestorf, Berlin, 1884; Origin of the Scandinavians (op. cit. 152–153, 158–160), **16**, 1–4.

Montés, Gonzales de, see **Gonsalvius.**

Montesquieu, Charles de Secondat, Baron de, (1689–1755), French political and philosophical writer; *Œuvres,* Paris, 1822, 8 vols.; Richelieu and Louvois (op. cit. VII, 318), **11**, 483.

Montgomery, Mary W., (1874–), American Assyriologist, *Briefe aus der Zeit Hammurabi,* Leipsic, 1901; Babylonian correspondence (op. cit. 7–31), **1**, 540–541.

Montguillard, Guillaume Honoré, (1772–1825), French historian; *Revue chronologique de l'histoire de France,* 2nd edition, Paris, 1823; Paris in 1792 (op. cit. 140), **12**, 275.

Montjoie, Christophe Félix Louis, (1746–1816), French publicist; *Éloge historique de Marie Antoinette,* quoted by J. L. Soulavie (*q. v.*) in *Mémoires;* Private theatricals under Louis XVI, **12**, 141.

Montucla, Jean Étienne, (1725–1799), French mathematician; *Histoire des Mathematiques* quoted by, Viardot (*q. v.*) in *Histoire des Arabes et des Maures d'Espagne;* Arabs as guardians of learning, **8**, 278.

Montyon, Antoine Jean Robert Auget, Baron de, (1733–1820), French financier; *Particularités et observations sur les ministres des finances de France,* London, 1812; Necker's second ministry (op. cit. 283–297), **12**, 147–149.

Monumenta Germaniæ Historica, (1819–, in progress), see **6**, 668.

Monumentum Ancyranum, Augustus' memorial inscription at Ancyra; *The Deeds of Augustus,* University of Pennsylvania, 1898; The liberality of Augustus (op. cit. 38–40), **6**, 93.

Morales, Ambrosis de, (1513–1591), Spanish historian, see **10**, 646; *Crónica general de España,* Alcalá 1574–1577, Madrid, 1791; Personal proof of a miracle (op. cit. III, 80), **10**, 22.

More, Sir Thomas, (1480–1535), English statesman, see **18**, 606; **19**, 122–156; *The History of the Pitiful Life and Unfortunate Death of Edward the Fifth, and the then Duke of Yorke, his Brother; With the Troublesome and Tyrannical Government of Usurping Richard the Third, and His Miserable End,* London, 1641; Characterisation of Edward V (op. cit. 22–24), **18**, 604; Jane Shore (op. cit. 128–131), **18**, 610; Characterisation of Richard III (op. cit. 5–9), **18**, 625: *Utopia,* London, 1516, quoted by C. Knight (*q. v.*) in *Popular History of England;* Tilled lands in the Isle of Wight, **19**, 50; Laws against vagrancy, **19**, 51.

Morin, Arthur Jules, (1795–1880), French mathematician and general; *Précis de l'histoire politique de la Suisse,* Geneva, 1856; Diet of Stanz (op. cit. 131–136), **16**, 607–610; Alliance with France (op. cit. 169–180), **16**, 620–622.

Morley, John, (1838–), English statesman, see **22**, 385; *Cromwell,* New York, 1900; The massacre of Drogheda (op. cit. 291–293), **20**, 101; Estimate of Cromwell (op. cit. 465–470), **20**, 182–183.

Morris, Edward Joy, (1817–1881), American diplomat; *The Turkish Empire,* Philadelphia, 1854; Capture of Belgrade and Rhodes (op. cit. 88–89), **24**, 343; Ahmed I, Mustapha I–II (op. cit. 94, 95), **24**, 374–375; Muhammed IV (op. cit. 96–97), **24**, 382, 384; European influences (op. cit. 102–108), **24**, 404–407; Catherine's oriental project (op. cit. 111–113), **24**, 421–423.

Morris, Wm. O'Connor, Irish jurist; article on "Daniel O'Connell" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* O'Connell and Catholic emancipation (op. cit. XVII, 721), **21**, 445–448.

Morse, John Torrey, Jr., (1840–), American biographer; *Thomas Jefferson* (American Statesmen series), Boston, 1883; Jefferson's war policy (op. cit. 558–559), **23**, 323–324.

Mosheim, Johannes Lorenz, (1694–1755), German theologian; *Institutionum historiæ ecclesiasticæ antiquæ et recentioris libri IV,* Leipsic, 1755; English translation by James Murdock, edited by H. Soames, *Institutes of Ecclesiastical History, Ancient and Modern,* London, 1850, 4 vols.; Frederick II at war with the papacy (op. cit. II, 512–518), **8**, 614–619; Clement V (op. cit. II, 608–611), **8**, 624–625; John XXII to Urban V (op. cit. II, 611–616), **8**, 626–630; Councils of Pisa and Constance (op. cit. III, 14–28), **8**, 634–640; The Borgias (op. cit. III, 28–30), **8**, 642–643; Inquisitorial procedure (op. cit. II, 575–577), **10**, 570–571.

Motley, John Lothrop, (1814–1877), American historian, see **14**, 73; *Rise of the Dutch Republic,* London, 1858, 3 vols.; Charles V retires from the world (op. cit. I, 118–121), **10**, 226–229; Philip II's accession (op. cit. I, 120–132), **10**, 233–238; Land, people, and early history of the Netherlands (op. cit. I, 1–28), **13**, 267–282; Estimate of Charles the Bold (op. cit. I, 43–48), **13**, 361–363; Maximilian (op. cit. I, 49–50), **13**, 365–366; Estimate of Charles V (op. cit. I, 101–106), **13**, 370–372; Early heresies (op. cit. I, 59–72, 81–83), **13**, 375–380; The inquisition (op. cit. I, 280–281, 284–297), **13**, 392–395; Compromise of 1566 (op. cit. I, 414–415, 418), **13**, 395–397; The accord (op. cit. I, 479–485), **13**, 405–407; Egmont's farewell to Orange (op. cit. II, 75), **13**, 411; Alva and the Bloody Council of Troubles (op. cit. II, 88–138), **13**, 412–421; Egmont and Horn (op. cit. II, 181–184), **13**, 423–424; Alva's cruelties and recall (op. cit. II, 299–306, 311–426), **13**, 427–443; Progress to Union (op. cit. II, 429–437), **13**, 444–446; Siege of Leyden (op. cit. II, 458–527), **13**, 447–457; "The Spanish Fury" (op. cit. III, 25–79), **13**, 459–465; The Ghent Pacification (op. cit. III, 59), **13**, 466; Orange made Ruward (op. cit. III, 193), **13**, 467–468; Disaster of Gembloux (op. cit. III, 219–222), **13**, 470–471; Union of Utrecht (op. cit. III, 295–302), **13**, 472–475; Parma *vs.* Orange (op. cit. III, 316–332), **13**, 477–480; Attempts to bribe or assassinate Orange (op. cit. III, 357–425), **13**, 482–496; The assassination of William of Orange; Estimate of his character (op. cit. III, 445–481), **13**, 497–505: *History of the United Netherlands,* New York, 1860, 4 vols.; Leicester in the Low Countries (op. cit. I, 1–24), **13**, 506–510; Siege of Antwerp (op. cit. I, 139–140), **13**, 513; Saint Aldegonde (op. cit. I, 254–255), **13**, 515; Olden-Barneveld (op. cit. I, 314–317), **13**, 515–516; The English in Holland (op. cit. I, 350–394), **13**, 517–519; Sir Philip Sidney's death (op. cit. II, 53), **13**, 522; Twelve Years' Truce (op. cit. IV, 534–535), **13**, 552; Portrait of Leicester (op. cit. I, 366–370), **19**, 296–299; The Armada (op. cit. II, 463–528), **19**, 389–404: *Life and Death of John of Barneveld,* New York, 1874, 2 vols.; The Twelve Years' Truce (op. cit. I, 4), **13**, 552.

Motteville, Françoise Bertaut de, (1621–1689), French author; *Mémoires pour servir a l'histoire d'Anne d'Autriche,* Amsterdam, 1723, 6 vols.; Louis XIII's private life (op. cit. I, 388), **11**, 470; Education of Louis XIV (op. cit. II, 170), **11**, 494; Condé's speech (op. cit. III, 1), **11**, 495; Day of Barricades (op. cit. III, 19–20), **11**, 500–501.

Mouskes, Philip, (1215–1283), Flemish historian, see **13**, 255.

Moüy, Charles L. S., (1835–), French diplomat; article "Jeanne la Folle" in *Revue des deux Mondes,* Paris, 1898, vol. 149; Juana's youth (op. cit. 556–566), **10**, 189–190; Evidences of Juana's insanity (op. cit. 862–863), **10**, 191–192.

Movers, Franz Karl, (1806–1856), Prussian historian, see **2**, 367; *Die Phönizier,* vol. I, Bonn, 1841; vol. II in 3 parts, Berlin, 1849–1856; Reign of Hiram I (op. cit. II, part 1, 326–340), **2**, 279–283; Silver and gold money (op. cit. II, part 3, 27–44, 58–62), **2**, 339–342; Slave trade (op. cit. II, part 3, 70–86), **2**, 342–345.

Müller, David Heinrich, (1846–), Austrian orientalist; essay on *The Prophets and the History of Semitic Style*, **2**, 213–226.

Müller, David, *Geschichte des deutschen Volkes*, Berlin, 1864; Truce of God; Henry III's last years (op. cit. 94–96), **7**, 644–645; Henry IV (op. cit. 141–144), **7**, 646–649, 653–654; Henry V (op. cit. 103–106), **7**, 656–658; Rise of Prussia (op. cit.), **13**, 139; Napoleon and Austria (op. cit. 392–395), **14**, 561–564; Prague Revolution (op. cit. 231–232), **14**, 639–640; Viennese revolution suppressed (op. cit. 232–234), **14**, 645–646; The Great Elector (op. cit. 302–303), **15**, 132–134; Prussia becomes a kingdom (op. cit. 304–315), **15**, 139–150; Karlsbad Decrees (op. cit. 443), **15**, 372.

Müller, Johannes von, (1752–1809), German historian; *Geschichte der schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft*, Zürich, 1841–1847, 7 vols.; The tradition of William Tell (op. cit. I, 633–II, 4), **16**, 553–557.

Müller, Karl Otfried, (1797–1840), Prussian historian, see **4**, 634; *Die Dorier*, Breslau, 1820–1824; English translation, *History and Antiquities of the Doric Race*, London, 1830, 2 vols.; Origin of the Dorians (op. cit. I, 1–19), **3**, 109–115; Sparta during the Persian wars (op. cit. I, 202–225), **4**, 66–72.

Müller, Wilhelm, (1820–1892), German historian; *Politische Geschichte der neuesten Zeit*, Stuttgart, 1875; War of the Christinos and Carlists (op. cit. 151–157), **10**, 396–400; Amadeo chosen king (op. cit. 426–427), **10**, 407; Spain as a republic (op. cit. 478–502), **10**, 411–412, 414–417; Franco-Prussian War (op. cit. 443–448), **13**, 150–153, 167–174, 179; Thiers and MacMahon (op. cit. 492–495), **13**, 186–188; Franco-Prussian War (op. cit. 428–464), **15**, 514–525; Revolution of 1830 in Switzerland (op. cit. 135–136, 177–180), **17**, 36–39; Battle of Navarino (op. cit. 87–89), **24**, 233–235; King Otto (op. cit. 91–92), **24**, 235–236; Intervention in Egypt (op. cit. 166–167), **24**, 453–454.

Mullinger, James Bass, (1834–), English historian; article on "Popedom" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* Rise of the papacy (op. cit. XIX, 491–493), **8**, 526–531; High noon of the papacy (op. cit. XIX, 497–499), **8**, 590–593.

Munch, Peder Andreas, (1810–1863), Norwegian historian and philologist, see **16**, 503.

Munk, Salomon, (1802–1867), German orientalist; *La Palestine*, Paris, 1845; Jephthah (op. cit. 240), **2**, 74; Book of Judith (op. cit. 340–341), **2**, 117; The prophets in exile (op. cit. 458), **2**, 125; Return to Jerusalem (op. cit. 463), **2**, 127; Flight of Christian Jews (op. cit. 583–584), **2**, 180; Desolation of Judea (op. cit. 606), **2**, 200; Moral aims of the race (op. cit. 607–608), **2**, 200–201.

Muñoz, Maldonado José, (1807–1875), Spanish jurisconsult and writer, see **10**, 646.

Munro, Robert, (1835–), English archæologist; *The Lake-Dwellers of Europe*, London, 1890; The lake-men of the stone age (op. cit. 538, 551), **16**, 528.

Muntaner, Ramón, (1265–1336), Spanish chronicler, see **10**, 647.

Münter, Friedrich Christian Karl Heinrich, (1761–1830), German-Danish ecclesiastical historian; *Kirchen-Geschichte von Dänemark und Norwegen;* quoted by S. A. Dunham (*q. v.*) in *History of Scandinavia;* The power of Odin, **16**, 19–21.

Müntz, Eugène, (1845–), French connoisseur; *Les Précurseurs de la Rénaissance*, Paris, 1881; Art in thirteenth and fourteenth centuries (op. cit. 1–16), **9**, 203–207.

Murdoch, J., and Yamagata, Isoh, *A History of Japan during the Century of Early Foreign Intercourse*, Kobe, 1903; Japanese indifference to religion (op. cit. 53–54), **24**, 590–591.

Mure, William, (1799–1860), Scottish critic; *Grecian Literature*, London, 1854, 5 vols.; Grecian schools and books (op. cit. IV, 35–40), **3**, 472–473.

Murison, Alexander Falconer, (1847–), Scottish jurist; *Sir William Wallace*, Edinburgh, 1894; Marion Bradfute (op. cit. 52–53), **21**, 69; Estimate of Wallace (op. cit. preface and 156–159), 81–82.

Murphy, Arthur, (1728–1805), Irish dramatist; Translation of *The Works of Cornelius Tacitus*, London, 1793; Death of Helvidius (op. cit. appendix to bk. V, 522–523), **6**, 241–242.

Murray, William, see **Mansfield.**

Mussatus, Albertinus, (1261–1330?), Italian historian, see **9**, 643.

Mustapha II, (d. 1703), Sultan of Turkey; quoted by E. S. Creasy (*q. v.*) in *History of the Ottoman Turks;* Proclamation at accession, **24**, 401.

N

Nagel, G., German Assyriologist; translations from Khammurabi; see **Khammurabi.**

Nangis, Guillaume de, see **Continuator of Guillaume de Nangis.**

Napier, Henry Edward, (1789–1853), English historian; *Florentine History*, London, 1846–1847, 6 vols.; Municipal Wars (op. cit. I, 106–108), **9**, 41–42; Bavaria *versus* Franconia (op. cit. I, 104–105), **9**, 43–44; The Pope and Frederick (op. cit. I, 125), **9**, 59; Factions in Florence (op. cit. I, 187–193), **9**, 87–90; Career of Castruccio (op. cit. I, 460–522), **9**, 133–154; The great plague (op. cit. II, 143–160), **9**, 171–173, 176–177; Carmagnola (op. cit. III, 82–102, 182–190), **9**, 276–290; Last years of Lorenzo (op. cit. III, 469–479), **9**, 386–388; Charles VIII (op. cit. III, 514–517), **9**, 412–414; Savonarola (op. cit. III, 577), **9**, 421–422.

Napier, Sir William Francis Patrick, (1785–1860), English military historian, see **22**, 386; *History of the War in the Peninsula*, London, 1853, 6 vols.; Dos de Mayo (op. cit. I, 15), **10**, 332; Victory of Baylen (op. cit. I, 84), **10**, 339; Moore's retreat (op. cit. I, 311–333), **10**, 345–348; Truth about siege of Saragossa (op. cit. I, 387), **10**, 349; Excesses of British troops (op. cit. IV, 90–91), **10**, 358; Assault on Badajoz (op. cit. IV, 113–123), **10**, 359–365; Hill's disorderly retreat (op. cit. IV, 361–403), **10**, 367; English atrocities at San Sebastian (op. cit. V, 277–278), **10**, 369; England's share in the Peninsular War, estimate of Wellington (op. cit. VI, 194–198), **10**, 372–374; War and fortune (op. cit. VI, 199–200), **12**, 616; Estimate of Napoleon (op. cit. V, 302–304), **12**, 647–648.

Napoleon I (Napoléon Bonaparte), (1769–1821), Emperor of France; *Mémoires*, quoted by V. Duruy (*q. v.*) in *History of France;* Passage of the Rhine, **11**, 576.

Napoleon III (Charles Louis Napoléon Bonaparte), (1808–1873), Emperor of France, see **6**, 668.

Neal, Daniel, (1678–1743), English historian; *History of the Puritans*, Portsmouth, 1816–1817, 5 vols.; Puritans and livings (op. cit. I, 96), **19**, 450; Bigotry of the separatists (op. cit. I, 204), **19**, 452.

Neale, F. A., *Islamism*, London, 1854, 2 vols.; Hassan and Hosein (op. cit. I, 130–132), **8**, 173–174; The Omayyads (op. cit. I, 132–166), **8**, 175–184.

Nebuchadrezzar, (604–562 B.C.), Babylonian king, see **1**, 449–453; Inscription quoted by F. Hommel (*q. v.*) in *Geschichte Babyloniens und Assyriens;* Campaigns of Nebuchadrezzar, **1**, 450–451; Nebuchadrezzar as builder, **1**, 452, 453.

Neill, Edward Duffield, (1823–1893), American educator, see **23**, 682.

Neophytus, (1134–?), Cypriote high priest, see **6**, 657.

Nepos, Cornelius, (flourished first century B.C.), Roman historian; *De viris illustribus*, Venice, 1471; English translation by J. S. Watson, *Justin, Cornelius Nepos, and Eutropius*, London, 1876; Seclusion of Greek women (op. cit. preface, 307), **3**, 475; Suicide of Hannibal (op. cit. 426), **5**, 300.

Nesselrode, Robert Karl, Count, (1780–1861), Russian statesman; *Mémoires*, quoted by N. K. Shilder (*q. v.*) in *The Emperor Alexander I;* The Russian occupation of Paris, **17**, 489.

Nestor, (1056?–ca. 1116), "The father of Russian history"; *Prepodobnavo Nestora rossiski lyetopisets* (Holy Nestor's Russian Chronicle), St. Petersburg, 1767; French translation by Louis Paris in *La Chronique de Nestor*, Paris, 1834, 2 vols.; Baptism of Olga (op. cit. I, 32–34), **17**, 100–101; Vladimir's conversion (op. cit. I, 59–61, 67–68), **17**, 103–106.

Neudecker, Chr. G., article on "The Inquisition" in Philip Schaff's *Religious Encyclopædia*, Edinburgh, 1883, 3 vols.; The Inquisition in Spain, Portugal, and the Netherlands (op. cit. II, 1101), **10**, 594–595.

Newman, Francis William, (1805–1897), English historian, see **2**, 234; *A History of the Hebrew Monarchy*, London, 1847; David's reign (op. cit. 77–113), **2**, 86–97; Solomon's glory (op. cit. 114–146), **2**, 99–105; Hebrew influence (op. cit. 369–370), **2**, 212.

New Monthly Magazine, London, 1859; Anonymous article on "Voltaire and Frederick the Great," **15**, 247–248.

New York Journal of Commerce, Landing of Commodore Perry in Japan (op. cit. March 8th, 1854), **24**, 615, 617.

Ney, Michel, (1769–1815), Duke of Elchingen and Prince of the Moskwa, French soldier; *Mémoires de maréchal Ney, publiés par sa famille*, Paris, 1833, 2 vols.; The coffers of Bern (op. cit. II, 160–161), **12**, 461.

Nicephorus Callistus Xantoupulus, (ca. 1290–1350), Byzantine historian, see **6**, 657.

Nicephorus Patriarcha, (ca. 758–828), Byzantine historian, see **6**, 657.

Nicetas Acominatus, (twelfth and thirteenth centuries), Byzantine historian, see **6**, 657.

Nicholas I, Czar of Russia 1825–1855; quoted by N. K. Shilder (*q. v.*) in *The Reign of Nicholas I;* Postscript to Diebitsch in 1825, **17**, 537; Speech of 1833, **17**, 541; Address to Field Marshal Paskevitch, **17**, 559.

Nicolay, John George, (1832–1901), American historian; article on "Abraham Lincoln" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* Estimate of Lincoln (op. cit. XIV, 662–663), **23**, 451.

Niebuhr, Barthold Georg, (1776–1831), Danish historian, see **6**, 669; *Vorträge über alte Geschichte*, edited by M. Niebuhr, Berlin, 1847–1851, 3 vols.; English translation by L. Schmitz, *Lectures on Ancient History*, London, 1852, 3 vols.; Revolt of Mytilene (op. cit. I, 56–61), **3**, 566–568; Peace of Antalcidas (op. cit. II, 214), **4**, 124; Sparta and Thebes (op. cit. II, 231–239), **4**, 155–158; Restoration of Messene (op. cit. II, 241), **4**, 176–177; The death-day of Greek liberty (op. cit. II, 307), **4**, 245; Alexander as accomplice in the murder of his father (op. cit. II, 310), **4**, 252; Evil influence of Alexander (op. cit. II, 347–349, 374, 403–422), **4**, 403–405; Confusion after Alexander (op. cit. III, 49–50), **4**, 422; Arrhidæus the Imbecile (op. cit. III, 51–53), **4**, 431–432; The Diadochi (op. cit. III, 53–96, 96–98, 103–113, 118–134), **4**, 432–455; Anarchy in Macedonia (op. cit. III, 229–252, 260–262), **4**, 455–462; Final disasters (op. cit. III, 431–442), **4**, 540–

545: *Vorträge über die römische Geschichte*, edited by M. Isler, Berlin, 1846–1848, 3 vols.; English translation by Leonhard Schmitz, London, 1848, 3 vols.; The story of Lucretia (op. cit. I, 132–133), **5**, 87: *Römische Geschichte*, Berlin, 1811–1832, 3 vols.; English translation by J. C. Hare and C. Thirlwall, *The History of Rome*, London, 1859, 3 vols.; The Gallic invasion (op. cit. II, 530, 542–544), **5**, 166–167; Falls of Terni (op. cit. III, 415), **5**, 358: *Geschichte des Zeitalters der Revolution*, Hamburg, 1845, 2 vols.; The War of Liberation (op. cit. II, 317), **15**, 309–322.

Nieuwe Nederlandsche Jaarboek, Amsterdam, 1794; English excesses in Holland (op. cit. 1140), **14**, 17.

Nihongi, *Chronicles of Japan from the Earliest Times to A.D. 697;* English translation, London, 1896, 2 vols.; Constitution of Prince Shotoku (op. cit. II, 129–133), **24**, 661–663.

Niles, John Milton, (1781–1856), American journalist, *A History of the Revolution in Mexico and South America, with a View of Texas*, Hartford, 1829; The Spaniards and Montezuma (op. cit. 17–25, 26–28, 29–31, 33–34, 35–36), **23**, 507–512, 513–514, 515–517, 519–520, 521–523; Pizarro's expedition (op. cit. 43–46), **23**, 540–542; Death of the Inca (op. cit. 50–53), **23**, 547–550; Appointment of new governors (op. cit. 55–58), **23**, 559–561; Spanish dominion in America (op. cit. 58–62), **23**, 562–565; Paraguay and Argentina (op. cit. 62–93), **23**, 566–580; Cause of the revolution (op. cit. 129–130), **24**, 581.

Nipon o dai ilsi ran, see **Annales des Empereurs du Japon.**

Nisard, Jean Marie Napoléon Désiré, (1806–1888), French critic; *Histoire de la littérature française*, Paris, 1844–1861, 4 vols.; Boileau's (op. cit. II, 291), **11**, 640–641.

Nitobe, Inayo (Ota), *Intercourse between the United States and Japan*, Baltimore, 1891; Japanese view of Perry's treaty (op. cit. 54–55), **24**, 620; Achievements of Harris (op. cit. 113–116), **24**, 621–622; Commercial treaty of 1860 (op. cit. 65–67), **24**, 664–665.

Noailles, Adrien Maurice, Duke de, (1678–1766), French general; *Mémoires*, Paris, 1877, quoted by Crowe (*q. v.*) in *History of France;* Battle of Dettingen, **12**, 38.

"Nobleman," *The History of Modern Europe in a Series of Letters from a Nobleman to His Son*, see **Oliver Goldsmith.**

Nöldeke, Theodor, (1836–), German orientalist; essay on *The Scope and Influence of Arabic History*, **8**, 1–24: article on "Persia" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* The Median Empire (op. cit. XVIII, 561–564), **2**, 580–583; Cyrus and Cambyses (op. cit. XVIII, 565–567), **2**, 590–593; The death of Cyrus (op. cit. XVIII, 567), **2**, 596; *Aufsätze zur persischen Geschichte*, Leipsic, 1887; The Sassanid Empire; struggle with Rome (op. cit. I, 86–134), **8**, 76–99.

Nonnosus, (sixth century), Byzantine historian, see **6**, 657.

Norgate, Kate, English historian; *England under the Angevin Kings*, London, 1869, 2 vols.; Henry II's task (op. cit. I, 407–408), **18**, 257; Consanguinity of Louis and Eleanor (op. cit. I, 393), **18**, 258; Geoffrey, Richard I's brother (op. cit. II, 302), **18**, 315.

Norman Chronicle, quoted by C. Macfarlane (*q. v.*) and T. Thomson in *History of England;* The amiability of William the Conqueror, **18**, 148; The excommunication of Harold, **18**, 152.

Norman, Henry, (1858–), English journalist; *All the Russias*, New York, 1902; Over-production in Russia in the last decade (op. cit. 377), **17**, 619.

Normanby, Constantine Henry Phipps, Marquis of, (1797–1863), English statesman; *A Year of Revolution, from a Journal Kept in Paris in 1848*, London, 1857, 2 vols.; Panic in Paris (op. cit. I, 145, 146), **13**, 92.

Norvins, Baron de, (1769–1854), French politician; *Histoire de Napoléon*, Paris, 1836, 4 vols.; The surrender of Ulm (op. cit. II, 317–318), **12**, 544; Battle of Leipsic (op. cit. IV, 55), **12**, 605; Battle of Ligny (op. cit. IV, 234–237), **12**, 626.

Notitia dignitatum omnium, etc., (end of fifth century), see **6**, 649.

O

Ocampo, Florian de, (1513–1590), Spanish chronicler, see **10**, 647.

Ockley, Simon, (1678–1720), English orientalist; *History of the Saracens*, London, 1848; Abu Bekr (op. cit. 79–138), **8**, 145–149; Death of Omar (op. cit. 265–267), **8**, 165; The Koran (op. cit. 64–71), **8**, 260–263.

Oechsli, William, (1851–), Swiss historian, see **17**, 53; *Quellenbuch zur Schweizergeschichte*, Zürich, 1886; Siege of Solothurn (op. cit. 70), **16**, 566; Battle of Laupen (op. cit. 79–84), **16**, 568–571.

Oginski, Michael Cleophas, (1765–1831), Polish composer; *Mémoires sur la Pologne et les Polonais depuis 1788 jusqu'à la fin de 1815*, Paris, 1826, 4 vols.; Character of Kosciuszko (op. cit. I, 466), **24**, 96; Death of Kosciuszko (op. cit. II, 41), **24**, 98.

Okey, Thomas, see **Bolton, J.**

Oliveira-Martins, João Pedro, (1845–1894), Portuguese statesman; *Historia de Portugal*, Lisbon, 1879, 2 vols.; Account of Vasco and Cabral (op. cit. I, § 4, liv. 3), **10**, 475–484.

Olympiodorus, (fifth century A.D.), Greek historian, see **6**, 649.

Oman, Charles William Chadwick, (1860–), British historian and numismatist, see **22**, 386; Essay entitled *The Historical Development of England from 1792 to 1815*, **21**, 451–467, 469–485.

Oncken, Wilhelm, (1838–), German historian, see **15**, 632; *Athen und Hellas*, Leipsic, 1866; Estimate of Pericles (op. cit. I, part 2, 3–7), **3**, 551–553: *Das Zeitalter der Revolution des Kaiserreiches und der Befreiungskriege*, Berlin, 1885–1887, 2 vols.; The Rastatt murder (op. cit. I, 804–833), **14**, 525–527; The new Austria (op. cit. II, 893–898), **14**, 580–584; Treaty of Bâle (op. cit. II, 726–732), **15**, 278–279: *Das Zeitalter Friedrichs des Grossen*, Berlin, 1880–1885, 2 vols.; Battle of Mollwitz (op. cit. II, 322–328), **15**, 162–165; Charles of Lorraine (op. cit. II, 365–372), **15**, 169–170; Danish revolution (op. cit. II, 458–461), **16**, 364–366; Revolution of 1772 (op. cit. II, 479–480), **16**, 404–407; Reform under Struensee (op. cit. II, 461–470), **16**, 413–419: *Das Zeitalter des Kaisers Wilhelm*, Berlin, 1890, 2 vols.; Luxemburg question (op. cit. I, 639–647), **15**, 502–508; Death of William I (op. cit. II, 997–999), **15**, 540–542.

O-o-gawutsi, (sixteenth century), Japanese general; *Journal*, translation by A. Pfitzmaier in *Denkschriften der Königlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften*, Vienna, 1876; Invasion of Korea 1597 (op. cit. XXIV, 80), **24**, 629.

Oppert, Jules, (1825–), French orientalist, see **1**, 634.

Ordericus Vitalis, (ca. 1075–1142), English-born French chronicler, see **22**, 386; *Historia ecclesiastica*, Paris, 1619; English translation, *Ecclesiastical History of England and Normandy*, London, 1853–1856, 4 vols.; Battle of Brenneville (op. cit. bk. XII, ch. 18, vol. III, 484), **11**, 32; **18**, 236; William the Conqueror devastates Northumbria (op. cit. bk. IV, ch. 5, vol. II, 28–29), **18**, 181–182; Burial of William (op. cit. bk. VII, ch. 16, vol. II, 418), **18**, 199–201.

Origo Gentis Longobardorum, (ca. 810), see **6**, 649.

Orme, Robert, (1728–1801), English historian; *History of the Military Transactions of the British Nation in Indostan from 1745*, London, 1803, 2 vols.; Castes in India (op. cit. II, 305), **22**, 64.

Ormesson, Olivier d', (1610–1686), French publicist; *Journal*, in Chéruel's *Documents inédits sur l'histoire de France*, Paris, 1861, 2 vols.; Louis XIV in Franche-Comté (op. cit. II, 542), **11**, 570.

Orosius, Paulus, (fifth century), Latin historian, see **6**, 649.

Osborne, Francis, (1589–1659), English writer; *Traditional Mémoirs of the Reign of King James I.* Edinburgh, 1811; The term Puritan (op. cit. 440–443), **19**, 521.

Oscar II, (1829–), King of Sweden; *Carl XII*, Stockholm, 1868; English translation, London, 1879; Character of Charles XII (op. cit. 99, 112–113), **16**, 395.

Osler, Edward, (1798–1863), English miscellaneous writer; *Life of Admiral Viscount Exmouth*, London, 1841; War with Barbary (op. cit. 282–283), **21**, 503; Bombardment of Algiers (op. cit. 296–318), **21**, 503–505.

Otto von Freising, (d. 1158), German historian; *Chronica de gestis Frederici libri duo*, Vienna, 1514; The free cities (op. cit. bk. II, ch. 12), **9**, 240.

Oviedo y Valdés, Gonzalo de, (1478–1557), Spanish chronicler; *Las Quinquagenas* (in publications of the Real Academia de la Historia, Madrid, 1880); Character of Cabrera (op. cit. cat. I, quire I, dial. 23), **10**, 136.

P

Pachymeres, Georgius, (thirteenth century), Byzantine historian, see **6**, 657.

Palfrey, John Gorham, (1796–1881), American historian, see **23**, 682; *A Comprehensive History of New England*, Boston, 1873, 4 vols.; The alleged Norse tower at Newport (op. cit. I, 57–58 note), **22**, 398.

Palgrave, Francis, (1788–1861), English historian, see **22**, 387; *History of Normandy and England*, London, 1857, 4 vols.; The real Charlemagne (op. cit. I, 25), **7**, 556; Lanfranc's death (op. cit. IV, 49), **18**, 222: *History of the Anglo-Saxons*, London, 1832; First Saxon invasion (op. cit. 27), **18**, 35; Pope Gregory and the Saxons (op. cit. 47–48), **18**, 42–43; Alfred the Great (op. cit. 101–102), **18**, 74–75; Traditions concerning Harold (op. cit. 328–332), **18**, 156–158.

Palgrave, William Gifford, (1826–1888), English missionary; article on "Arabia" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* Arabic history before Mohammed (op. cit. II, 255–257), **8**, 105–110.

Palmerston, Henry John Temple, Viscount, (1784–1865), English statesman; *Letters,* quoted in Ashley's *Life of Palmerston,* London, 1876, 2 vols.; Metternich's faults (op. cit. I, 97–98), **14**, 630.

Paludan-Müller, Kaspar Peter, (1805–1882), Danish historian; *De første Konger af den oldenborgske Slægt,* Copenhagen, 1874; Gustavus Vasa ascends the throne (op. cit. 481), **16**, 271–272.

Paquier, J. B., *Histoire de l'unité politique et territoriale de la France,* Paris, 1879–1880, 3 vols.; Character of Louis XIV (op. cit. II, 107–110), **11**, 561.

Pardoe, Julia, (1808–1862), English writer; *The Court and Reign of Francis I,* London, 1850, 2 vols.; Funeral of Francis I (op. cit. II, 304), **11**, 335.

Paris, Louis Philippe d'Orléans, Comte de, (1838–1894), French writer on the American Civil War, see **23**, 674.

Paris, Matthew, see **Matthew Paris.**

Parkin, George Robert, (1846–), Canadian author; article on "Canada" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* Canada after the confederation (op. cit. XXVI, 538–541), **22**, 345–346.

Parkman, Francis, (1823–1893), American historian, see **23**, 682; *The Conspiracy of Pontiac,* Boston, 1851; Indian life and character (op. cit. 1–40), **22**, 508–525; Penn and the Indians (op. cit. 72–74), **23**, 39–40; Contrast between French and English colonists (op. cit. 41–50), **23**, 66–71; Frontenac's Indian relations (op. cit. 56–68), **23**, 84–89; Importance of Canadian conquest (op. cit. preface, page vii), **23**, 179; Braddock's defeat (op. cit. 94–102), **23**, 207–210; Battle of Lake George (op. cit. 102–103), **23**, 211; Wolfe and Montcalm at Quebec (op. cit. 113–125), **23**, 217–222; Pontiac's conspiracy (op. cit. 160–166), **23**, 223–225; English bounty on scalps (op. cit. 479), **23**, 226; Death of Pontiac and end of Indian power (op. cit. 558–573), **23**, 226–229: *Pioneers of France in the New World,* Boston, 1865; France the true pioneer (op. cit. 161–162), **22**, 531; Menendez and Ribault (op. cit. 104), **22**, 549; New France and Absolutism (op. cit. II, 9–11), **23**, 65; End of French dominion in America (op. cit. X–XI), **23**, 229: *Montcalm and Wolfe,* Boston, 1884, 2 vols.; Washington and the death of Jumonville (op. cit. I, 150), **23**, 201; Acadian hostility (op. cit. I, 258), **23**, 204; Defense of the Acadian expatriation (op. cit. I, 284), **23**, 206; Braddock's defeat (op. cit. I, 214), **23**, 209; Crown Point failure (op. cit. I, 313), **23**, 212; Canadian militia's misbehaviour (op. cit. I, 512), **23**, 214.

Parton, James, (1822–1891), American biographer, see **23**, 683; *Life of Andrew Jackson,* New York, 1859–1860, 3 vols.; Portrait of Jackson (op. cit. III, 684–700), **23**, 362–363.

Paston, Sir John, (1442–1479), English courtier; *The Paston Letters,* edited by Fenn and Ramsay, London, 1840–1841, 2 vols.; The dukes of Clarence and Gloucester (op. cit. II, 67), **18**, 599, 600.

Paterculus, Caius Velleius, (19 B.C.–after 30 A.D.), Roman historian, see **6**, 649; *Historiæ Romanæ,* Basel, 1520; English translation by J. S. Watson, *Compendium of the History of Rome in his Sallust, Florus, and V. Paterculus,* London, 1861; Eulogy of Tiberius (op. cit. 542–547), **6**, 148–151.

Pattison, Mark, (1813–1884), English author; article on "Grotius" in *Encyclopædia Britannica;* Hugo Grotius (op. cit. XI, 217–220), **13**, 596–598.

Pauli, Georg Reinhold, (1823–1882), German historian, see **22**, 387; *König Alfred und seine Stelle in der Geschichte Englands,* Berlin, 1851; English translation, *Life of King Alfred,* London, 1852; Alfred's laws (op. cit. 213), **18**, 85.

Paulus Diaconus, (ca. 720–800), mediæval historian, see **6**, 649; *Historia Langobardorum* in *Monumenta Germaniæ Historica, Scriptores,* 1878; The character of Liutprand (op. cit. 187), **7**, 456.

Pausanias, (flourished 150–200 A.D.), Greek traveller; Ἑλλάδος Περιήγησις, Leipsic, 1696; English translation by Thomas Taylor, *A Description of Greece,* London, 1794, 3 vols.; Messenia and Sparta (op. cit. I, 346, 363–366, 423), **3**, 144, 145–146; Aristomenes (op. cit. I, 389–391), **3**, 147–148; Tyrtæus (op. cit. I, 380–381), **3**, 149; Philip of Macedon (op. cit. II, 267), **4**, 253.

Peach, E., English soldier; article on "The Burmese War" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* The Third Burmese War (op. cit. XXVI, 477–478), **22**, 218–220.

Pearson, Charles Henry, (1830–1894), English educator and historian, see **22**, 387.

Peel, Sir Robert, (1788–1850), English statesman; *Memoirs, published by Lord Mahon (now Earl Stanhope) and E. Cardwell,* London, 1857–1858, 2 vols.; The king and the Catholic Relief Bill (op. cit. I, 365), **21**, 543–544, 545; The ministry (op. cit. II, 248), **21**, 603.

Pelham, Henry Francis, (1846–1907), English historian; Essay entitled *From the Gracchi to Cæsar,* **5**, 654–674.

Pelletan, Charles Camille, (1846–), French historian; *De 1815 à nos jours,* Paris, 1892; Martignac (op. cit. 58–61), **13**, 39–41; Polignac (op. cit. 62, 65–67, 71–81), **13**, 41, 44–50; Thiers and Guizot (op. cit. 97–98, 101–103, 130–132, 134), **13**, 65–67; Revolution of 1848 (op. cit. 146–157), **13**, 79–83; President and assembly (op. cit. 184–190), **13**, 113–116; Ollivier (op. cit. 263–267), **13**, 144–146; Third Republic (op. cit. 278–284), **13**, 162–163, 164–165, 175–176; The Commune (op. cit. 302–318), **13**, 181–186.

Penn, William, (1644–1718), English Quaker, founder of Pennsylvania; quoted by George Bancroft (*q. v.*) in *History of the United States;* Proclamation of 1681, **23**, 33; The policy of Penn's government, **23**, 33, 34; The treaty with Lenni-Lenape, **23**, 39; Penn's farewell in 1684, **23**, 43.

Pentaur or Pentauirit, Egyptian transcriber of so-called "Poem of Pentaur," written in the time of Ramses II and now in the British Museum; Ramses II's victory over the Kheta, **1**, 148–150.

Pepys, Samuel, (1633–1703), English publicist and diarist, see **22**, 387; *Diary and Correspondence,* London, 1893, 8 vols., and index; Prince Rupert's bravery (op. cit. IV, 151), **20**, 5; Rejoicing over the Restoration (op. cit. I, 55), **20**, 206; Charles II and the gift of money (op. cit. I, 144), **20**, 211; Incidents of the Restoration (op. cit. I, 156–161), **20**, 213; The plague (op. cit. IV, 428), **20**, 248; The great fire (op. cit. V, 419–421), **20**, 254; Distresses of 1666 (op. cit. VI, 119), **20**, 259; William Penn (op. cit. IV, 229), **23**, 35.

Perrens, François Tommy, (1822–), French historian; *Histoire de Florence,* Paris, 1877–1884, 6 vols.; Social upheavals in fourteenth century (op. cit. IV, 471–481), **9**, 327–331: *La démocratie en France au Moyen Age,* Paris, 1891; The Jacquerie (op. cit. 288–307), **11**, 135–136.

Perrot, Georges (1832–), and **Chipiez, Charles,** French archæologists; *Histoire de l'art dans l'antiquité,* Paris, 1882–1898, 7 vols.; Hittite art (op. cit. IV, 697), **2**, 397.

Perry, Walter C., *The Franks from their First Appearance in History to the Death of King Pepin,* London, 1857; The origin of the Franks (op. cit. 39–68), **7**, 457–466; Reign of Clovis (op. cit. 69–97), **7**, 466–477; Pepin of Heristal (op. cit. 222–262), **7**, 481–496; Charles Martel (op. cit. 262–342), **7**, 497–519.

Perthes, Clemens Theodor, (1809–1867), German historian; *Das deutsche Staatsleben vor der Revolution,* Hamburg, 1845; Chaos of races in Austria (op. cit. 157–172), **14**, 545–548.

Peter of Blois (Petrus Blesensis), (d. 1200), French churchman; *Epistolæ,* in Migne's *Patrologie Latine,* vol. 207); Injustice to the poor (op. cit. 299–300), **18**, 287; Description of Henry II (op. cit. 197–200), **18**, 291–294.

Peter the Great, (1672–1725), Czar of Russia; quoted by W. K. Kelly (*q. v.*) in *History of Russia;* Letters to Alexis, **17**, 295–296; Commerce, **17**, 309; Manifesto, upon the coronation of Catherine, **17**, 315.

Peter Martyr d'Anghiera, (1457–1526), Italian statesman; *Opus Epistolarum,* Alcalá, 1530; quoted by Prescott (*q. v.*) in *Ferdinand and Isabella;* Last illness of Isabella, **10**, 166; Ferdinand's humiliation, **10**, 181; Death of Ferdinand, **10**, 193; quoted by W. Irving (*q. v.*) in *Life of Columbus;* Letter on the discovery of America, **22**, 445.

Peters, John Punnet, (1852–), American Assyriologist, see **1**, 634; *Nipp'ur, or Explorations and Adventures on the Euphrates,* New York, 1897, 2 vols.; Original home of Babylonian civilisation (op. cit. II, 104, 246), **1**, 338.

Petri, Olaus, (1493–1552), Danish historian; *Sver Crönika* (*Chronica Regum Danorum,* in *Scriptores rerum Danicarum medii ævi,* edited by Langebek, Copenhagen, 1772, 9 vols.); The Ditmarsh expedition (op. cit. I, 146–148), **16**, 226–228.

Petrie, William Matthew Flinders, (1853–), English Egyptologist; *A History of Egypt from the Earliest Times to the XVIth Dynasty,* London, 1896, 2 vols.; The Hyksos Kings (op. cit. I, 200–205), **1**, 120–121; Power of the Hyksos (op. cit. I, 231–232), **1**, 123; The father of Aahmes (op. cit. II, 335), **1**, 124–125: article on "Egyptology" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* Prehistoric Egypt (op. cit. XXVII, 720), **1**, 88–89; The foreign kings (op. cit. XXVII, 723), **1**, 105.

Petrus Patricius, (sixth century A.D.), Byzantine historian, see **6**, 657.

Pfitzmaier, translator of O-o-gawutsi, see **O-o-gawutsi.**

Philostorgius, (fourth century), Arian author, see **6**, 649.

Photius, (ninth century), Byzantine prelate and author, see **6**, 658.

Phranzes, Georgius, (fifteenth century), Byzantine historian, see **6**, 658.

Pidal, Pedro José, (1800–1865), Spanish statesman and author, see **10**, 647.

Pierre, V., *Histoire de la République de 1848,* Paris, 1878, 2 vols.; Bonapartism (op. cit. I, 10), **12**, 620; The provisional government (op. cit. I, 43–57), **13**, 85–89.

Pierrefleur, Pierre de, (sixteenth century), Swiss annalist, see **17**, 53.

Pierson, William, see **Duller, Edward.**

Pietschmann, Richard, (1851–), German orientalist, see **2**, 367; *Geschichte der Phœnizier,* Berlin, 1889; Individuality of Phœnician history (op. cit. 9–17), **2**, 243–245; Origin of the Phœnicians (op. cit. 109–126), **2**, 259–262; Beginnings of Phœnician civilisation (op. cit. 126–152), **2**, 263–270; The colonies (op. cit. 245–264), **2**, 270–274; Voyages (op. cit. 279–294), **2**, 274–278; Successors of Hiram (op. cit. 297–*ad finem*), **2**, 283–288; Art (op. cit. 264–279), **2**, 352–353.

Pignotti, Lorenzo, (1739–1812), Italian historian; *Storia della Toscana sino al principato,* Pisa, 1815, 10 vols.; English translation by J. L. Browning, *History of Tuscany,* London, 1823, 4 vols.; Battle of Montaperti (op. cit. I, 340–342), **9**, 102–103; Pisa defeated by Genoa (op. cit. I, 378–381), **9**, 115–117; Castruccio made lord of Pisa (op. cit. I, 456), **9**, 133; Character of Castruccio (op. cit. II, 34–36), **9**, 154–155; Lucca a bone of contention (op. cit. II, 61–78), **9**, 159–167; Carmagnola's guilt (op. cit. III, 59), **9**, 293.

Pinkerton, John, (1758–1826), Scottish historian; *History of Scotland*, London, 1797, 2 vols.; Scottish church in fifteenth century (op. cit. I, 174), **21**, 224.
Pirala, Antonio, (1824–), Spanish historian, see **10**, 647; *El rey en Madrid y en provincias*, Madrid, 1871; The "Mild Anarchy" of 1869 (op. cit. 48–56), **10**, 403–404.
Pirenne, Henri, (1862–), Belgian historian; *Histoire de Belgique*, Brussels, 1902–1903, 2 vols.; The charter of Cortemberg (op. cit. II, 144–145), **13**, 309–310.
Pitscottie, see Lindesay, R.
Pitt, William, (1708–1778), English statesman; quoted by C. Knight (*q. v.*) in *History of England;* Letter to Lord Hardwicke in 1754, **20**, 575; The Stamp Act, **20**, 607; Defense of his own honour, **20**, 640.
Plato, (ca. 429 B.C.–ca. 347 B.C.), Greek philosopher; *Works*, English translation by Henry Carey, London, 1861, 3 vols.; Last hours of Socrates (op. cit. I, 57–127), **4**, 39–44.
Plauchut, E., *L'Égypte et l'occupation anglaise*, Paris, 1889, 12 vols.; Public debt of Egypt (op. cit. I, 26), **24**, 457.
Pliny the Elder (Caius Plinius Cæcilius Secundus, Major), (23–79 A.D.), Roman naturalist; *Historia naturalis*, Lugduni Batavorum, ex officina Elzeviriana, 1635; The Arabians (op. cit. 330–331), **8**, 101.
Pliny the Younger (Caius Plinius Cæcilius Secundus), (62–113 A.D.), Roman statesman, see **6**, 648; *Epistolarum Libri X*, Venice, 1485; Destruction of Pompeii (op. cit. bk. VI, letters 16 and 20), **6**, 253–254; The Christians (op. cit. bk. X, letter 97), **6**, 276–277.
Plutarch (Ploutarchos), (ca. 50–ca. 120 A.D.), Greek biographer; Βίοι Παράλληλοι, Rome, 1470, 2 vols.; English translation, *The Lives of Plutarch*, by Sir Thomas North, London, 1579, 1895–1896, 6 vols.; Solon and his laws (op. cit. I, 207–248), **3**, 209–220; Sulla as dictator (op. cit. III, 311–314), **5**, 442–443; Battle of Carrhæ (op. cit. IV, 74–82), **8**, 63–67; English translation, *The Lives of Plutarch*, by John and William Langhorne, London, 1823, 6 vols.; Lycurgus and his laws (op. cit. I, 132–172), **3**, 129–140; Obscure periods of history (op. cit. I, 37), **3**, 156; Cimon's hospitality (op. cit. III, 316–317), **3**, 410; Magnificence of Athens (op. cit. II, 16–19), **3**, 454; Cimon's love for his wife (op. cit. III, 308), **3**, 474; Character of Pericles (op. cit. II, 51–52), **3**, 548; Lysander's plot (op. cit. III, 237–246), **4**, 99–101; Alexander's letter (op. cit. IV, 397), **4**, 354; Demosthenes' statue (op. cit. V, 337–338), **4**, 472; Phocion's death (op. cit. V, 118), **4**, 484; Tiberius on the slave question (op. cit. V, 265), **5**, 361–362; Jugurtha's death (op. cit. III, 165), **5**, 391–392.
Poggio Bracciolini, Giovanni Francesco, (1380–1459), Italian scholar; *Opera*, Milan, 1804; Cosmo's virtues, **9**, 353.
Pöhlmann, Robert, (1852–), German historian, in vol. III of Müller's *Handbuch der klassischen Alterthumswissenschaft*, Nördlingen, 1889; Estimate of Alexander (op. cit. 435–439), **4**, 407–408.
Polo, Marco, (ca. 1252–1324), Venetian traveller and author; quoted by R. Hildreth (*q. v.*) in *History of Japan;* Expedition of Kublai Khan, **24**, 590.
Polybius, (ca. 210–124 B.C.), Greek statesman and historian, see **5**, 28–32; Πολυβίου τοῦ Λυκόρτα Μεγαλοπολίτου ἱστοριῶν τὰ σωζόμενα, Amsterdam, 1670, 2 vols.; Antigonus' tyranny (op. cit. I, 179), **4**, 514; Poisoning of Aratus (op. cit. I, 722–723), **4**, 528; On gaining knowledge (op. cit. I, 930–933), **5**, 30–31; Bravery of Appius Claudius (op. cit. I, 14), **5**, 218; First Punic War (op. cit. I, 52–59), **5**, 225–228; Hannibal crossing the Alps (op. cit. I, 275–290), **5**, 244–249; Battle of Zama, Scipio's triumph (op. cit. II, 972–985), **5**, 287–294; Greek and Roman battle-order (op. cit. II, 1062–1068), **5**, 329–332.
Polydore Vergil, see Vergil.
Pontoppidan, Erik, (1698–1764), Danish bishop and historian, see **16**, 503; *Kurtzgefasste Reformations-Historie der dänischen Kirche*, Lübeck, 1734; The Reformation in Denmark (op. cit. 8–16), **16**, 250–251; Odensee recess (op. cit. 170–181), **16**, 252–254; Bryenhagen (op. cit. 95–101), **16**, 263–265; Reformation in Iceland (op. cit. 358–393), **16**, 266–267; Estimate of Christian III (op. cit. 62–72), **16**, 268–269.
Posselt, Ernst Ludwig, (1763–1804), German historian; *Geschichte Gustafs III*, Carlsruhe, 1792; Change in the constitution; reign of Adolphus Frederick (op. cit. 37–68), **16**, 396–397, 401–403.
Possidius, (fifth century), Roman hagiographer, see **6**, 649.
Potthast, August, (1825–1898), German historian, see **15**, 632.
Prasek, J. V., *Kambyses und die Ueberlieferung des Altertums*, Leipsic, 1897; Persian army in the desert (op. cit. 68–70), **2**, 603.
Prescott, William H., (1796–1859), American historian, see **10**, 648; *History of the Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella the Catholic*, Boston, 1838, 3 vols.; Battle of Ravenna (op. cit. III, 337–343), **9**, 435–437; Ferdinand and Isabella (op. cit. I, 178–357), **10**, 134–144; Wars with the Moors (op. cit. I, 382 seq.; II, 12–42), **10**, 145–151; End of Moslem sway in Spain (op. cit. II, 99–114), **10**, 154–156; Expulsion of the Jews (op. cit. II, 135–152), **10**, 157–161; Moorish tolerance (op. cit. II, 448), **10**, 163; Estimate of Isabella (op. cit. III, 183–205), **10**, 169–176; Regency of Ferdinand (op. cit. III, 205–209), **10**, 178–179; Philip I (op. cit. III, 223–253), **10**, 181–189; Death and character of Ferdinand (op. cit. III, 386–425), **10**, 193–200; Works of Ximenes (op. cit. III, 315–496), **10**, 200–210; Later history of Spanish inquisition (op. cit. I, 232–269), **10**, 584–594: *History of the Conquest of Mexico*, Boston, 1843, 3 vols.; Cortes in Mexico (op. cit. III, 5–91), **23**, 523–534: *History of the Conquest of Peru*, Boston, 1847, 2 vols.; Empire of the Incas (op. cit. I, 3–39), **23**, 536–538; Death of Pizarro (op. cit. II, 179–200), **23**, 555–589.
Preuss, Johann David Erdmann, (1785–1868), German historian; *Friedrich der Grosse, eine Lebensgeschichte*, Berlin, 1832, 4 vols.; Frederick and Voltaire (op. cit. IV, 202–211), **15**, 249–250; *Abbreviated edition*, Berlin, 1837, 2 vols.; Second Silesian War (op. cit. I, 79–85), **15**, 178–183.
Preussischer Staatsanzeiger, Comments on Bismarck's alliances (op. cit., March 19th, 1867), **15**, 502.
Prévost-Paradol, Lucien, (1829–1870), French author, see **2**, 235; *Essai sur l'histoire universelle*, Paris, 1890; Greek civilisation at time of Trojan War (op. cit. 106–117), **3**, 97–98; Unpopularity of Demosthenes, Philip's better side (op. cit. 215–223), **4**, 224–226.
Prime-Stevenson, Edward Irenæus, American musical critic; article on "German Music" in *The Musical Guide*, edited by Rupert Hughes, New York, 1902, 2 vols.; Spirit of German music (op. cit. I, 34–36), **15**, 359.
Priscus, (fifth century), Byzantine historian, see **6**, 658.
Pritchard, Andrew, (1804–1882), English naturalist; *Researches into the Natural History of Mankind;* German traits (op. cit. III, 423), **18**, 34.
Probyn, J. W., *Italy from the Fall of Napoleon I to the Year 1890*, London, 1891; Accession of Humbert I (op. cit. 288), **9**, 628.
Procopius, (d. ca. 565 A.D.), Byzantine historian; *De bello Gothico* (in Muratori, *Rerum Italicarum Scriptores*, vol. I, 1723); Zeno's advice to Theodoric (op. cit. 247), **7**, 383; Wacho and the succession (op. cit. 330), **7**, 432.
Procter, George, *History of Italy from the Fall of the Western Empire*, London, 1844; Prosperity and early reforms (op. cit. 33, 50–51), **9**, 32–34; John Hawkwood in Italy (op. cit. 122–123), **9**, 253–254; Venice and the Turks (op. cit. 171), **9**, 296–297; Francis I against Charles V (op. cit. 217), **9**, 463–464; Treaty of Câteau-Cambrésis (op. cit. 217–218), **9**, 468–469, 471; A century of obscurity (op. cit. 231–236), **9**, 484–493; Successors of Urban VIII (op. cit. 236–252), **9**, 495–521, 523; War of the Quadruple Alliance (op. cit. 255–260), **9**, 530–538.
Prosper Aquitanicus, (ca. 404–ca. 463 A.D.), Gallic chronicler and theologian, see **6**, 650.
Prothero, George W., (1848–), English historian, see **22**, 388; articles on "Henry III," "Henry VI," and "Warwick" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* Estimate of Henry III (op. cit. XI, 659), **18**, 389; Civil War in England (op. cit. XI, 661), **18**, 558; Death of Richard Nevil (op. cit. XXIV, 381–382), **18**, 595–596.
Prutz, Hans, (1843–), German historian; *Staatengeschichte des Abendlandes im Mittelalter*, Berlin, 1885, 1887; Condition of Germany under Charles IV, the Hansa (op. cit. II, 293–299), **14**, 184–187; The Taborites (op. cit. II, 394–395), **14**, 208.
Pufendorf, Samuel von, (1632–1694), German jurist and publicist, see **16**, 503.

Q

Quicherat, Jules, (1814–1882), French antiquary; *Procès de condamnation et réhabilitation de Jeanne d'Arc*, Paris, 1841–1849, 5 vols.; The Twelve Articles against Joan of Arc (op. cit. I, 328–336), **11**, 207–213.
Quinet, Edgar, (1803–1875), French philosopher; *Les révolutions d'Italie*, Paris, 1868, 2 vols., Chastisement of Italy (op. cit. II, 158–166), **9**, 461: *La Révolution*, Paris, 1860, 2 vols.; Fall of Danton (op. cit. II, 177–178), **12**, 336; End of the Girondists (op. cit. II, 179–180), **12**, 337.
Quintus Curtius, see Curtius, Quintus.

R

Radegg, Rudolf von, (fourteenth century), German monk; *Capella Eremitana;* The Schwyzers of the fourteenth century, **16**, 562, 563.
Radau, Hugo, American Assyriologist; *Early Babylonian History Down to the IVth Dynasty of Ur*, New York and Oxford, 1900; Beginnings of Babylonian history (op. cit. 43 seq.), **1**, 351–362.

Radet, Georges, *La Lydie et le monde grec au temps des Mermnades*, Paris, 1893; Sardis, the name Asia, early Lydia (op. cit. 67–76), **2**, 424–429; Triumph of Persia (op. cit. 242–259), **2**, 431–433; Life in Lydia (op. cit. 292–302), **2**, 434–437.

Raffenel, Claude Denis, (1797–1827), French author; *Histoire des Grecs modernes*, Paris, 1825; Greece under the Slavs (op. cit. 5–6), **24**, 221.

Raleigh, Sir Walter, (1552–1618), English navigator, author, courtier, and soldier; quoted in Hume, (*q. v.*), *History of England;* Letter to Sir Robert Cecil, **19**, 438; see also **22**, 11.

Rambaud, Alfred Nicolas, (1842–), French professor and historian, see **17**, 668; Essay entitled *The Political and Social Evolution of France*, in four parts; "Period I. The Fall of the Old Régime (1715–1789)," **12**, 1–8; "Period II. The Revolutionary Epoch (1789–1815)," **12**, 191–205; "The Political Evolution of France after 1815," **13**, 1–8; "The Social Evolution of France since 1815," **13**, 204–222: *L'histoire de la civilisation française*, Paris, 1885–1887, 2 vols.; States general of 1439 (op. cit. I, 275–276), **11**, 229; Exemption of nobility and clergy (op. cit. I, 276–277), **11**, 246; Civilisation under Louis XIV (op. cit. II, 281, 296–380), **11**, 633, 634–637, 641, 642–648; Sculpture, painting, and music (op. cit. II, 292, 391, 399–407, 425–431), **11**, 648–651; Age of Voltaire (op. cit. II, 293 seq.), **12**, 111, 116–117, 119–122: *Histoire de la Russie*, Paris, 1878; View of Charles XII (op. cit. 372–373), **16**, 395; Death of Vladimir (op. cit. 60), **17**, 106; Character of the principalities (op. cit. 74–90), **17**, 117–121; Vasili's correspondents (op. cit. 210), **17**, 190; A forecast of Ivan's reign (op. cit. 212–215), **17**, 192–194; Death of Feodor (op. cit. 277), **17**, 221; The false Dmitri (op. cit. 280–286), **17**, 225–228, 229; Insurrection of the Strelitz (op. cit. 356), **17**, 265; Revolt of the Cossacks, Mazeppa (op. cit. 358–364), **17**, 277–279; Catherine I (op. cit. 418–423), **17**, 327–330; Dismemberment of Poland (op. cit. 459–474), **17**, 376–379; Insurrections and pretenders (op. cit. 459–474), **17**, 386–387; Death of Catherine (op. cit. 508–510), **17**, 421–422; Paul's foreign policy (op. cit. 513–515), **17**, 432–433; Speranski (op. cit. 619–623), **17**, 501–502; Literary activity (op. cit. 629–633), **17**, 576–577; Crimean War (op. cit. 564), **17**, 563, 564, 574–576; Alexander II (op. cit. 671–673), **17**, 578–579; see also **Lavisse.**

Rambert, Eugene, (1830–1886), Swiss teacher and author, see **17**, 53.

Ramsay, David, (1749–1815), American physician, see **23**, 683.

Ramsay, Sir James Henry, (1832–), English historian, see **22**, 388; *Foundations of England*, London, 1898, 2 vols.; The tin islands (op. cit. I, 1), **18**, 7; Circumnavigation of Great Britain (op. cit. I, 75), **18**, 17; Hadrian's vallum or wall (op. cit. I, 79), **18**, 21; The real King Arthur (op. cit. I, 124–126), **18**, 40–41; Ædberht Praen (op. cit. I, 218), **18**, 61; Alfred's birth (op. cit. I, 247), **18**, 70; Bishop Werstan's death (op. cit. I, 287), **18**, 98; Eadwig's reign (op. cit. I, 307), **18**, 104; Battle of Senlac (op. cit. II, 29–35), **18**, 153–156; Two earls retire from London (op. cit. II, 40), **18**, 171; Eadwine's death (op. cit. II, 90), **18**, 184; Accession of William Rufus (op. cit. II, 156), **18**, 212; Morality of the sea in 1095 (op. cit. II, 200), **18**, 221; "Scotus" is Latin for "Gael" (op. cit. I, 94), **21**, 1: *Lancaster and York*, Oxford, 1892, 2 vols.; Battle of Towton (op. cit. II, 273, 278), **18**, 580, 581; Battle of Barnet (op. cit. II, 373), **18**, 595; End of the Wars of the Roses (op. cit. II, 551–552), **18**, 625; James I and his noblemen (op. cit. I, 490), **21**, 172; James I of Scotland (op. cit. I, 489–490), **21**, 177.

Ranke, Leopold von, (1795–1886), German historian, see **15**, 633; **22**, 388; *Weltgeschichte*, Leipsic, 1880–1888, 9 vols.; End of Mithridates (op. cit. II, 192–195), **5**, 473–474; Louis the Pious (op. cit. VI, 124–126), **7**, 558; Comparison of Charlemagne, Henry the Fowler, and Otto the Great (op. cit. III, 541–544), **7**, 618–620; Franconian dynasty (op. cit. III, 616–620), **7**, 630–631; Fall of kingdom of Jerusalem (op. cit. IV, 134–144), **8**, 364–374; Diet of Cologne (op. cit. IX, 213–219), **14**, 238–241: *Die römischen Päpste, ihre Kirche und ihr Staat im 16. und 17. Jahrhundert*, Berlin, 1834–1836, 3 vols.; English translation by E. Foster, *The History of the Popes*, London, 1847, 3 vols.; Rise of the papacy (op. cit. I, 7–13), **8**, 522–526; Alexander VI the Borgia (op. cit. I, 35–39), **8**, 644–645; Julius II (op. cit. I, 39–56), **8**, 647–650; change in Catholic conditions (op. cit. II, 465), **19**, 505; The pope's plans against England (op. cit. II, 252–254), **19**, 546: *Deutsche Geschichte im Zeitalter der Reformation*, Berlin, 1839–1847, 6 vols.; English translation by Sarah Austin, *History of the Reformation in Germany*, London, 1845, 2 vols.; Germany in the fifteenth century (op. cit. I, 51–104), **14**, 227–236; Estimate of Maximilian (op. cit. I, 380–384), **14**, 246–247; The reformation in the army (op. cit. I, 380–384), **14**, 245–247; The Protestant army and papal insignia (op. cit. II, 448–449), **14**, 266: *Der Ursprung des siebenjährigen Krieges*, Leipsic, 1871; Treaty of Versailles (op. cit. 156–167), **14**, 437–441: *Zur Geschichte von Oesterreich und Preussen zwischen den Friedensschlüssen zu Aachen und Hubertusburg*, Leipsic, 1875; Result of the Seven Years' War (op. cit. 375–381), **14**, 444–447; Liegnitz and Torgau (op. cit. 357–369), **15**, 218–220; Campaign of 1761 (op. cit. 364–367), **15**, 220–222; Death of Elizabeth of Russia (op. cit. 371–378), **15**, 222–225: *Zwölf Bücher preussischer Geschichte*, Leipsic, 1874, 5 vols. in three; Albert the Bear (op. cit. I, 11), **15**, 107; The Thirty Years' War (op. cit. I, 195–218), **15**, 111–128; Prussia freed from Poland (op. cit. I, 251–259), **15**, 134–139; Frederick's philosophy (op. cit. III, 292–297), **15**, 252: *Die deutschen Mächte und der Fürstenbund*, Leipsic, 1871, 2 vols.; Joseph II and Frederick (op. cit. I, 8), **15**, 233–235: *Abhandlungen und Versuche*, Leipsic, 1888; First partition of Poland (op. cit. 391–394), **15**, 239–241: *Hardenberg und die Geschichte des preussischen Staats von 1793–1813*, Leipsic, 1880–1881, 2 vols.; New phases of Prussian neutrality (op. cit. II, 75–92), **15**, 284–290: *Aus dem Briefwechsel Friedrich Wilhelms IV mit Bunsen*, Leipsic, 1873; Estimate of Frederick William IV (op. cit. 365–374), **15**, 469–473: *Englische Geschichte vornämlich im 17. Jahrhundert*, Berlin, 1858–1867, 7 vols.; Estimate of Wolsey (op. cit. I, 179–184), **19**, 120; Mary Stuart's letters to Bothwell (op. cit. I, 359), **19**, 311; Estimate of Buckingham (op. cit. II, 141–147), **19**, 557–558; Charles I and William of Normandy (op. cit. III, 378–379), **20**, 112; Epoch of the Commonwealth (op. cit. III, 379–380), **20**, 113; Cromwell's *coup d'état* and Napoleon's (op. cit. III, 453), **20**, 142; Cromwell as protector (op. cit. III, 453–454), **20**, 144; Cromwell's death (op. cit. III, 584), **20**, 177; German estimate of Cromwell (op. cit. III, 578–583), **20**, 181–182; Blenheim (op. cit. VII, 21–22), **20**, 473; Union of England and Scotland (op. cit. VII, 25–26), **20**, 479: *Die serbische Revolution*, Hamburg, 1829; English translation by Mrs. A. Kerr, *A History of Servia and the Servian Revolution*, London, 1847; Voyislav (op. cit. 6), **24**, 89; Battle of Kosovo and last struggles (op. cit. 24–25), **24**, 194–195; Servia under the Turks (op. cit. 28–37), **24**, 195–198.

Rappoport, A. S., Russian orientalist; essay on *The Intellectual Development of Russia*, **17**, 71–78.

Rashdall, Hastings, (1858–), English clergyman; *The Universities of Europe in the Middle Ages*, London, 1895; Abélard and the universities (op. cit. 278–280), **11**, 44–45.

Rastoul, Alphonse Simon, (1800–), French historian; *Histoire de France depuis la Révolution*, Paris, 1891–1892, 2 vols.; *Coup d'état* of 1851 (op. cit. I, 561–562), **13**, 116–117; Death of Admiral Courbet (op. cit. II, 484), **13**, 197–198.

Raumer, Friedrich G. L. von, (1781–1873), German historian, see **22**, 388; *König Friedrich II und seine Zeit*, Leipsic, 1836; The Seven Years' War, death of Sophie Dorothea (op. cit. 321–330), **15**, 197–200: *Geschichte Europas seit dem Ende des 15. Jahrhunderts*, Leipsic, 1832–1850, 18 vols.; partial English translation, *Political History of England in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries*, London, 1837, 2 vols.; Anne Boleyn innocent (op. cit. I, 111, note 29), **19**, 173; Dudley (op. cit. I, 118, note 59), **19**, 217; Mary's persecutions (op. cit. I, 101–102), **19**, 251; Portraits of Elizabeth and Cecil (op. cit. I, 141–149), **19**, 268–271; George Villiers (op. cit. I, 430), **19**, 496; State of England in 1625 (op. cit. I, 458–460), **19**, 514; Accession of Charles I (op. cit. I, 465–488), **19**, 534–535, 538–543, 544; Third parliament (op. cit. I, 493–516), **19**, 547–554; Death of Eliot (op. cit. I, 518–530), **19**, 559–563; Ship money (op. cit. I, 531–544), **19**, 567, 568–569, 570–572; Second Bishop's War (op. cit. II, 65–73), **19**, 578–580, 581; Strafford's defence (op. cit. II, 93–95), **19**, 585–586, 587; Estimate of Strafford (op. cit. II, 101–104), **19**, 591–592; Perpetual Parliament Bill (op. cit. II, 105–106), **19**, 597–598; Commons against crown, the Irish rebellion (op. cit. II, 107–167), **19**, 599–616; Outbreak of war (op. cit. II, 169–199), **19**, 619–628; Parliamentary rigour (op. cit. II, 222–225), **20**, 26; Religious bigotries (op. cit. II, 241–261), **20**, 27–32; Army in power (op. cit. II, 321–342), **20**, 51–56; Organization of the English republic (op. cit. II, 428–432), **20**, 89–90: *Die Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika*, Leipsic, 1845; English translation by W. W. Turner, *America and the American People*, New York, 1846; Estimate of Washington (op. cit. 53–84), **23**, 312.

Rawlinson, George, (1815–1902), English prelate and orientalist, see **1**, 635; *The Five Great Monarchies of the Ancient Eastern World*, London, 1867, 4 vols.; Ruins at Calah (op. cit. II, 356–357), **1**, 384–385.

Rawlinson, Sir Henry C., (1810–1895), English orientalist; *The Persian Cuneiform Inscription at Behistun*, London, 1846; Epitaph of Darius (op. cit. 27–38), **2**, 613–614.

Raynal, Guillaume Thomas François, (1711–1796), French historian; *Histoire des établissements et du commerce des Européens dans les deux Indes*, Paris, 1820, 12 vols.; Decline of Spain (op. cit. IV, 330), **10**, 265.

Reclus, Jacques Elisée, (1830–1904), French geographer; *The Lacustrian Cities of Switzerland*, in *Smithsonian Report for 1861;* The Lake Dwellers (op. cit. 347–360), **16**, 520–527: *Nouvelle géographie universelle, la Terre et les hommes*, Paris, 1875–1891, 18 vols.; Roman vestiges in Wallachia (op. cit. I, 259), **24**, 128; Rumanian government (op. cit. I, 273), **24**, 154; Servian conditions (op. cit. I, 289), **24**, 206; Albania (op. cit. I, 177–180), **24**, 211–214; Bosnia and Herzegovina (op. cit. I, 197), **24**, 215–216; Modern Macedonia (op. cit. I, 165–167), **24**, 217–220; Slavic Greece (op. cit. I, 62), **24**, 221, 222; Afghanistan (op. cit. IX, 25–30), **24**, 500–501; Tibet (op. cit. VII, 20), **24**, 504–508; Nepal (op. cit. VIII, 169–187), **24**, 510–511; Bhutan (op. cit. VIII, 188, 197–202), **24**, 512–513; Siam (op. cit. VIII, 807), **24**, 513–514.

Redman or Redmayne, Robert, *Vita Henrici V*, edited by C. A. Cole, London, 1858; Irish soldiers in French wars (op. cit. 52), **21**, 391.

Reeves, William Pember, (1857–), New Zealand statesman; article on "New Zealand" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* Socialistic New Zealand (op. cit. XXXI, 226–228), **22**, 260–262.

Reichel, Oswald J., English theologian; *The See of Rome in the Middle Ages*, London, 1870; The meaning of the Roman bishopric (op. cit. 11–13), **8**, 532; Gregory III and Charles Martel (op. cit. 54–56), **8**, 555–556; Otto III (op. cit. 132–135), **8**, 589, 590.

Reichensperger, Peter Franz, (1810–1892), German statesman; *Erlebnisse eines alten Parlamentariers im Revolutionsjahre 1848*, Berlin, 1882; Germany in 1848 (op. cit. 1–21), **15**, 425–436.

Reimann, Eduard, (1820–), German historian; *Abhandlungen zur Geschichte Friedrichs des Grossen*, Gotha, 1892; The Silesian mines (op. cit. 131–138), **15**, 242–243.

Reinach, Josef, (1856–), French publicist; *La France et l'Italie devant l'histoire*, Paris, 1893; Growing desire for liberty (op. cit. 208–213), **9**, 565.

Reinhardt, S., *Der Perserkrieg des Kaisers Julian*, Gotha, 1892; Death of Julian (op. cit. 34–38), **6**, 508–509.

Renan, Joseph Ernest, (1823–1892), French orientalist, see **2**, 235; *Histoire du peuple d'Israël*, Paris, 1887–1893, 5 vols.; The real Solomon (op. cit. II, 173–175), **2**, 77–78; Solomon as an author (op. cit. II, 176), **2**, 78; Estimate of David (op. cit. II, 93–95), **2**, 98; Hebrew prophetism (op. cit. II, 538–542), **2**, 123–124: *Histoire des origines de Christianisme*, Paris, 1866–1883, 7 vols.; Ananus' character (op. cit. IV, 274–275), **2**, 179; Character of Hadrian (op. cit. VI, 290–300), **6**, 288–289; Character of Antoninus (op. cit. VI, 300–304), **6**, 292–294; Spirit of the first century (op. cit. II, 304–329), **6**, 329–335; Chaos after Marcus Aurelius (op. cit. VII, 489–500), **6**, 377, 403–405, 406.

Reresby, Sir John, (1634–1689), English royalist; *Memoirs and Travels*, London, 1813; Visitors to the prosecuted bishops (op. cit. 347), **20**, 397–398.

Reschauer, H., *Das Jahr 1848*, Vienna, 1872, 2 vols. in one; Prelude to revolution of 1848 (op. cit. I, 16–18), **14**, 603–605; Legal and Political Literary Club (op. cit. I, 19–22), **14**, 605–608; Estates of Bohemia and Lower Austria (op. cit. I, 26–30), **14**, 608–609; End of revolution (op. cit. I, 434–436), **14**, 631–634.

Resende, André de, (1498–1573), Portuguese antiquary and poet, see **10**, 654.

Reuchlin, Hermann, (1810–1873), German historian; *Geschichte Italiens*, Leipsic, 1859–1874, 4 vols.; Rise of national spirit (op. cit. I, 17–32), **9**, 574–575.

Reumont, Alfred von, (1808–1887), German diplomat; *Lorenzo de' Medici il Magnifico*, Leipsic, 1874, 2 vols.; English translation by Robert Hamson, *Lorenzo the Magnificent*, London, 1876, 2 vols.; Cosmo de' Medici (op. cit. I, 160), **9**, 361; Estimate of Lorenzo the Magnificent (op. cit. II, 473–474), **9**, 388–390: *Geschichte Toscanas seit dem Ende des Florentinischen Freistaats*, Gotha, 1876, 2 vols.; Cosmo III (op. cit. 630–636), **9**, 525–526, 527.

Reynald, Hermile, (1828–1883), French historian; *Histoire d'Espagne depuis la mort de Charles III*, Paris, 1882; Napoleon schemes for Spain (op. cit. 28–40), **10**, 325–328, 328–329.

Rhodes, James Ford, (1848–), American historian, see **23**, 683; *History of the United States from the Compromise of 1850*, New York, 1892–1901, 5 vols.; Importance of the Civil War (op. cit. I, 1–2), **23**, 377; Webster's 7th of March speech (op. cit. I, 149), **23**, 380, 381; Southern convention of 1850 (op. cit. I, 174), **23**, 387; Clayton-Bulwer Treaty (op. cit. I, 201–202), **23**, 383; Webster's answer to Hülsemann (op. cit. I, 206), **23**, 386; "Uncle Tom's Cabin" (op. cit. I, 363), **23**, 382; Pierce's inferiority (op. cit. I, 420), **23**, 391; Kansas-Nebraska Act (op. cit. I, 490–491), **23**, 392; Ostend manifesto (op. cit. II, 43), **23**, 393; John Brown (op. cit. II, 165), **23**, 398.

Rhys, John, (1840–), English author; *Early Britain, Celtic Britain*, London, 1882; Permanence of race (op. cit. 272), **18**, 1; Coming of the Celts (op. cit. 2–4, 257–258), **18**, 2–3; Roman institutions (op. cit. 101), **18**, 28; Reign of David I (op. cit. 197–198), **21**, 39.

Richard of Devizes, see Devizes.

Richard I, (1157–1199), King of England, see **18**, 305–329; quoted by J. O. Halliwell (*q. v.*) in *Letters of the Kings of England;* Reply to the charges of Henry VI, **18**, 317–318.

Richardson, Charles, (1775–1865), English lexicographer; quoted by Beloe (*q. v.*) in his translation of *Herodotus;* Did Xerxes exist?, **3**, 301–302.

Richelieu, Armand du Plessis, Cardinal de, (1585–1642), see **11**, 438–486; *Mémoires*, 2 vols.; quoted by V. Duruy in *Histoire du Moyen Age;* Revolt of the Lords, **11**, 434–435: *Recueil des Testaments Politiques du Cardinal de Richelieu*, Amsterdam, 1749, 2 parts; Richelieu's self-defense (op. cit. part I, 5–6), **11**, 483, 485.

Richer, Adrien, (1720–1798), French biographer; *Vie des plus célèbres marins*, Paris, 1789, 13 vols.; Death of Tromp (op. cit. X, 86–93), **13**, 620–621; The Four Days' Battle (op. cit. XI, 5–30), **13**, 625–628; Death of Cornelis Tromp (op. cit. XII, 203), **13**, 643–644.

Richer (Richerus), (flourished ca. 980–1000 A.D.), French chronicler; *Histoire de son Temps*, 2 vols. (in the publications of the Société de l'Histoire de France, Paris, 1845); Death of Louis IV (op. cit. II, 147), **11**, 21.

Richey, A. G., (1830–1883), Irish historian; *History of the Irish People*, Dublin, 1887; Norman failure to conquer Ireland (op. cit. 109), **21**, 347; Danes in Ireland (op. cit. 110–111), **21**, 348; Dal-Cais dynasty (op. cit. 112–123), **21**, 349, 350–355; Henry II and Ireland (op. cit. 164–167), **21**, 376–378; Feudal system (op. cit. 170–173), **21**, 378–379; Ireland and Henry VIII (op. cit. 235–239), **21**, 394–397; Queen Mary's Irish policy (op. cit. 424–445), **21**, 403–406; Shane O'Neill's revolt (op. cit. 482–484), **21**, 407–408; Hugh O'Neill's revolt (op. cit. 562, 569–582), **21**, 412–414.

Richter, Hermann Michael, German historian; *Geschichte der deutschen Nation*, Berlin, 1884; Germany and Italy (op. cit. 451–455), **15**, 479–481; Bismarck's reforms (op. cit. 455–464), **15**, 482–487.

Ridgeway, William, (1853–), Irish classicist; *The Early Age of Greece*, Cambridge, 1901, 2 vols.; Primitive races in Greece (op. cit. I, 682–684), **3**, 35, 36; Mycenæan civilisation (op. cit. I, 1–2), **3**, 40.

Rilliet, Albert, (b. 1809), Swiss author; *Les origines de la Confédération Suisse*, Geneva, 1868; Nature and man in the Waldstätte (op. cit. 3–5), **16**, 544–545.

Ríos, José Amador de los, (1818–1878), Spanish historian, see **10**, 648.

Rishanger, W., (1252–1312), English monk; *Chronicon et Annales*, London, 1865; Estimate of Simon de Montfort (op. cit. 36), **18**, 385.

Ritter, Karl, (1779–1859), German geographer; *Die Erdkunde von Asien*, Berlin, 1832–1855, 18 vols.; quoted by G. Weber (*q. v.*) in *Allgemeine Weltgeschichte;* Ruins of Babylon, **1**, 340.

Roberts, Charles G. D., (1860–), Canadian author; *A History of Canada*, London, 1898; Importance of Canadian history (op. cit. 1), **22**, 321; The Constitutional Act (op. cit. 210–213), **22**, 328–330; The Canada committee (op. cit. 265), **22**, 333; Maitland's persecutions (op. cit. 273–274), **22**, 335.

Roberts, Frederick Sleigh, Earl Roberts, (1832–), English soldier; *Forty-one Years in India*, London, 1897; Causes of the Indian mutiny (op. cit. 405–406), **22**, 167; Lord Canning (op. cit. 495–496), **22**, 173; Sir Henry Lawrence (op. cit. 349–350), **22**, 176; Hudson's execution of the princes (op. cit. 250), **22**, 188.

Robertson, Eben William, (1815–1874), Scottish writer; *Scotland under Her Early Kings*, Edinburgh, 1862, 2 vols.; The real Macbeth (op. cit. I, 118–124), **21**, 20–22; English claims on Scotland (op. cit. II, 384–413), **21**, 25–32; Great achievements of David I (op. cit. I, 227–337), **21**, 39–44; Alexander II at war with England (op. cit. II, 2–8), **21**, 50–52; Alexander II's death (op. cit. II, 45–46, 52), **21**, 53.

Robertson, John G., (1867–), English critic; *A History of German Literature*, Edinburgh and London, 1902; Goethe (op. cit. 456), **15**, 347; Kant (op. cit. 361), **15**, 349.

Robertson, William, (1721–1793), Scottish historian, see **10**, 648; *History of the Reign of Charles V*, London, 1769, 1827, 3 vols.; Siege of Siena (op. cit. III, 235–240), **9**, 464–467; Ferdinand's policy (op. cit. I, 345), **10**, 180; Charles V's accession (op. cit. I, 379–386, 394–399), **10**, 211–216: *History of Scotland During the Reigns of Mary and of James VI till His Accession to the Crown of England*, London, 1794, 2 vols.; James I attacks the lords (op. cit. I, 48–51), **21**, 171–172; James II kills Crawford (op. cit. I, 54–55), **21**, 185; Parliament of 1455 (op. cit. I, 56–57), **21**, 187; Result of Pinkie (op. cit. I, 129), **21**, 244: *History of America*, London, 1778, 2 vols.; Cortes in Mexico (op. cit. II, 37–42, 84–89, 92–95), **23**, 512–513, 517–519, 520–521; Quetlavaca (op. cit. II, 105–107), **23**, 523; Cruelty of Spanish conquest (op. cit. II, 137), **23**, 535; Pizarro in Peru (op. cit. II, 166–177), **23**, 542–547; Deliberations in Spain (op. cit. II, 207–212), **23**, 550–552; Orellana (op. cit. II, 212–219), **23**, 552–555.

Robinet, Jean Fr. Eugène, (1825–), French physician and publicist; *Le procès des Dantonistes, d'après les documents*, Paris, 1879; Source of the Revolution (op. cit. 23–31), **12**, 235.

Robiquet, Paul, (1848–), French jurist; *Histoire municipale de Paris*, Paris, 1880; Death of Marcel (op. cit. 96–107), **11**, 137–138.

Rochejacquelein, see La Rochejacquelein.

Rodrigo or Rodericus Ximenes Toletanus, see Ximenes Toletanus.

Roe, Sir Charles, (1841–), English jurist; article on "Persia" in *The Annual Register*, London, 1903; England in the Persian Gulf (op. cit. 357–358), **24**, 495.

Roebuck, John Arthur, (1801–1879), English politician; *History of the Whig Ministry of 1830;* quoted by Knight (*q. v.*) in *History of England;* William IV and Lord Brougham, **21**, 563.

Roesler, E. Robert, *Dacier und Romanen, eine geschichtliche Studie* (in Kais. Akad. d. Wissensch., Philos.-Hist. Classe, *Sitzungsbericht*, vol. 53, 9–92, Vienna); The Gepidæ (op. cit. 44–49), **24**, 128–130.

Roger of Hoveden, (ca. 1170–1200), English historian; *Annals*, translated by Henry T. Riley, London, 1853, 2 vols.; Allegiance to the earl of Godwin (op. cit. I, 119), **18**, 137.

Rogers, J. E. Thorold, (1823–1890), English economist; *Holland*, Boston, 1894; Napoleon's claim on Holland (op. cit. 2), **13**, 267; End of the Eighty Years' War (op. cit. preface, ix–x), **13**, 589: *Six Centuries of Work and Wages*, London, 1884, 2 vols.; The Black Death (op. cit. 219–225), **18**, 467–469.

Rogers, Robert W., (1864–), American orientalist; *History of Babylonia and Assyria*, London and New York, 1901, 2 vols.; Decline of Assyria (op. cit. II, 279–282), **1**, 438–439.

Rogge, Bernhard, (1831–), German historian; *Vom Kurhut zur Kaiserkrone*, Hanover, 1892, 2 vols.; John Sigismund (op. cit. I, 235–236), **15**, 109–110); Sweden's alliance with Brandenburg (op. cit. I, 254–256), **15**, 110–111.

Rogge, Walter, *Oesterreich von Világos bis zur Gegenwart,* Leipsic, 1872, 3 vols. in two; The avalanche of Austria (op. cit. I, 539–544), **15**, 15–18; The Peace of Prague (op. cit. II, 352–355), **15**, 29–30.

Rollin, Charles, (1661–1741), French historian; *Histoire Ancienne,* Paris, 1730–1738, 12 vols.; English translation, *Ancient History of the Egyptians, Greeks, and Macedonians,* London, 1841, 2 vols.; Alexander's evil side (op. cit. II, 85–91), **4**, 401–403.

Romilly, Sir Samuel, (1757–1818), English statesman; *The Life of Sir Samuel Romilly, Written by Himself,* London, 1842, 2 vols.; Estimate of Mirabeau (op. cit. I, 58), **12**, 234.

Roosevelt, Theodore, (1858–), American president and historian, see **23**, 684; *The Winning of the West,* New York, 1894, 3 vols.; Indian claim on America (op. cit. I, 331–332), **22**, 502; Extinction of the Indians (op. cit. I, 18–19), **22**, 503; Indian warfare and cruelty (op. cit. I, 16–19, 79–97), **22**, 525–530: *The Naval War of 1812,* New York, 1882; The right of search (op. cit. 2–5), **23**, 320–321; Battle of Lake Erie (op. cit. 271–281), **23**, 331–332; Battle of Lake Champlain (op. cit. 398–399), **23**, 334; Results of the War of 1812 (op. cit. 442–445), **23**, 342–344.

Röpell, Richard, (1808–1893), German historian; *Geschichte Polens* (in collaboration with Jacob Caro), Hamburg, 1840; Casimir's reign (op. cit. II, 355–358), **24**, 34–35: *Polen um die Mitte des 18. Jahrhunderts,* Gotha, 1876; Political decadence (op. cit. 1–2), **24**, 76–77.

Roper, William, (1496–1578), English biographer; *The Life of Sir Thomas More* (in More's *Utopia,* Cambridge, 1894); The execution of Sir Thomas More (op. cit. lii–liii), **19**, 154.

Ropes, John Codman, (1836–1899), American lawyer and historian, see **23**, 684; *The Story of the Civil War,* New York, 1894–1898, 2 vols.; Situation of North and South at outbreak of Civil War (op. cit. I, 98–107), **23**, 416–420; Capture of Fort Donelson (op. cit. II, 34–35), **23**, 426; Arrival of the *Monitor* (op. cit. I, 244), **23**, 427; Grant's slowness after Shiloh (op. cit. II, 90), **23**, 429; The Seven Days' Battles (op. cit. II, 208–209), **23**, 432; Pope's failure (op. cit. II, 301–302), **23**, 433; Antietam (op. cit. II, 376–377), **23**, 433.

Roscoe, William, (1753–1851), English historian; *Life of Lorenzo de' Medici,* London, 1845; The career of Cosmo de' Medici (op. cit. 5–32), **9**, 350–357, 358–361; The Pazzi conspiracy (op. cit. 93–102), **9**, 365–370; The fifteenth century (op. cit. 242), **9**, 391.

Rose, John Holland, (1855–), English historian; Essay entitled *A Characterization of the Napoleonic Period,* **12**, 650–654.

Rosebery, Archibald Philip Primrose, Earl of, (1847–), English statesman and historian; *Napoleon, the Last Phase,* London, 1901; Estimate of Napoleon (op. cit. 249–277), **12**, 648–649.

Rosen, Georg, (1820–1891), German orientalist; *Geschichte der Türkei,* Leipsic, 1867, 2 vols.; Mehemet Ali (op. cit. I, 130–132), **24**, 449–450.

Rosseeuw Saint Hilaire, N., (1802–1889), French historian; *Histoire d'Espagne jusqu'à la mort de Ferdinand VII,* Paris, 1844–1879, 14 vols.; The Moors under Charles V (op. cit. VII, 264–269), **10**, 223–225; Charles IV (op. cit. XIII. 226–227); Spain and Louis XVI (op. cit. XIII, 239–248), **10**, 312–314; Francis I, captive in Spain (op. cit. VI, 441–447), **11**, 320–321.

Rotteck, Carl W. R. von, (1775–1840), German historian; *Allgemeine Weltgeschichte,* Stuttgart, 1830–1834, 4 vols.; English translation, *A General History of the World,* London, 1842, 4 vols.; Estimate of Washington (op. cit. III, 364), **23**, 311–312.

Rousset, L., (1821–1892), French historian; *Histoire générale de la guerre Franco-Allemande,* Paris, 1897, 7 vols.; Battle in the woods of Garenne (op. cit. II, 348), **13**, 158; Suffering of Paris during the siege (op. cit. III, 342–348), **13**, 176–177.

Royas, Joannes A., (sixteenth century), Spanish inquisitor; *De hæreticis eorum quæ impia intentione et credulitate;* Treatment of suspects (op. cit. p. 2), **10**, 576.

Rozmital, Leo von, (fifteenth century), Bohemian nobleman; Extract from his *Travels Through the West of Europe;* Translated in the *Athenæum,* London, Nov. 16th, 1849; A court scene under Edward IV, **18**, 599.

Rudolf von Radegg, see Radegg.

Rule, William Harris, (1802–1890), English historian; *History of the Inquisition,* London, 1874, 2 vols.; How the record of torture was kept (op. cit. I, 352), **10**, 583; Proper form of torture for women (op. cit. I, 347–348), **10**, 583–584.

Rulhière, Claude Carloman de, (1735–1791), French historian; *Histoire de l'anarchie de Pologne,* Paris, 1819, 3 vols.; The diet loses its power (op. cit. I, 42), **24**, 56–57; Poland under Augustus III (op. cit. I, 182–200), **24**, 77–80.

Rusdorf, J. J. de, (1589–1640), Palatine ambassador; *Mémoires et Négociations secrètes;* quoted by F. von Raumer (*q. v.*) in *Political History of England;* Apprehensions regarding Charles I, **19**, 534; Criticism of Charles I in 1626, **19**, 542–543.

Rush, Richard, (1780–1859), American diplomat and jurist; *Narrative of a Resident at the Court of London from 1817 to 1825,* London, 1873; Despatch to President Monroe on August 23d, 1823 (op. cit. 381), **21**, 525.

Ruskin, John, (1819–1900), English art critic; *The Seven Lamps of Architecture,* New York, 1847; The work of Giotto (op. cit. 121–122), **9**, 209.

Rüstow, Wilhelm, (1821–1878), German military historian; *Der Krieg in der Türkei,* Zürich, 1877; Union of principalities (op. cit. 20–21), **24**, 150–151; Servian affairs (op. cit. 26–30), **24**, 201–203.

S

Sabina, Carl, (1814–), article on "Slavism" and "Panslavism" in *La Bohème historique, pittoresque et littéraire,* by J. Friez and L. Legert, Paris, 1867; Czech defence of slavism in 1867 (op. cit. I, 215–218), **5**, 36–37.

Saint-Denis, Chronique du Religieux de, Paris, 1476, in *Collection des Documents inédits sur l'histoire de France,* Paris, 1839–1852, 6 vols.; Death of Desmarets (op. cit. I, 245–247), **11**, 158–159.

Saint Gall, Monk of (Monachus Sangallensis, perhaps **Notker the Stammerer),** (ca. 883 A.D.); *De Gestis Caroli Magni* (in Pertz's *Monumenta Germaniæ Historica,* Hanover, 1826–1874, 24 vols.; The legend of Charlemagne (op. cit. II, ch. 26), **7**, 554.

Saint Gelais, Jean de, (fifteenth century), French chronicler; *Chronique 1270–1510;* quoted by Henri Martin (*q. v.*) in *Histoire de France;* Ovation to Louis XII, **11**, 303.

Saint Rémy, Jean Lefèvre, (1394–1468), French chronicler, see **13**, 257; *Chronique,* quoted by J. White (*q. v.*) in *History of France;* Early exploits of Du Guesclin, **11**, 144; Estimate of Du Guesclin, **11**, 153.

Saintsbury, George E. B., (1845–), English literary historian; article on "Rabelais" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* Rabelais compared with Lucian and Swift (op. cit. XX, 197), **11**, 425–426.

Saint Simon, Louis de Rouvroy, Duke de, (1675–1755), French courtier; *Memoirs of the Duke Saint Simon,* London, 1876, 3 vols.; Estimate of John Law (op. cit. III, 247), **12**, 17; Portrait of the regent and his minister (op. cit. II, 223–230), **12**, 17–22; Death of the regent (op. cit. III, 417), **12**, 23.

St. Waast, see **Annales Vedastini.**

Sale, Florentia, Lady Sale, (1790–1853), wife of Sir Robert Henry Sale; *Journal of the Disasters of Afghanistan, 1841–1842,* New York, 1843; The massacre of Kabul (op. cit. 7, 48), **22**, 141, 142.

Salimbene, (1221–ca. 1290), Italian monk and chronicler, see **9**, 643.

Sallust (Caius Sallustus Crispus), (ca. 86 B.C.–34 B.C.), Roman historian; *Bellum Catilinarium, Bellum Jugurthinum,* Rome, 1470; English translation by J. S. Watson, *Sallust, Florus, and Velleius Paterculus,* London, 1861; Jugurtha at Rome (op. cit. 123–126), **5**, 385–387; End of Catiline (op. cit. 73–78), **5**, 491–493; Comparison of Cæsar and Cato (op. cit. 68–70), **5**, 558–559.

Salomon, Ludwig, (1844–), German historian; *Deutschlands Leben und Streben im 19. Jahrhundert,* Stuttgart, 1894; Wartburg festival, murder of Kotzebue (op. cit. 84–93), **15**, 369–372, 373.

Salvander, Narcisse Achille, Count de, (1795–1856), French author; *Histoire de Pologne avant et sous le roi Jean Sobieski,* Paris, 1829; quoted by J. Fletcher (*q. v.*) in *History of Poland;* Cossacks in Poland, **24**, 55.

Salvianus of Marseilles, (fifth century), ecclesiastical writer, see **6**, 650.

Samuelson, James, (1829–), English traveller; *Roumania, Past and Present,* London, 1882; Officials of government (op. cit. 179), **24**, 138.

Sanang Setzen, Mongolian historian; quoted by J. E. Reclus (*q. v.*) in *Nouvelle géographie universelle;* Respect for priesthood in Tibet, **24**, 506.

Sanchoniathon, legendary Phœnician historian, cited or forged by Philo Byblius and preserved by Eusebius in his *Preparatio Evangelica;* quoted in Cory's *Ancient Fragments,* London, 1826; Phœnician cosmogony (op. cit. 1–3), **1**, 24–25.

Sandoval, Prudencio de, (ca. 1560–1621), Spanish prelate and historian; *Historia de la vida y hechoz del Emperador Carlos V;* quoted by Rosseeuw St. Hilaire (*q. v.*) in *Histoire d'Espagne;* Baptism of Moors, **10**, 225.

San Felipe or St. Philippe, Marquis de, see Bacallar y Sanna.

Sanuto, Marino, (1466–1535), Venetian historian; *Vite di Duchi di Venezia,* quoted by W. C. Hazlitt (*q. v.*) in *History of the Venetian Republic;* The doge Mocenigo's warning to Venice, **9**, 304–305.

Sarzec, Gustave Charles Ernest Chocquin de, (1836–), French Assyriologist, see **1**, 636.

Sassone, F., *France et Italie, 1820–1886,* Geneva, 1886; Mazzini and "Young Italy" (op. cit. 6–9), **9**, 587–588.

Savary, Aimé Jean Marie René, Duke de Rovigo, (1774–1833), French general and politician; *Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de Napoléon,* quoted by E. E. Crowe (*q. v.*) in *History of France;* Battle of Marengo, **12**, 503; French in Egypt, **12**, 512.

Saxe, Maurice, Count de, (1696 – 1750), French marshal; *Lettres et mémoires,* quoted by Taillandier (*q. v.*) in *Maurice de Saxe;* Battle of Lawfeld, **12**, 44.

Saxo Grammaticus or Longus, (thirteenth century), Danish chronicler, see **16**, 503; *Historia Danica,* Paris, 1514; English translation by O. Elton, London, 1894; Story of Had-

ding (op. cit. 26, 28), **16**, 9, 10, 11, 12; Legend of Baldur (op. cit. 84, 87), **16**, 22–23; Story of Hamlet or Amleth (op. cit. 106–113), **16**, 29–32.

Sayce, Archibald Henry, (1846–), English orientalist; articles on "Babylonia," "Assyria," and "Lydia," in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* Early Babylonian Kings (op. cit. XXVI, 42–43), **1**, 362–365; Scythians in Assyria (op. cit. XXVI, 44), **2**, 575; Lydian land and people (op. cit. XV, 98–99), **2**, 422–424; Early dynasties, Gyges (op. cit. XV, 99), **2**, 429–430; Lydian civilisation (op. cit. XV, 100), **2**, 433–434: *The History of Babylonia,* by George Smith, edited and brought up-to-date by A. H. Sayce, London, 1895; Evil and good of Babylonian religion (op. cit. 15, 29), **1**, 515: *The Early History of the Hebrews,* London, 1897; Standards for judging Old Testament (op. cit. IX–X), **2**, 56–57: *The Higher Criticism and the Verdict of the Monuments,* London, 1894; Dodah (op. cit. 376), **2**, 110; The Mada (op. cit. 126), **2**, 584; Tuktammu (op. cit. 526), **2**, 585; Confusion in Mede and Manda (op. cit. 521–522), **1**, 443; **2**, 586; Teispes (op. cit. 519), **2**, 589.

Schäfer, Arnold, (1819–1883), German historian; *Geschichte des siebenjährigen Krieges,* Berlin, 1867, 1874, 2 vols.; After the Seven Years' War (op. cit. II, 702–708), **15**, 226–227.

Schäfer, Dietrich, (1845–), German historian; *Die Hansestädte und König Waldemar von Dänemark,* Jena, 1879; Decline of Denmark in thirteenth century (op. cit. 26, 29, 108), **16**, 168–169.

Schaff, Philip, (1819–1893), German-American historian; *Religious Encyclopædia,* Edinburgh, 1883, 3 vols.; Inquisition (op. cit. II, 1100), **10**, 584; Death of Luther (op. cit. II, 1368–1369), **14**, 284.

Schanz, Moritz, (1853–), German traveller and author; *Das heutige Brasilien,* Hamburg, 1893; Deposition of the emperor (op. cit. 306–312), **23**, 662–663.

Schayes, Antoine-Guillaume Bernard, (1808–1859), Belgian historian; *Les Pays-Bas avant et durant la domination romaine,* Brussels, 1837; Influence of Roman dominion (op. cit. 19, 29), **13**, 309.

Scheibert, Johann, (1831–), German military historian; *Der Krieg zwischen Deutschland und Frankreich in den Jahren 1870–1871,* Berlin, 1891; William's despatches (op. cit. 75–78), **15**, 525–527; William's nobility (op. cit. 78), **15**, 527.

Schérer, Edmond, (1815–1889), French theologian and literary critic; essay on "Thiers" in *Études critiques sur la littérature contemporaine,* Paris, 1863, 10 vols.; Estimate of Napoleon (op. cit. I, 141–143), **12**, 646–647.

Scherr, Johannes, (1817–1886), German historian; *Deutsche Kultur- und Sittengeschichte,* Leipsic, 1852, 1887; Failure of German liberalism in 1848 (op. cit. 565–569, 619–621), **15**, 461–465.

Schiemann, Theodor, (1847–), German historian; *Russland, Polen und Livland,* Berlin, 1886–1887, 2 vols. (in Oncken's *Allgemeine Weltgeschichte*), Social and political organisation (op. cit. I, 28–35), **17**, 92–96, 98; Sviatoslav (op. cit. II, 58–64), **17**, 101–103; Theory of succession (op. cit. I, 96–114), **17**, 121–127; Fall of Kiev and rise of Suzdal (op. cit. I, 117–126), **17**, 129–132.

Schiller, Johann Christoph Friedrich von, (1759–1805), German dramatist and poet, see **15**, 634–635; *Geschichte des Abfalls der Niederlande,* Weimar, 1788; English translation by A. J. W. Morrison in *History of the Revolt of the Netherlands,* New York, 1860; Importance of the revolt (op. cit. 1–2), **13**, 375; Accession of Philip II (op. cit. 47–51), **13**, 380–381; Estimate of William of Orange (op. cit. 67–82), **13**, 384–389; Trial of Egmont and Horn (op. cit. 282–289), **13**, 421–423: *Geschichte des dreissigjährigen Krieges,* Leipsic, 1791–1793; English translation, *The Thirty Years' War,* London, 1847; Capture of Magdeburg (op. cit. 140–145), **14**, 349–352.

Schiller, Johann Heinrich K. F. H., (1839–), German historian; *Geschichte der römischen Kaiserzeit,* Gotha, 1886–1888, 2 vols.; Literature in the early empire (op. cit. I, 463–473), **6**, 101–107.

Schlegel, August Wilhelm von, (1767–1845), German critic and philologist; *Vorlesungen über dramatische Kunst und Litteratur,* Heidelberg, 1817, 3 vols.; Goethe as a dramatist (op. cit. III, 397–406), **15**, 343–345; Schiller as a dramatist (op. cit. III, 407–415), **15**, 348–349.

Schlegel, Friedrich von, (1772–1829), German critic and literary historian; *Philosophie der Geschichte,* Vienna, 1829, 2 vols.; English translation, *The Philosophy of History,* London, 1835; Egyptian influence (op. cit. 166–167), **1**, 196; Luther's genius (op. cit. 400–401), **14**, 287–288.

Schliemann, Heinrich, (1822–1890), German archæologist, see **4**, 636–637, see also **Schuchardt.**

Schlosser, Friedrich Christoph, (1776–1861), German historian, see **4**, 637; **15**, 635; *Weltgeschichte,* Frankfurt, 1844, 19 vols.; Spirit of the heroic age (op. cit. I, 177–184), **3**, 82–86; Retreat of the Ten Thousand (op. cit. II, 24–31), **4**, 59–61, 63–64; The German people (op. cit. III, 333–344), **6**, 56–59; Galba to Vespasian (op. cit. III, 372–380), **6**, 225–230, 231; Domitian, Nerva, and Trajan (op. cit. III, 412–423), **6**, 256, 258–260, 267–270, 273–276; Diocletian and Constantine (op. cit. III, 523–533), **6**, 433–440, 441–442; Rome and the Goths (op. cit. III, 600–611), **6**, 544–547, 549; Portugal

and Dom Miguel (op. cit. XVI, 125–127, 216–220, 413–416), **10**, 544–550; Reign of Luiz (op. cit. XVII, 397–398), **10**, 557–558; Portugal at odds with the pope (op. cit. XVIII, 82), **10**, 558–559; Culture in the Netherlands (op. cit. XIII, 406–424), **13**, 590–592, 599, 603–608; Constitutional crisis in Hanover (op. cit. XVI, 317–320), **15**, 404–407; Basil II, the Bulgar-slayer (op. cit. V, 100–101), **24**, 167; Hassanian dynasty (op. cit. XVII, 395), **24**, 473: *Geschichte des 18. Jahrhunderts und des 19., bis zum Sturz des französischen Kaiserreichs,* Frankfurt, 1836–1848, 6 vols.; English translation by D. Davison, *History of the Eighteenth Century,* London, 1843–1852, 8 vols.; Pombal (op. cit. IV, 216–262), **10**, 523–525, 527–528, 531–535; French invasion (op. cit. V, 23–43), **10**, 537–539; Early years of Louis XV (op. cit. III, 214–223), **12**, 9–12; Louis XV and Maurice (op. cit. III, 409–410), **12**, 39; Court degeneracy and financial distresses (op. cit. III, 480–494), **12**, 56–60; Jansenists and Jesuits (op. cit. III, 61), **12**, 61; Corruption of the army (op. cit. IV, 113), **12**, 72–73; Germaine's cowardice (op. cit. IV, 146), **12**, 77; King against parliament (op. cit. V, 121–140, 142–154), **12**, 85–92, 94–100; End of "privilege" (op. cit. VI, 72), **12**, 213; Mirabeau's successors (op. cit VI, 101–105), **12**, 237–238; France rises *en masse* (op. cit. VI, 353–366), **12**, 255–260; Policy of extermination (op. cit. VI, 376–379), **12**, 269–270; Naval union (op. cit. VII, 227), **12**, 510; Regencies of Anne and Ernst (op. cit. V, 250–264), **14**, 6–12; Gustavus III (op. cit. VI, 119, 138), **16**, 407–408; Paul I (op. cit. VII, 88–89), **17**, 426–427.

Schlözer, Kurt von, (1822–1894), German diplomat; *Verfall und Untergang der Hansa und des deutschen Ordens in den Ostseeländern,* Berlin, 1853; The Kalmar Union (op. cit. 27–74), **16**, 201–205, 207–211.

Schmidt, Ludwig, (1862–), German historian; *Zur Geschichte der Langobarden,* Dresden, 1885; Early history of the Lombards (op. cit. 33–65), **7**, 426–434.

Schmidt, Wilhelm Adolf, (1812–1887), German historian; *Zeitgenössische Geschichten,* Berlin, 1859; Fate of "Napoleon II" (op. cit. 401–415), **14**, 589–594; Old machine and new times (op. cit. 524–533), **14**, 598; Revolution of 1848 in Vienna (op. cit. 688–702), **14**, 619–622.

Schnitzler, Jean Henri, (1802–1871), French historian; *L'empire des Tsars au point actuel de la science,* Paris, 1856–1869, 4 vols.; Serfdom (op. cit. III, 342–346), **17**, 218–219: *La Russie, ancienne et moderne,* Paris, 1854; Nicholas I (op. cit. 61), **17**, 533; War with Persia (op. cit. 61–63), **17**, 543–545; Emperor's patriotism (op. cit. 63–64), **17**, 555–556; Events leading to Crimean War (op. cit. 61–64), **17**, 560–563.

Schouler, James, (1839–), American historian, see **23**, 684; *History of the United States under the Constitution,* Washington, 1880–1889, 4 vols., New York, 1895, 5 vols.; Estimate of John Brown (op. cit. V, 443–444), **23**, 405; Estimate of Lincoln (op. cit. VI, 624–633), **23**, 452–453; article on the "United States" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* Cleveland's second administration (op. cit. XXXIII, 592), **23**, 483.

Schrader, Eberhard, (1836–), German orientalist, see **1**, 636; *Die Keilinschriften und das Alte Testament,* 3rd ed., Berlin, 1902; Hymn to Sin (op. cit. 608–609), **1**, 525.

Schuchhardt, Carl, (1856–), German archæologist; *Schliemanns Ausgrabungen in Troja, Tiryns, etc.,* Leipsic, 1889; English translation by Eugénie Sellers, *Schliemann's Excavations,* London, 1891; Iron in Hissarlik (op. cit. 332), **3**, 54.

Schüler, Heinrich, *Brasilien von heute* (quotation from *Jornal de Comercio*); German colonisation in Brazil (op. cit. Dec. 5th, 1901), **23**, 667–668.

Schumacher, see **Shumakr.**

Schurtz, Heinrich, (1863–), German anthropologist; *Die pyrenäische Halbinsel* (in Helmolt's *Weltgeschichte,* Leipsic, 1900, 8 vols.; Celts and Celtiberians (op. cit. IV, 473–474), **10**, 1–4.

Schwegler, Albert, (1819–1857), German theologian and historian, see **6**, 670–671; *Römische Geschichte,* Tübingen, 1853–1858, 3 vols.; Critical study of the legends (op. cit. I, 66–73), **5**, 66–69; The Æneas legend (op. cit. I, 309–312), **5**, 69–70; The Romulus legend (op. cit. I, 523–535), **5**, 70–74; Myths of the Kings (op. cit. I, 66–73), **5**, 95–100.

Scott, Sir Walter, (1771–1832), Scottish poet, novelist, and historian, see **22**, 389–390; *Life of Napoleon Buonaparte,* Edinburgh, 1827, 9 vols.; The Egyptian expedition (op. cit. IV, 68–74), **12**, 464–465; Divorce of Josephine (op. cit. VII, 1–20), **12**, 577–579: *History of Scotland,* London, 1830, 3 vols.; Treaty of Falaise (op. cit. I, 39), **18**, 286; Romans in Scotland (op. cit. I, 1–7), **21**, 3–5; Duncan and Macbeth (op. cit. I, 17–18), **21**, 19–20; Malcolm the Maiden and William the Lion (op. cit. I, 34–42), **21**, 45–49; Alexander II (op. cit. I, 42–44), **21**, 52; Review of the period (op. cit. I, 49–58), **21**, 56–61; Disputed succession (op. cit. I, 59–70), **21**, 62–68; Wallace (op. cit. I, 73–78), **21**, 76–79; Robert Bruce (op. cit. I, 81–116, 121–156, 161–169), **21**, 85–117, 121–123; David II and the Baliols (op. cit. I, 170–218), **21**, 129–148; Accession of the Stuarts (op. cit. I, 229–255), **21**, 160–168, 169; James I to James II (op. cit. I, 258, 263–274, 277–294), **21**, 170, 171, 172–177, 180–187; James III (op. cit. I, 306–326), **21**, 187–198; Flodden Field (op. cit. I, 341), **21**, 215; Feeble power of Scottish crown (op. cit. I, 276), **21**, 216; James V (op. cit. II, 1–8, 11–38, 42–70), **21**, 226–229, 231–242, 244–246, 248–249, 251–256; Maitland and Knox (op. cit. II, 72), **21**, 260; Mary Queen of Scots (op. cit. II, 75–81), **21**, 261–265; Morton and Lenox (op. cit. II, 147–152, 171–182), **21**, 273–275, 276–277; Scotland and Spain (op. cit. II, 312–316), **21**, 280–282; Gowrie con-

spiracy (op. cit. II, 388–390), **21**, 287–288: *Tales of a Grandfather*, Edinburgh, 1827–1830; The union with England (op. cit. chap. lx), **21**, 319–320: article on "Ritson's Metrical Romances" in *Edinburgh Review*, vol. VII; Mediæval ideal of a crusader (op. cit. VII, 405), **18**, 325.

Scylitzes, Joannes, (eleventh century), Byzantine historian, see **6**, 658.

Sears, Robert, (b. 1810), American editor and publisher; *Pictorial History of China and India*, New York, 1854; Auckland's administration (op. cit. 537), **22**, 138; Hardinge and the Sikhs (op. cit. 556), **22**, 149–150; Ranjit Singh, First Sikh War (op. cit. 525–526, 542–543, 556–563), **22**, 151–157; Second Sikh War (op. cit. 566–573), **22**, 157–159.

Sebastian of Salamanca (Salmanticensis), Spanish bishop of ninth century, see **10**, 649; *Chronicon Regum Legionensium* (in Flórez's *España Sagrada*, vol. XIII); Dissoluteness of Witiza (op. cit. 480), **10**, 30; Battle of Covadonga (op. cit. 481–483), **10**, 39–40.

Sédillot, Louis Amélie, (1808–1875), French orientalist; *Histoire générale des Arabes*, Paris, 1854; Religious unrest in Arabia (op. cit. 10–37), **8**, 111–113; The Abbasids (op. cit. 220–296), **8**, 209–232; Decline of Arab power (op. cit. 383–419), **8**, 248–259; Arab culture (op. cit. 333–439), **8**, 271–275.

Seeley, Sir John R., (1834–1895), English historian, see **22**, 390; article on "Napoleon" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* Origin and rise of Napoleon (op. cit. XVII, 192–195), **12**, 422, 423, 425; Fourth year of Revolution (op. cit. XVII, 196), **12**, 424; Napoleon's courage fails (op. cit. XVII, 197), **12**, 433; Napoleon against Sieyès (op. cit. XVII, 203), **12**, 495–496; Napoleon's jealousy of Moreau (op. cit. XVII, 204–209), **12**, 504–505, 533, 535, 544; Napoleon again in the field (op. cit. XVII, 209), **12**, 540–541; Austerlitz (op. cit. XVII, 210), **12**, 544, 545, 547; Napoleon and Spain (op. cit. XVII, 213); **12**, 569; Borodino and Moscow (op. cit. XVII, 217–218), **12**, 589, 590, 597, 598: Forces in 1813 (op. cit. XVII, 218, 220, 221), **12**, 599, 601–607; Moreau's activity (op. cit. XVII, 220), **12**, 603; Final campaign (op. cit. XVII, 224–225), **12**, 627: *Life and Times of Stein*, Cambridge, 1878, 3 vols.; The Emancipation edict (op. cit. I, 430–458), **15**, 304–305.

Ségur, Count Louis Philippe de, (1753–1830), French politician and author; *Mémoires*, Paris, 1844; Corruption under Vrillière, anecdote (op. cit. I, 488), **12**, 105; Character of Potemkin (op. cit. I, 491–492), **17**, 411–412.

Ségur, Count Philippe Paul de, (1780–1873), French general and historian; *Histoire de Napoléon et de la Grande Armée*, Paris, 1825; Napoleon and Poland (op. cit. I, 9–12), **17**, 470–471; End of Napoleon's conquests (op. cit. II, 133), **17**, 477.

Seignobos, Charles, (1854–), French historian; *Scènes et épisodes de l'histoire nationale*, Paris, 1891; Siege of La Rochelle (op. cit. 199–206), **11**, 452–456: *Histoire politique de l'Europe contemporaine*, Paris, 1897; The Hundred days (op. cit. 103), **13**, 10; Division of parties (op. cit. 107–108), **13**, 19–20; Congress of Paris (op. cit. 752–754), **13**, 130–131; Friction with Prussia (op. cit. 764–765), **13**, 144.

Sennacherib, (705–681 B.C.), Assyrian King; Inscriptions, quoted in George Smith's *History of Sennacherib*, London, 1878); Attacks on Israel (op. cit. 5–6), **1**, 403–404; War with the Hittites (op. cit. 53–57), **1**, 404.

Sharpe, Samuel, (1799–1881), English Egyptologist and translator of the Bible; *The History of Egypt to the Arab Conquest*, London, 1852, 2 vols.; The Ptolemies (op. cit. I, 176–284), **4**, 562–572.

Shaw, Flora L., see Lugard.

Shea, John Dawson Gilmary, (1824–1892), American historian; article on "Ancient Florida" in Winsor's *History of North America;* Soto's wealth (op. cit. II, 253), **22**, 484; Coronado's march (op. cit. II, 292), **22**, 485; French and Spanish feud (op. cit. 276), **22**, 551: *Establishment of the Faith*, a translation of Le Clercq's *Établissement de la Foi*, New York, 1881, 2 vols.; La Salle's incapacity (op. cit. II, 199), **23**, 80.

Sheppard, John George, (1816–1869), English scholar and educator; *The Fall of Rome and the Rise of New Nationalities*, London, 1861; The gladiatorial contest (op. cit. 87–91), **6**, 375–376; The legendary Charlemagne (op. cit. 521–523), **7**, 555–556.

Shilder, Nicholas Karlovitch, (1842–1902), Russian historian; *Imperator Alexandr I* (The Emperor Alexander I), St. Petersburg, 1897, 4 vols.; Imperial succession (op. cit. I, 100–107), **17**, 413–415; Meeting of Alexander and Napoleon at Tilsit (op. cit. II, 183–188), **17**, 455–456; Burning of Moscow (op. cit. III, 108–112), **17**, 473–476; Retreat of the Grand Army (op. cit. III, 124–130), **17**, 476–477; Russian debate over pursuing Napoleon (op. cit. III, 124–130), **17**, 482–484; Capitulation of Paris (op. cit. III, 206–213), **17**, 487–490; Congress of Vienna (op. cit. III, 316–326), **17**, 490–493; Alexander's mysticism, Baroness Krüdener (op. cit. III, 321–328), **17**, 493–496; Alexander's holy alliance (op. cit. III, 344–346), **17**, 496–497; Complex character of Alexander I (op. cit. II, 1–4), **17**, 499–501; Educational advances (op. cit. III, 70–72), **17**, 502–504; Distribution of prizes (op. cit. IV, 71), **17**, 504; Expulsion of Jesuits (op. cit. IV, 359), **17**, 504–505; Liberation of Baltic peasants (op. cit. IV, 40–42), **17**, 505–506; The Quakers (op. cit. IV, 131–140), **17**, 506–510; Secret societies (op. cit. IV, 215–220, 251–254), **17**, 510–513; Alexander I as patron of literature (op. cit. II, 106–109; IV, 82), **17**, 517–518; The inundation of 1824 (op. cit. IV, 323–328), **17**, 525–527; Death of Alexander I (op. cit. IV, 220, 387–389), **17**, 529–531; The interregnum (op. cit. IV, 397–398, 418–428), **17**, 533–539: *Tsarstvovanie imperatora Nikolaya I* (The Reign of Emperor Nicholas I), St. Petersburg, 1901; Accession of Nicholas I (op. cit. 100–103), **17**, 539–543; Polish insurrection (op. cit. 107–109, 110), **17**, 545–548; Outbreak of cholera (op. cit. 106, 109–110), **17**, 548–550; Events of 1839–1853 (op. cit. 114–119), **17**, 556–560; Death of Nicholas I (op. cit. 121–122), **17**, 576–577.

Shotwell, James T., American historian; An essay entitled *A Survey of the History of the Middle Ages*, **7**, xiii–xxi.

Shtchebalsky, Peter, (1810–1886), Russian historian; *Tchtenie iz russkoi istorii* (Readings from Russian History), Moscow, 1861, 6 vols.; Death of Alexis (op. cit. III, 71–75), **17**, 297–299; Culture under Elizabeth (op. cit. IV, 249–253), **17**, 356–359; Catherine II (op. cit. V, 38–42), **17**, 372–373.

Shumakr, A. A., (ca. 1840–), Russian author and publisher; *Tsar-Osvoboditel* (The Czar Liberator), St. Petersburg, 1901; Last words of Nicholas I (op. cit. 124), **17**, 576; Alexander II (op. cit. 144–148), **17**, 578; Amelioration of the soldiers' condition (op. cit. 131–132), **17**, 585–588; Abolition of corporal punishment (op. cit. 135), **17**, 595–596; Reforms in courts (op. cit. 135–136), **17**, 596–597; Polish insurrection; subjection of the Caucasus (op. cit. 138–141), **17**, 597–600; Conquest of Khiva; war with Turkey (op. cit. 142–144), **17**, 601–606; Spread of civilisation (op. cit. 138), **17**, 606–607; Death of Alexander II (op. cit. 144–148), **17**, 607–609.

Sicilian History, (827–965 A.D.), anonymous Greek writer, see **6**, 659.

Sidney, Sir Philip, (1554–1586), English author; *Defense of Poesy* (in *Miscellaneous Works*, Boston, 1860); Appreciation of *Gorboduc* (op. cit. 113), **19**, 463; The drama (op. cit. 117–118), **19**, 464.

Sidonius, C. Sollius Apollinaris, (ca. 431 A.D.), Gallic bishop, see **6**, 650; *Epistolarum Libri IX*, Paris, 1652; Berlin, 1887; Saxon cruelties (op. cit. I, VIII, 6), **18**, 35.

Silos, Monk of (Monachus Silensis), (eleventh century), Spanish chronicler, see **10**, 649.

Sime, James, (1843–1895), English critic and historian; articles on "Frederick II," "Germany," and "Sweden," in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* Evils of Otto's reign (op. cit. X, 484–485), **7**, 620–621; Klopstock, Wieland, and Lessing (op. cit. X, 536), **15**, 335; Second Silesian War (op. cit. IX, 736), **15**, 178; Schopenhauer (op. cit. X, 544), **15**, 353–354; The romantic school (op. cit. X, 541–542), **10**, 356; Charles John in Norway (op. cit. XXII, 752), **16**, 469.

Sinding, Paul C., *History of Scandinavia*, New York, 1858; Gorm to Canute (op. cit. 50–73), **16**, 43–49.

Sineh, (ca. 2400 B.C.), Egyptian adventurer; *Memoirs*, quoted in Maspero's *Histoire ancienne des peuples de l'Orient*, Paris, 1884; Praise of Amenemhat (op. cit. 103–105), **1**, 112.

Sismondi, Jean C. L. Simonde de, (1773–1842), Swiss historian, see **9**, 644; *History of the Italian Republics*, London, 1832; Period of invasion (op. cit. 7–25), **9**, 16–24; Venice in the tenth century (op. cit. 26), **9**, 28; Guelfs and Ghibellines, Arnold of Brescia (op. cit. 32–33), **9**, 38–39; Growth of cities (op. cit. 29–31), **9**, 44; The Germans in Italy (op. cit. 33–59), **9**, 45–50, 52–62; Otto IV and Frederick II (op. cit. 59–86), **9**, 85–86, 90–103; The thirteenth century (op. cit. 87–115), **9**, 104–119; An emperor again in Italy (op. cit. 123–134), **9**, 126–133; Can' grande della Scala, affairs of Lucca (op. cit. 139–146), **9**, 155–159; Revival of letters (op. cit. 151–152), **9**, 181; Rienzi's independence (op. cit. 155), **9**, 212; Ferdinand (op. cit. 244–245), **9**, 238; Lorenzo and Siena (op. cit. 274–276), **9**, 239; Companies of adventure, the Visconti (op. cit. 161–197), **9**, 241–253, 254–256; Carmagnola (op. cit. 216), **9**, 276; Florence under the Medici (op. cit. 223–226), **9**, 349–350; Neri Capponi (op. cit. 247–248), **9**, 357–358; Cosmo's successor, Piero's sons (op. cit. 249–267), **9**, 361–365; Lorenzo (op. cit. 272), **9**, 370–371; The "Last Day of Italy" (op. cit. 279–286), **9**, 408–412; Charles goes to Naples (op. cit. 288–290), **9**, 420–421; Savonarola, the league of Cambray (op. cit. 291–312), **9**, 422–435; The age of Leo X (op. cit. 313–322), **9**, 437–442; Francis I and Charles V (op. cit. 323–342), **9**, 445–451, 452–462; Siege of Siena (op. cit. 349), **9**, 464, 467: *Literature of Southern Europe*, London, 1846, 2 vols.; Latin and the vernacular (op. cit. I, 243–245), **9**, 184–185; Dante (op. cit. I, 245–247, 269–273), **9**, 186–189; Lesser contemporaries, and Petrarch (op. cit. I, 274–278, 291–293), **9**, 190–194; Boccaccio (op. cit. I, 294–298, 304–306), **9**, 198–203; Angelo Politiano (op. cit. I, 316, 317), **9**, 392; Ariosto and Machiavelli (op. cit. I, 328–332, 429–439), **9**, 405–407: *Histoire des Français*, Paris, 1821–1844, 31 vols.; The long interregnum (op. cit. IV, 2), **11**, 22; The Truce of 1465 (op. cit. XIV, 191–193), **11**, 252–253; Critical survey of Francis I's period (op. cit. XVI, 1–4), **11**, 306–308; Battle of Ivry (op. cit. XXI, 52–58), **11**, 397–399; Marie de' Medici (op. cit. XXII, 57–62), **11**, 410–411; The Parc-aux-Cerfs (op. cit. XXIX, 8–11), **12**, 54–56; Last days of Pompadour (op. cit. XXIX, 325–332), **12**, 81–82.

Skene, William Forbes, (1809–1892), Scottish historian; *Celtic Scotland*, Edinburgh, 1886, 3 vols.; Origin of the name "Scotia" (op. cit. I, 1–3), **21**, 1–2; The four kingdoms (op. cit. I, 229–236), **21**, 8; Malcolm Canmore's frontier (op. cit. I, 432), **21**, 34.

Skrine, Francis Henry, (1847–), English traveller and historian; *The Expansion of Russia*, 1815–1900, Cambridge, 1903; The holy alliance (op. cit. 47), **17**, 498; Estimate of Alexander I (op. cit. 84–85), **17**, 532; Estimate of Nicholas I (op. cit. 162–164), **17**,

576–577; Russia and the Treaty of 1856 (op. cit. 173–174), **17**, 585.

Smith, George, (1840–1876), English official at the British Museum and Assyriologist; discoverer and first decipherer of the "creation and deluge" series of tablets from Nineveh, see **1**, 636; Translation of inscriptions in British Museum; Sennacherib's attack on the Hittites, **1**, 404–405: *The History of Babylon*, edited and brought up to date by A. H. Sayce, London, 1895; The religion of Babylonia (op. cit. 15, 29), **1**, 515: *The Hebrew People*, London, 1850, 2 vols.; Oppressions of Jason and Antiochus (op. cit. II, 621–630), **2**, 140–146; Jewish independence secured (op. cit. II, 637–642), **2**, 156–158; Herod in favour with Rome (op. cit. II, 670–677), **2**, 164–167: *The Gentile Nations*, London, 1853, 2 vols.; The decline of the later Ptolemies before the rising power of Rome (op. cit. I, 144–154), **4**, 572–577.

Smith, Goldwin, (1823–), English historian, see **22**, 390; *Irish History and Irish Character*, London, 1861; Scottish independence (op. cit. 196–197), **21**, 128; Causes of misery to Ireland (op. cit. 192–193), **21**, 380: *The United States; an Outline of Political History*, London, 1893; John Brown (op. cit. 237), **23**, 398; Dred Scott decision (op. cit. 235), **23**, 402; Lincoln's election (op. cit. 241), **23**, 408.

Smith, James, (1737–1812), American backwoodsman; *An Account of the Remarkable Occurrences in the Life and Travels of Col. James Smith, 1799* (reprinted in the *Ohio Valley Historical Series*, Cincinnati, 1870; Archibald Loudon's *Selection of Some of the Most Interesting Narratives of Outrages Committed by Indians in Their Wars with the White People*, Harrisburg, Pa.; Braddock's defeat as told by an Indian captive (op. cit. 10–13), **23**, 210–211.

Smith, Captain John, (1580–1631), English adventurer and colonist, see **22**, 569–614; *A True Relation of Such Occurrences of Noate as Hath Hapned in Virginia*, London, 1608; reprinted, Boston, 1866; Landing at Jamestown (op. cit. 1–8), **22**, 570–571; Captain Newport (op. cit. 45), **22**, 575: *Generall Historie of Virginia, New England, and the Summer Isles from 1584–1626*, London, 1626; reprinted in *English Scholars' Library*, Birmingham, 1884; Pocahontas (op. cit. 530–531), **22**, 573–574; The conspiracy against Smith (op. cit. 401), **22**, 575; Exploration of New England (op. cit. 698), **22**, 611–612; Massachusetts (op. cit. 192), **22**, 612; Character of early settlers (op. cit. 378–379), **22**, 567.

Smith, Sydney, (1771–1845), English humorist; *Speech at Taunton*, October 12th, 1831; quoted by Charles Knight in *History of England;* "Mrs. Partington" and the House of Lords (op. cit. VIII, 285), **21**, 556.

Smith, Sir Thomas, (ca. 1512–1577), English scholar; *The Commonwealth of England*, quoted by R. Vaughan (*q. v.*) in *History of England;* The power of parliament, **19**, 533.

Smith, William, (1813–1893), English classical and biblical scholar; *History of Greece*, London, 1854; Syracusan victory over Carthage (op. cit. 215), **3**, 353.

Smollett, Tobias George, (1721–1771), English novelist and historian; *The History of England*, London, 1825; Abuse of Marlborough (op. cit. 163), **20**, 485.

Snorre Sturleson, (1179–1241), Icelandic statesman and historian, see **16**, 504; *Heimskringla*, Stockholm, 1697; Christiania, 1868; Nicholas Breakspear in Norway (op. cit. III, 261), **16**, 109; Harold Hardrada and Queen Zoe (op. cit. III, 14–16), **16**, 135; English translation by S. Laing, *Heimskringla or Chronicle of the Kings of Norway*, London, 1844, 3 vols.; The story of Odin (op. cit. I, 217–224), **16**, 13–17; Olaf Tryggvason (op. cit. I, 441–458), **16**, 58–66; The great sea fight (op. cit. I, 475–483), **16**, 67–72; Olaf's voyage to England (op. cit. II, 8–13), **16**, 73–75.

Soames, Henry, (1785–1860), English ecclesiastical historian; *History of the Reformation of the Church of England*, London, 1826–1828, 4 vols.; The bishop of Llandaff (op. cit. IV, 666), **19**, 278–279.

Sobieski, James, (seventeenth century), *Commentariorum Chotinensis Belli Libri III*, Danzig, 1646; The Cossacks (op. cit. 112), **24**, 50–51; Zolkiewski's death, **24**, 52.

Socin, Albert, (1844–1899), German orientalist; article on "Syria" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* The Aramæans (op. cit. XXII, 822), **2**, 413.

Solms-Laubach, Count, (eighteenth century), German diplomat; *Letters*, quoted in Oncken's *Zeitalter der Revolution, des Kaiserreiches, und der Befreiungskriege*, Berlin, 1884; Murder of the French ambassadors (op. cit. 832–833), **14**, 526.

Soloviov, Sergei Mikhailovitch, (1820–1879), Russian historian, see **17**, 669; *Istorya Rossii's drevneyshikk vremyon* (History of Russia from the earliest times), St. Petersburg, 1863–1875, 29 vols.; Character of Alexander Nevski (op. cit. III, 842–843), **17**, 142–143; Battle of Kulikovo (op. cit. III, 980–981), **17**, 152–153; Dmitri Donskoi (op. cit. III, 1001–1002, 1009–1010), **17**, 155–156; The Cossacks (op. cit. IX, 129), **17**, 239–240; Peter the Great (op. cit. XVIII, 847–862), **17**, 317–323.

Soltau, Wilhelm, (1846–), German historian; essay on *The Scope and Development of Early Roman History*, **5**, 11–24.

Sorbin de Saint-Foi, Arnaud, (1532–1606), French theologian; *Histoire contenant un abrégé de la vie, mœurs et vertus du Roy très chrétien et débonnaire Charles IX*, Paris, 1574, in *Archives curieuses de l'histoire de France depuis Louis XI jusqu'à Louis XVIII, par L. Cimber and F. d'Anjou*, Paris, 1836; Character of Charles IX (op. cit. 298), **11**, 380.

Sorel, Albert, (1842–), French author; *L'Europe et la Révolution française*, Paris, 1887, 3 vols.; Spirit of the National Assembly (op. cit. II, 1–8), **12**, 208–210; Estimate of Mirabeau (op. cit. II, 8–15), **12**, 231–233.

Soulavie, Jean Louis Giraud, (1752–1813), French historical writer; *Mémoires historiques et politiques du règne de Louis XVI*, Paris, 1801, 6 vols.; Character of Marie Antoinette (op. cit. II, 60–76), **12**, 125–127; Character of Necker's writings (op. cit. IV, 18), **12**, 130; Second epoch of Marie Antoinette (op. cit. VI, 35–49), **12**, 139–142.

Southey, Robert, (1774–1843), English poet and historian; *Naval History*, London, 1833–1840, 5 vols.; First English naval victory (op. cit. I, 186–189), **18**, 342–343: *History of Brazil*, London, 1810–1819, 3 vols.; Discovery of Brazil (op. cit. I, 3), **23**, 652: *The Book of the Church*, London, 1848; Puritan attacks (op. cit. 390), **19**, 450.

Sozomenos, (fifth century), Greek ecclesiastical historian, see **6**, 650.

Spalding, William, (1809–1859), Scottish critic and historian; *Italy and the Italian Islands*, New York, 1842, 3 vols.; Tuscan school of painters (op. cit. II, 235–238), **9**, 207–209; Michelangelo and Raphael (op. cit. II, 325–330, 357–359), **9**, 400–405; States of the Church (op. cit. II, 268–283), **9**, 538–546; Italy and the French Revolution (op. cit. III, 20–54), **9**, 547–564; Napoleonic régime (op. cit. III, 55–94), **9**, 566–574; Fall of Napoleon (op. cit. III, 95–97), **9**, 576–577; Restoration of the dynasties (op. cit. III, 99–102), **9**, 578–580· Insurrections of 1820–1821 (op. cit. III, 114–120), **9**, 583–585; The revolution of 1831 (op. cit. III, 120–123), **9**, 585–586.

Spectator, The, a London weekly review; The death of Lincoln (op. cit. April, 1865), **23**, 459.

Spedding, James, (1808–1881), English biographer; *An Account of the Life and Times of Francis Bacon*, Boston, 1878, 2 vols.; Somerset's secret (op. cit. II, 130), **19**, 498.

Speed, John, (ca. 1552–1629), English historian and cartographer; *History of Great Britain under the Conquests of the Romans, Saxons, Danes, and Normans*, London, 1650; The infant Henry in parliament (op. cit. 663), **18**, 548; Edward's conquest of Scotland (op. cit. 562), **21**, 83.

Spenser, Edmund, (ca. 1552–1599), English poet; *View of the State of Ireland* (in *Works*, London, 1805, 8 vols.); Lord Grey and the Irish (op. cit. VIII, 435), **21**, 411; The famine in Ireland (op. cit. VIII, 430–431), **21**, 411.

Spottiswood, John, (1565–1639), Scottish prelate; *History of the Church of Scotland*, quoted by W. Scott (*q. v.*) in *History of Scotland;* The power of James VI, **21**, 278.

Springer, Anton, (1825–1891), German art critic and historian; *Geschichte Oesterreichs seit dem Wiener Frieden, 1809*, Prague, 1863–1864, 2 vols.; Decay of Austrian patriotism (op. cit. I, 101–106), **14**, 556–560; Neapolitan and Sardinian revolts (op. cit. I, 287–291), **14**, 587–588; Revolution of 1848 (op. cit. II, 147–148, 162–166), **14**, 617–619; March Revolution (op. cit. II, 182–192), **14**, 622–628; Prague revolt (op. cit. II, 350–352), **14**, 640–641: *Protokoll des Verfassungsausschusses im Oesterreichischen Reichstag*, Leipsic, 1885; Absolutism and disaster (op. cit. 16–19), **15**, 1–4.

Stade, Bernhard, (1848–), German theologian, see **2**, 237; *Geschichte des Volkes Israel*, Berlin, 1887, 2 vols.; Israel as a world influence (op. cit. I, 1–5), **2**, 1–3; The people of Israel (op. cit. I, 108–126), **2**, 48–55; Early movements of Israelites (op. cit. I, 126–141), **2**, 57–61; Early neighbours of Israel (op. cit. I, 141–145), **2**, 63–66.

Staël-Holstein, Anne Louise Germaine, Baronne de, (1766–1817), French author; *Considérations sur la Révolution française*, quoted by E. E. Crowe (*q. v.*) in *History of France;* Estimate of Brienne, **12**, 144; The republic, **12**, 445.

Stanhope, Philip Henry, Earl of, (1805–1875), English historian, see **22**, 383; *History of England from the Peace of Utrecht to the Peace of Versailles*, London, 1858, 7 vols.; War of Jenkins' Ears (op. cit. II, 403–404), **10**, 293–298; José I's incontinence (op. cit. IV, 263), **10**, 528; Schaumburg-Lippe's skill (op. cit. IV, 264), **10**, 530; Godolphin's administration (op. cit. I, 5–6), **20**, 489; Last year of Queen Anne (op. cit. I, 22–23, 79–93), **20**, 490–496; Social conditions (op. cit. I, 17–22), **20**, 503–505; Era of Georges (op. cit. I, 1), **20**, 506; The Septennial Act (op. cit. I, 200–213), **20**, 512–516; Character of George II and Caroline (op. cit. II, 112–116), **20**, 538–540; The excise (op. cit. II, 159–169), **20**, 542–545; Dissensions in the royal family (op. cit. II, 199–201), **20**, 551–553; Estimate of Walpole (op. cit. I, 264–273), **20**, 556–558; Escape of the Young Pretender (op. cit. III, 317–321), **20**, 565–567; Fate of Admiral Byng (op. cit. IV, 92–100), **20**, 584–587; George III (op. cit. IV, 206–224), **20**, 593–597; Ascendency of Bute (op. cit. IV, 241–250), **20**, 597–599; Bute's resignation (op. cit. V, 25–28), **20**, 601; Rise of Erskine (op. cit. V, 82–87), **20**, 636–637; Alexander the Great and the Mohammedans (op. cit. IV, 282), **22**, 21–22; Glory of Aurangzeb (op. cit. IV, 284–286), **22**, 37; Portuguese and Dutch in India (op. cit. IV, 287), **22**, 40; English wars in India (op. cit. IV, 289–314), **22**, 43–53; Black Hole of Calcutta (op. cit. IV, 315–318), **22**, 54–55; Clive in India (op. cit. IV, 320–330), **22**, 56–59; Clive's return, French battles (op. cit. IV, 331–350; VII, 221–240), **22**, 60–80; Warren Hastings (op. cit. VII, 242–290), **22**, 82–98; War with Dutch and French (op. cit. IV, 314–318), **22**, 99–102; Effects of Saratoga (op. cit. VI, 187), **23**, 265; Hanging of André (op. cit. VII, 69), **23**, 276; Estimate of Washington (op. cit. V, 45–52), **23**, 308–309.

Stanley, Arthur Penrhyn, see **Arnold, Thomas.**

Stanwood, Edward, (1841–), American editor and historian; *History of the Presidency,* Boston, 1904; Buchanan's election (op. cit. 274–275), **23,** 400; Election of Hayes (op. cit. 329–330), **23,** 475.

State Papers of the Reign of Henry VIII, (1509–1547), see **22,** 391.

Stebbing, Henry, (ca. 1800–1883), English clergyman; *History of the Christian Church,* London, 1834, 2 vols.; Gregory's successors (op. cit. II, 24–61), **8,** 539–544; Appeal to the Franks (op. cit. II, 62–73), **8,** 556–558; Papal ambition (op. cit. II, 101–104), **8,** 565–567; Gregory V (op. cit. II, 171–172), **8,** 589; Rival claimants of the papacy (op. cit. II, 242–252), **8,** 602–605, 606–607.

Stedman, Charles, (1753–1812), English military historian; *The History of the Origin, Progress and Termination of the American War,* London, 1794, 2 vols.; Paul Jones' courage (op. cit. II, 165), **23,** 273.

Steed, H. Wickham, (1871–), English journalist; article on "Italy" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* Capture of Rome by the Italians (op. cit. XXIX, 628), **9,** 622; Crispi in power (op. cit. XXIX, 636–637), **9,** 628, 629–630.

Steenstrup, Johannes, (1844–), Swedish antiquarian, see **16,** 504.

Stella, Georgius and Johannes, (fifteenth century), Italian chroniclers, see **9,** 644.

Stephen, Sir James, (ca. 1790–1859), English writer; *Lectures on the History of France,* London, 1851, 2 vols.; Meeting of states general (op. cit. I, 465–468, 469–470), **11,** 387–390, 392–393; Estimate of Henry IV (op. cit. II, 294–298), **11,** 419–421; Rabelais (op. cit. II, 225–230), **11,** 423–425; Calvin and Montaigne (op. cit. II, 230–243), **11,** 426–430; Estimate of Louis XIII and Richelieu (op. cit. II, 314–315), **11,** 484–486; Descartes (op. cit. II, 246–249, 256–259, 262), **11,** 638–640.

Stephens, Henry Morse, (1857–), British-American historian; articles on "Sir John Moore," "Portugal," "The Dukes of Orleans," "Mirabeau," and "Marat," in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* Brilliance of Moore's retreat (op. cit. XVI, 805), **10,** 344–345; Origin of Portugal (op. cit. XIX, 539), **10,** 427–428; Importance of Alphonso's reign (op. cit. XIX, 542–543), **10,** 440–441; Mazarin and Spain (op. cit. XIX, 548), **10,** 516–517; Methuen treaty (op. cit. XIX, 549), **10,** 519; Pedro V (op. cit. XIX, 553), **10,** 557; Duke of Orleans and the Revolution (op. cit. XVII, 853), **12,** 158–161; Estimate of Mirabeau (op. cit. XVI, 496–497), **12,** 233–234; Estimate of Marat (op. cit. XV, 522), **12,** 307: *The Story of Portugal,* London, 1891; João II's heritage (op. cit. 159), **10,** 471; João III's achievements (op. cit. 179), **10,** 492; Sebastian (op. cit. 242), **10,** 495; Charter revised (op. cit. 425), **10,** 556: *History of the French Revolution,* New York, 1886, 1902, 2 vols.; Reason for the Terror (op. cit. II, 248–249), **12,** 314; Vendean rebellion (op. cit. II, 259–260), **12,** 375–376; The Terror at Nantes (op. cit. II, 391–392), **12,** 330.

Stepniak, Sergei, (S. M. Kravchinski), (1852–1895), Russian revolutionary exile and writer, see **17,** 669.

Stern, Adolphe, (1835–), German littérateur; *Die Kaisertragödie in Mexico,* Dresden, 1867; Juarez (op. cit. 829), **23,** 629–630.

Stern, Ernst von, (1859–), German geologist; *Geschichte der Spartanischen und Thebanischen Hegemonie,* Dorpat, 1884; Rise of Thebes (op. cit. I, 18–44), **4,** 126–133; Epaminondas (op. cit. I, 162–166), **4,** 165–167.

Stettler, Michael, (1580–1642), Bernese historian; *Annales oder Beschreibung der vornehmsten Geschichten,* Bern, 1626, 2 vols.; Berthold V (op. cit. 3–6), **16,** 541–542.

Stevenson, E. I. Prime, see **Prime-Stevenson.**

Stoke, Melis, (thirteenth century), Dutch historian, see **14,** 74; *Rijmkronijk,* Amsterdam, 1591; reprinted, Leyden, 1772; Frailty of an English contract (op. cit. II, 243), **13,** 301; Battle of Zieriksee (op. cit. II, 233), **13,** 333.

Stoll, H. W., German historian; *Geschichte der Römer bis zum Untergang der Republik,* Hanover, 1869, 2 vols.; The Roman aristocracy (op. cit. II, 67–75), **5,** 341–343; Jugurthine War (op. cit. II, 118–125), **5,** 383–385, 387–391; Cimbri and Teutones (op. cit. I, 125–132, 143), **5,** 392–399.

Stow, John, (1525?–1605), English chronicler and antiquary; *Annals or General Chronicle of England,* London, 1631; Release of Somerset (op. cit. 395), **18,** 571; Trial of Wallace (op. cit. 209), **18,** 421; Burning of a Unitarian (op. cit. 686), **19,** 339; The Armada (op. cit. 748–749), **19,** 400; Arming of Londoners (op. cit. 619), **19,** 238; Festivals in London (op. cit. 39), **19,** 53.

Strabo, (ca. 64 B.C.–19 A.D.), Greek geographer, see **1,** 29, 304; Γεωγραφικά, Venice, 1516; English translation by J. Falconer and H. C. Hamilton, *The Geography of Strabo,* London, 1854, 3 vols.; Early cosmology (op. cit. I, 19–20), **1,** 29–31; The sacred bull (op. cit. III, 246), **1,** 234–235; Babylon (op. cit. III, 144–152), **1,** 479–484.

Strahl, Ph., in collaboration with E. Hermann, *Geschichte des Russischen Staates,* Hamburg, 1832–1866, 7 vols.; Character of Ivan (op. cit. II, 430–435), **17,** 182–184; Peter the Great in Holland and England (op. cit. IV, 75–80), **17,** 261–264.

Strantz, V. von, (1863–), German official; *Die kolonial Politik,* in *Unser Kaiser, zehn Jahre der Regierung Wilhelms II, 1888–1898,* Berlin, 1898; Colonial aggrandisement (op. cit. 206–222), **15,** 554–564.

Strickland, Agnes, (1796–1874), English historian, see **22,** 391; *Lives of the Queens of England from the Norman Conquest,* London, 1852, 8 vols.; Fall of Anne Boleyn (op. cit. II, 662–663), **19,** 164–165; Lady Rochford (op. cit. II, 679), **19,** 167; Anne Boleyn's innocence (op. cit. II, 694), **19,** 174.

Strickler, Johann, *Lehrbuch der Schweizergeschichte,* Zürich, 1874; Thirty Years' War (op. cit. 303–306), **16,** 649–653.

Strype, John, (1643–1737), English divine and biographer; *Ecclesiastical Memorials,* Oxford, 1822, 6 vols.; Choice of nominators (op. cit. IV, 66), **19,** 226.

Stubbs, William, (1825–1901), English historian, see **22,** 391; *The Constitutional History of England,* Oxford, 1896, 3 vols.; The Saxon shore (op. cit. I, 68), **18,** 25; Saxons, Angles, and Jutes (op. cit. I, 63–64), **18,** 31; The Bretwalda (op. cit. I, 181), **18,** 41; Flambard's policy (op. cit. I, 324–325), **18,** 223–224; Victory of Tinchebray (op. cit. I, 333), **18,** 233; Clarendon's constitutions (op. cit. I, 503), **18,** 267; Character of Simon de Montfort (op. cit. II, 103–104), **18,** 384; Character of Henry III (op. cit. II, 102–103), **18,** 389; Scottish homage to England (op. cit. I, 595), **21,** 25; Scottish constitution (op. cit. I, 597), **21,** 38: *The Early Plantagenets,* London, 1898; Richard leaves England (op. cit. 124), **18,** 321; Administration of Hubert Walter (op. cit. 125), **18,** 322; Expulsion of Louis VIII (op. cit. 156), **18,** 365; Permanent establishment of Magna Charta (op. cit. 160), **18,** 368; Richard of Cornwall (op. cit. 183), **18,** 375.

Suetonius, Caius Tranquillus, (first century A.D.), Roman historian; *Vitæ duodecim Cæsarum,* Rome, 1470; English translation by A. Thompson, *The Lives of the Twelve Cæsars,* London, 1796; Nero and the Christians (op. cit. 435), **2,** 176; Personality of Cæsar (op. cit. 37–62), **5,** 589–599; Character of Augustus (op. cit. 152–184), **6,** 120–129; Tiberius (op. cit. 298–363), **6,** 156–157; Caligula (op. cit. 337–340), **6,** 163–168; Caractacus (op. cit. 419–420), **6,** 169–170; Nero's character (op. cit. 470–473), **6,** 206–208; Vespasian (op. cit. 563–568), **6,** 244–250; Death of Titus (op. cit. 580–581), **6,** 255–256; Character of Domitian (op. cit. 607–611), **6,** 261–262.

Suger, Abbé de Saint Denis, (1081–1151), French churchman, statesman, and historian; *Epistolæ,* in *Migne's Patrologie Latine,* vol. 18; Appeal for Louis VI's return (op. cit. 1377–1378), **11,** 37.

Suidas, (tenth or eleventh century), Greek grammarian and lexicographer, see **6,** 650.

Sullivan, William Kirby, (1821–1890), Irish educator; article on "Ireland" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* Early history (op. cit. XIII, 245–253), **21,** 331–348, 349–350; Mediæval conditions (op. cit. XIII, 254–258), **21,** 355–365.

Sully, Maximilien de Béthune, Duke de, (1560–1641), French statesman; *Mémoires,* Paris, 1554–1662, 4 vols., new edition, Paris, 1822, 6 vols.; Massacre of St. Bartholomew (op. cit. I, 50–52), **11,** 376–377; Estimate of Henry IV (op. cit. V, 414–420), **11,** 417–418.

Super, Charles William, (1842–), American writer; article on "A Decade of Hittite Research," in *American Antiquarian,* Chicago; Recent Hittite discoveries (op. cit. XXI, 175), **2,** 393–394.

Swift, Jonathan, (1667–1745), English satirist; *Works,* London, 1814, 19 vols.; Description of Elizabeth Villiers (op. cit. III, 115), **20,** 445; Wood's half-pence (op. cit. VII, 103), **20,** 534.

Swinburne, Algernon Charles, (1837–), English poet; article on "Mary of Scotland" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* Mary's infatuation for Bothwell (op. cit. XV, 597–599), **19,** 310, 311, 313; Mary's courage (op. cit. XV, 600), **19,** 365; Estimate of Mary (op. cit. XV, 602), **19,** 378–379.

Sybel, Heinrich von, (1817–1895), German historian, see **15,** 636; *Die Erhebung Europas gegen Napoleon I,* Munich, 1860; Battle of Essling (op. cit. 303–307), **14,** 553–555: *Historische Zeitschrift,* Munich, 1863 ff.; Foreign policy of Leopold II (op. cit. X, 387–390), **14,** 504–505.

Sydney, Wm. Connor, *England and the English in the Eighteenth Century,* London, 1892, 2 vols.; Unjust war on Spain (op. cit. I, 327), **10,** 300.

Sylvius, see **Æneas Sylvius.**

Symeon Metaphrastes, (tenth century), Byzantine hagiographer, see **6,** 659.

Symes, Rev. J. E., (1847–), English historian; *The French Revolution,* London, 1892; Sane view of the Terror (op. cit. 134), **12,** 325.

Symmachus, Quintus Aurelius, (fourth century), Roman orator, see **6,** 650.

Symonds, John Addington, (1840–1893), see **9,** 644; English littérateur; *The Age of the Despots,* in *Renaissance in Italy,* London, 1875; Alexander Borgia (op. cit. 346, 348, 352), **8,** 646–647: article on "Italy" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* Age of Italy's slavery (op. cit. XIII, 482), **9,** 463; Errors of the monarchy (op. cit. XIII, 485–486), **9,** 581–582; Problems and leaders (op. cit. XIII, 487), **9,** 589–592.

Syncellus, see **Georgius Syncellus.**

T

"T. M." (Thomas Matthews), *The Beginning, Progress, and Conclusion of Bacon's Rebellion*, Washington, 1835 (in *Force's Tracts*, vol. I); Bacon's insurrection (op. cit. 16–18), **23**, 128–129.

Tacitus, Caius Cornelius, (ca. 61–ca. 117 A.D.), Roman historian, see **6**, 650; *Annales, Agricola, Germania, Historiæ*, Venice, 1470; English translation, *The Works of Tacitus*, London, 2 vols., 1598; Felix, the procurator (op. cit. I, 304), **2**, 174; The Christians under Nero (op. cit. I, 423), **2**, 176; **6**, 322; German bibulousness (op. cit. II, 313), **6**, 57; Greatness of Arminius (op. cit. I, 107), **6**, 77; Last days of Tiberius (op. cit. I, 243–246), **6**, 154–156; Messalina (op. cit. I, 265–273), **6**, 171–176; Murder of Claudius (op. cit. I, 311–313), **6**, 178–179; Burrus and Seneca, persecution of Christians (op. cit. I, 385–423), **6**, 194–202; Death of Vitellius (op. cit. II, 93–94), **6**, 230–231; Vespasian's miracles (op. cit. II, 259–260), **6**, 232–233; Rebuilding the capitol (op. cit. II, 235–236), **6**, 240; Disunion of the Britons (op. cit. II, 356), **18**, 4.

Taillandier, René Gaspard Ernest, called Saint René, (1817–1879), French author; *Maurice de Saxe*, Paris, 1865; Battle of Lawfeld (op. cit. 324–325), **12**, 43–45: *Histoire de la Jeune Allemagne*, Paris, 1848; Young Germany (op. cit. 92–94), **15**, 356–357.

Taine, Hippolyte Adolphe, (1828–1893), French philosopher; *Essai sur Tite-Live*, Paris, 1856; Livy as the limner of the Romans, spirit of the times (op. cit. 186–202), **6**, 109–115: *Les origines de la France contemporaine, l'ancien régime*, Paris, 1878; The old régime (op. cit. 104–200), **12**, 180–190; *Philosophie de l'art dans les Pays-Bas*, Paris, 1868; Flemish art (op. cit. 121–131), **13**, 598–601, 603–605; Decline of Dutch art (op. cit. 162), **13**, 608–609.

Talbot, William Henry Fox, (1800–1877), English photographer and philologist, see **1**, 637.

Taussig, Frank William, (1859–), American political economist; *The Silver Situation in the United States*, Baltimore, 1892, (in Publications of the American Economy Association); Causes of the passage of the Bland Silver Bill (op. cit. 5), **23**, 476; The Sherman law (op. cit. 50–51), **23**, 482.

Tavernier, Jean Baptiste, (1605–1689), French traveller; *Six Voyages*, Paris, 1681, 2 vols.; The glory of Aurangzeb (op. cit. II, 218–219), **22**, 37–38.

Taylor, Bayard, (1825–1878), American traveller, writer, and poet; *School History of Germany*, New York, 1882; Death of Frederick III (op. cit. 315), **14**, 225.

Taylor, William Cooke, (1800–1849), English writer; *History of Mohammedanism and Its Sects*, London, 1834; Abu Bekr and Omar (op. cit. 166–172), **8**, 149–151; Omar, Othman, and Ali (op. cit. 173–194), **8**, 165–173.

Tehutimes III (or Thotmes III), Egyptian king (ca. 1530–ca. 1476 B.C.); *Inscriptions*, quoted in Maspero's *Histoire ancienne des peuples de l'orient;* Exploits and battles (op. cit. 203–205), **1**, 136–138.

Ténot, Eugène, (1839–1890), French journalist; *Paris en Decembre, 1851*, Paris, 1868; Injustice of the mixed commissions (op. cit. 285), **13**, 124.

Terlon, Hughes de (1620–1690), French diplomatist; *Mémoires*, Paris, 1681, 2 vols.; Charles X crossing the Little Belt (op. cit. I, 137–161), **16**, 336–339.

Ternaux, Louis Mortimer, (1807–1872), French historian; *Histoire de la Terreur*, Paris, 1861–1867, 16 vols.; Apology for the people, Charlotte Corday (op. cit. III, 183–194), **12**, 276–278; Execution of Louis XVI (op. cit. V, 487–506), **12**, 293, 294–296.

Testa, Giovanni Battista, *History of the War of Frederick I against the Communes of Lombardy*, London, 1877; Surrender of Crema (op. cit. 244), **9**, 52.

Thackeray, William Makepeace, (1811–1863), English novelist and humorist, see **22**, 392.

Thayer, William Roscoe, (1859–), American author and editor; *Dawn of Italian Independence*, Boston, 1893; Completion of Italian unity (op. cit. II, 413–414), **9**, 616.

Theal, George McCall, *History of South Africa*, London, 1889; The community of Lydenburg (op. cit. 33), **22**, 284.

Themistius, (ca. 315–ca. 390), Byzantine orator and philosopher, see **6**, 659.

Theodorus Anagnostes (Lector), (sixth century), Byzantine historian, see **6**, 659.

Theodorus of Cyzicus, (thirteenth century), Byzantine chronicler, see **6**, 659.

Theodosius of Syracuse, (ninth century), Sicilian monk, see **6**, 659.

Theophanes of Byzantium, (sixth century), Byzantine historian, see **6**, 659.

Theophanes Isaurus, (eighth century), Greek historian, see **6**, 659.

Theophilus Abbas, (unknown date), Byzantine writer, see **6**, 660.

Theophylactus Simocatta, (ca. 580–630), Greek author, see **6**, 660.

Thibaudeau, Antoine Claire, (1765–1854), French revolutionist and historical writer; *Mémoires sur la Convention et le Directoire*, Paris, 1824; The convention and the Terror (op. cit. I, 47–48), **12**, 332–333.

Thiebault, Dieudonné, (1733–1807), French littérateur; *Souvenirs de Frédéric le Grand*, Paris, 1804; English translation, *History of Frederick the Great*, London, 1805, 2 vols.; The Crown Prince Frederick (op. cit. 114–115), **15**, 150–152.

Thierry, Amadée, (1797–1873), French historian, see **6**, 671; *Récits de l'histoire romaine aux cinquième siècle*, Paris, 1860; Fall of the empire (op. cit. 268–271), **6**, 623.

Thierry, Augustin, (1795–1856), French historian; *Histoire de la conquête de l'Angleterre par les Normands*, Paris, 1821–1825, 4 vols.; English translation, *History of the Conquest of England by the Normans*, London, 1840; The Northmen (op. cit. 21), **11**, 2; Jack Cade (op. cit. 293), **18**, 569.

Thiers, Louis Adolphe, (1797–1877), French president and historian, see **13**, 179–188; *Histoire de la Révolution française*, Paris, 1823–1827, 10 vols.; English translation by T. W. Redhead, *History of the French Revolution*, London, 1845, 1 vol.; Brienne's retirement (op. cit. 30), **12**, 147; The Revolution begins (op. cit. 37–47), **12**, 161–172; The Pillnitz declaration (op. cit. 95–97), **12**, 244–247; Republic proclaimed (op. cit. 186), **12**, 281–283; Estimate of Robespierre (op. cit. 444), **12**, 349; Pichegru conquers Holland (op. cit. 475–480), **12**, 383–387; Peace with Spain (op. cit. 533), **12**, 408; The 12th Vendémiaire (op. cit. 542), **12**, 415; Dissolution of the convention (op. cit. 544), **12**, 416; Moreau's retreat (op. cit. 607), **12**, 432; Bonaparte invades Austria (op. cit. 638), **12**, 441; Divisions in the Directory (op. cit. 627), **12**, 444; Death of Hoche (op. cit. 683), **12**, 449–450; Napoleon in power (op. cit. 691–701), **12**, 454; Napoleon's proclamation after Abukir (op. cit. 717), **12**, 467; The Directory after Abukir (op. cit. 718), **12**, 468–469; Defense of the Directory (op. cit. 738), **12**, 469; Fall of the Directory (op. cit. 777), **12**, 489–490: *Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire*, Paris, 1845–1862, 20 vols.; English translation by T. W. Redhead, *History of the Consulate and Empire*, London, 1847, 2 vols.; The Peace of Tilsit (op. cit. I, 778–779), **12**, 564–565; Character of Alexander I (op. cit. I, 192), **17**, 443.

Thietmar of Merseburg, (976–1018), German chronicler, see **6**, 650.

Thirlwall, Connop, (1797–1875), English bishop and historian, see **4**, 638; *A History of Greece*, London, 1838–1845, 8 vols.; Grecian land and people (op. cit. I, 1–31), **3**, 26–32; Great hero-tales (op. cit. I, 123–151), **3**, 68–76; Culture of the heroic age (op. cit. I, 233–240), **3**, 86–91; Ionian liberties, Draco (op. cit. II, 14–23), **3**, 163–166; National institutions (op. cit. I, 371–393), **3**, 167–170; Monarchies and democracies (op. cit. I, 395–412), **3**, 175–180; Smaller cities and states (op. cit. I, 412–439), **3**, 181–190; After Thermopylæ (op. cit. II, 289–292), **3**, 327–329; Rise of Pericles (op. cit. III, 7–25), **3**, 416–423; Pericles' friends accused (op. cit. III, 85–91), **3**, 461–464; Platæa surprised (op. cit. III, 114–123), **3**, 522–527; Second year of Peloponnesian War (op. cit. III, 143–147, 179–180, 193–195), **3**, 554–560; Rule of the Thirty in Athens (op. cit. IV, 177–199), **4**, 1–8, 8–9; Life at Athens (op. cit. IV, 210–218), **4**, 25–27; Aristophanes and Euripides (op. cit. IV, 249–266), **4**, 27–32; Sparta in Asia (op. cit. IV, 381–397), **4**, 91–99; Agesilaus recalled (op. cit. IV, 399–404), **4**, 101–103; Land affairs of the Corinthian War (op. cit. IV, 415–430), **4**, 111–115; Peace of Antalcidas (op. cit. IV, 431–446), **4**, 119–124; Congress at Athens to founding of Messene (op. cit. V, 80–108), **4**, 167–176; Alexander's first deeds (op. cit. VI, 88–119), **4**, 263–273; Granicus to Issus (op. cit. VI, 159–175), **4**, 290–297; Siege of Tyre (op. cit. VI, 188–203), **4**, 305–311; Alexander in Egypt (op. cit. VI, 207–214), **4**, 315–320; Conquest of India (op. cit. VII, 1–37), **4**, 355–363; Marriage of Greece with Persia (op. cit. VII, 70–82), **4**, 375–378; Last days of Alexander (op. cit. VII, 91–108), **4**, 385–391; Athens under Alexander (op. cit. VI, 257–258; VII, 131–161), **4**, 413–419; Successors of Alexander (op. cit. VII, 116–131), **4**, 422–430, 431; Death of Olympias (op. cit. VII, 291), **4**, 440–441; Lamian War (op. cit. VII, 164–201), **4**, 463–472; End of Pyrrhus (op. cit. VIII, 75–78), **4**, 515; Aratus takes Corinth (op. cit. VIII, 111–112), **4**, 521–522; Antigonus (op. cit. VIII, 205–206), **4**, 524–526; Roman conquest of Greece (op. cit. VIII, 453–472), **4**, 545–551.

Thomson, Mowbray, *The Story of Cawnpore*, London, 1859; Siege of Cawnpore (op. cit. 61–62, 66–68, 87–89, 166–168, 208–218), **22**, 178–181.

Thomson, Thomas, English historian, collaborator with Macfarlane, see **Macfarlane**.

Thorpe, Benjamin, (1782–1870), English philologist; *Northern Mythology*, London, 1851, 3 vols.; Sainthood of Olaf (op. cit. I, 36–38), **16**, 76–77.

Thou, Jacques Auguste de, (1553–1617), French statesman; *Historia sui temporis*, French translation by Lemascrier, etc., *Histoire*, Paris, 1734, 16 vols.; Polish embassy in Paris (op. cit. IV, liv. 22), **24**, 49.

Thouret, Georg, (1855–), German scholar and author; *Friedrich der Grosse als Musikfreund und Musiker*, Berlin, 1898; Frederick and his flute (op. cit. 132–137), **15**, 252–253.

Thucydides, (471–401 B.C.), Greek general and historian, see **1**, 6–7; **3**, 620, 622; *Συγγραφή*, Venice, 1502; English translation by Henry Dale, *The History of the Grecian War*, London, 1852; Athens rebuilds her walls (op. cit. I, 53–56), **3**, 382–384; The plague at Athens (op. cit. I, 118–134), **3**, 539–545; Naval combats (op. cit. II, 143–159), **3**, 561–565; Revolt of Corcyra (op. cit. I, 202–211), **3**, 570–575; Sicilian disaster (op. cit. II, 501–511), **3**, 610–616.

Thwaites, Reuben Gold, (1853–), American historian, see **23**, 685; *The Colonies 1492–1750*, in *Epochs of American History*, New York, 1891; Indian tribes (op. cit. 9–12), **22**, 506–507; Physical characteristics of North America (op. cit. 3–7), **22**, 532–535; French colonies (op. cit. 246–248), **23**, 65–66; Navigation Acts (op. cit. 104–106), **23**, 123–124.

Tiberius Claudius Nero, (42 B.C.–37 A.D.), Roman emperor; quoted by Keightley (*q. v.*) in *History of Rome to the End of the Republic;* A letter written 32 A.D., **6**, 153.

Tiedemann, H., Anglo-Dutch journalist; article on "Holland" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* Holland since 1815 (op. cit. XXIX, 298–307), **14**, 59–63.

Tiele, Cornelis Petrus, (1830–1902), Dutch orientalist, see **1**, 637; *Babylonisch-Assyrische Geschichte*, Gotha, 1886; Tiglathpileser III and Shalmaneser IV (op. cit. 217–224), **1**, 391–396; Sargon II (op. cit. 238–249), **1**, 397–403; Sennacherib (op. cit. 285–310), **1**, 406–416; Esarhaddon (op. cit. 325–341), **1**, 419–425; Asshurbanapal (op. cit. 351–366, 376–386, 390–399), **1**, 425–437; Fall of Assyria (op. cit. 400–412), **1**, 440–445; Ishtar and the flood myth (op. cit. 535–536), **1**, 530; Babylonian religion (op. cit. 555); **1**, 532; origin of Babylonian culture (op. cit. 485–490), **1**, 534–536; literature and science (op. cit. 557), **1**, 536–539; art (op. cit. 583), **1**, 543, 545, 549.

Tillemont, Sebastien le Nain de, (1637–1698), French ecclesiastical historian; *Histoire des Empereurs et des autres princes qui ont régné pendant les six premiers siècles de l'Église*, Paris, 1691–1738, 6 vols.; Death of Stilicho and Eucher (op. cit. V, 562–563), **6**, 548–549.

Times, London, Battle of the Alma (op. cit. September, 1854), **17**, 568–570; Accession of Mulai Abdul Aziz (op. cit. Editorial, June 10th, 1901), **24**, 473–475.

Titsingh, I., Japanese translator, see Annales des Empereurs du Japon.

Tocqueville, Alexis Cléral de, (1805–1859), French sociologist; *Histoire philosophique du règne de Louis XV*, Paris, 1846, 2 vols.; Portrait of Fleury (op. cit. I, 326–337), **12**, 26–27; Fall of the parliaments (op. cit. II, 467–489), **12**, 100–105.

Tooke, Thomas, (1774–1858), British economist; *A History of Prices*, London, 1838–1857, 6 vols.; Commerce in 1816 and depression (op. cit. II, 8, 12), **21**, 489.

Toreno, José Maria Queypo de Llano Ruiz de Saravia, Count of, (1786–1843), Spanish historian; *Historia del levantamiento, guerra y revolución de España*, Madrid, 1848, 4 vols.; Royal family at Bayonne (op. cit. I, 137–145), **10**, 333–335.

Torfæus (Torfæus or Torfason), Thormodr, (1636–1719), Icelandic scholar, see **16**, 504.

Toro, Gaspar, Spanish-American historian; *Compendio de historia de Chile*, Paris, 1879; General revolt of Spanish-American colonies, **23**, 581–583.

Tott, François de, (1733–1793), French soldier; *Mémoires sur les Turcs et les Tatares*, Amsterdam, 1784; Emin Pasha (op. cit. III, 14), **24**, 416–417.

Toulongeon, Emmanuel, Vicomte de, (1748–1812), French historian; *Histoire de France depuis la Révolution de 1789*, Paris, 1801–1810, 7 vols.; The triumvirate (op. cit. 55, 63), **12**, 244.

Tout, Thomas Frederick, (1855–), English historian; Essay on *The Reign of Henry III*, **18**, 356–362; *Edward I*, London, 1893; Edward's work (op. cit. 59), **18**, 390; The Balliol suit (op. cit. 174), **18**, 404; government of Scotland (op. cit. 216), **21**, 84.

Trajan, Marcus Ulpius, (53–117 A.D.), Roman Emperor; *Letter to Pliny*, in Pliny's *Epistolæ Libri X;* The charges against Christians (op. cit. bk. X, letter 98), **6**, 277.

Treitschke, Heinrich von, (1834–), German historian, see **15**, 637; *Deutsche Geschichte im 19. Jahrhundert*, Leipsic, 1878–1895, 5 vols.; Scharnhorst reorganises the army (op. cit. I, 289–294), **15**, 300–303; Prussian diets (op. cit. III, 361–371), **15**, 394–402: *Zehn Jahre deutscher Kämpfe, 1865–1874*, Berlin, 1874; Prophecy as to a constitution (op. cit. 90–107), **15**, 495: *Gustav Adolf und Deutschlands Freiheit*, Leipsic, 1895; Gustavus Adolphus and the Thirty Years' War (op. cit. 9–16), **16**, 322–325.

Trevelyan, Sir George Otto, (1838–), English author and statesman, see **22**, 392.

Trotter, Sir Henry, (1841–), British soldier and diplomat; article on "Rumania" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* Ostracism of Jews (op. cit. XXXII, 318), **24**, 154–155.

Trotter, Lionel James, (1827–), English soldier and author; *History of India under Queen Victoria*, London, 1886; Lawrence and the Bhutan War (op. cit. 383–384), **22**, 204–205.

Tschudi, Agidius, (1505–1572), Swiss historian, see **17**, 54.

Tsountas, Chrestos, in collaboration with Manatt, J. Irving, *The Mycenæan Age*, Boston, 1897; The problems of Mycenæ (op. cit. 316–346), **3**, 52–65.

Turgeniev, Nikolai Ivanovitch, (1790–1871), Russian historian; *La Russie et les Russes*, Paris, 1847, 3 vols.; Influence of Tatar domination (op. cit. III, 369–375), **17**, 163–164; Secret societies (op. cit. I, 170–178), **17**, 514–515.

Turnbull, J. W., article on "Natal" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* Early history of Natal (op. cit. XVII, 242), **22**, 318.

Turner, Sharon, (1768–1847), English historian; *History of the Anglo-Saxons*, London, 1852, 3 vols.; Eadgar's reign (op. cit. III, 186), **18**, 109–110; *History of England During the Middle Ages*, London, 1853, 4 vols.; Rollo (op. cit. II, 58–59), **18**, 134–135.

Twysden, Roger, (1597–1672), English antiquary; *The Government of England*, edited by J. M. Kemble for the Camden Society, London, 1849; Saxon principle of freedom (op. cit. 61), **18**, 348; Twysden's flight from England (op. cit. Editor's introduction, lxx), **20**, 2–3.

Tyler, James Endell, (1789–1851), English divine; *Henry of Monmouth*, London, 1838, 2 vols.; Henry's clemency (op. cit. II, 176), **11**, 173.

Tytler, Patrick Fraser, (1791–1849), Scottish historian; *History of Scotland*, Edinburgh, 1866, 10 vols.; Mary Stuart and England (op. cit. VI, 219, 221), **19**, 287; Policy of the Guises (op. cit. VI, 199), **19**, 287; Elizabeth's effort to capture Mary (op. cit. VI, 235), **19**, 289–290; Estimate of Robert Bruce (op. cit. I, 359–363), **21**, 119–121; Edward's measures in Scotland (op. cit. II, 31), **21**, 153; Desolation of Scotland (op. cit. II, 59), **21**, 138; Revival of Scotland (op. cit. II, 37), **21**, 144; First religious persecutions (op. cit. III, 142–143), **21**, 169; Estimate of James I (op. cit. III, 270–275), **21**, 178–180; Estimate of James III (op. cit. IV, 278–285), **21**, 199–201; Albany's second regency (op. cit. V, 123 seq.), **21**, 229–231; Lords of the Congregation (op. cit. VI, 83–86), **21**, 249–251.

U

Ubaldini, Petriccio, (ca. 1524–ca. 1600), Italian artist and writer; *MS. Description of England;* Queen Elizabeth's humility before Edward VI, **19**, 208.

Una, (ca. 3200 B.C.), Assyrian statesman under King Pepi; Inscription, quoted in Birch's *Records of the Past;* Achievements of Una (op. cit. II, 2–8), **1**, 102–103.

Universal History from the Earliest Accounts to the Present Time, London, 1799, 42 vols.; The Seleucidæ (op. cit. VIII, 107–131), **4**, 552–557, 559–560.

Uetterodt zu Scharffenberg, L. W. S., *Ernest Graf zu Mansfeld*, Gotha, 1867; Death of Mansfeld (op. cit. 705–709), **14**, 341.

V

Valesius, (Valois, Adrien de), (1607–1692), French historian, see **6**, 651.

Vambéry, Arminius, (1832–), Hungarian orientalist and historian; essay on *Turkey in the Nineteenth Century*, **24**, 425–436.

Vandal, Albert, (1853–), French historian; *Napoléon et Alexandre I*, Paris, 1893–1896, 3 vols.; Sweden and the Continental system, Bernadotte's election (op. cit. II, 445–469), **16**, 457–465.

Varillas, Antonio, (1624–1696), French historian; *Politique de Ferdinand;* Greatness of Ferdinand (op. cit. liv. 3, disc. 10), **10**, 195.

Varnhagen von Ense, Karl August, (1785–1858), German prose-writer; *Leben der Königin von Preussen, Sophie Charlotte*, Berlin, 1837; quoted by Langwerth von Simmern (*q. v.*) in *Oesterreich;* Portrait of Archduke Charles, **14**, 516–517.

Vasari, Giorgio, (1511–1574), Italian architect, painter and writer on art; *Le vite dei pittore, scultori e architetti;* English translation by Mrs. J. Foster, *Lives of the Most Eminent Painters, Sculptors, and Architects*, London, 1850, 5 vols.; Estimate of fifteenth century art (op. cit. I, 309–312, 366), **9**, 393–396.

Vasquez, see Coronado, Vasquez de.

Vaughan, Robert, (1795–1868), English Independent clergyman and historian; *The History of England under the House of Stuart*, London, 1840, 2 vols.; James I and Somerset (op. cit. I, 93–94), **19**, 497–498; Commerce and culture under James I (op. cit. I, 185–201, 167–184), **19**, 516–533; Strafford's sentence (op. cit. I, 340), **19**, 592; The agitator (op. cit. I, 425–438), **20**, 46–51; Charles intrigues (op. cit. I, 445–456), **21**, 56–62; Treaty of Newport (op. cit. I, 459–462), **20**, 67–69; Culture of the Republican period (op. cit. II, 562–570), **20**, 215–220; Protestant proscription (op. cit. II, 665), **20**, 279; Country party (op. cit. II, 666–667), **20**, 281; King *vs.* parliament (op. cit. II, 873), **20**, 382–383; Judge's decision on the dispensing power (op. cit. II, 875), **20**, 383–384; Declaration of Indulgence; trial of bishops (op. cit. II, 894–906), **20**, 394–399, 408; The king's isolation (op. cit. II, 907–908), **20**, 404–405; The united provinces (op. cit. II, 908–909), **20**, 405–406; Flight and return of James II (op. cit. II, 916–917), **20**, 410; Accession of William and Mary (op. cit. II, 919), **20**, 413; Tyrannies under Sharp, Burnet, and Lauderdale (op. cit. II, 732–742), **21**, 299–305.

Vaulabelle, Achille Tenaille de, (1799–1879), French historian; *Ligny-Waterloo*, 1815, Paris, 1866; Wellington's position at Waterloo (op. cit. 87), **12**, 639.

Vehse, Karl Eduard, (1802–1870), German historian; *Geschichte des preussischen Hofs und Adels* (in *Geschichte der deutschen Höfe seit der Reformation*, Hamburg, 1851–1858); Queen Luise as a political influence (op. cit. 162–168), **16**, 298–300.

Vergil, Polydore, (ca. 1505–1550), Italian chronicler; *Anglicæ historiæ Libri XXVII*, Leyden, 1651; English translation, pub. by the Camden Society, *Polydore Vergil's English History*, London, 1846; Prince Edward at Tewkesbury (op. cit. 152), **18**, 597; Richard III at Richmond (op. cit. 227), **18**, 622; Clifford and Perkin Warbeck (op. cit. 585), **19**, 29.

Verrazzano, Giovanni da, (ca. 1480–ca. 1527), Italian navigator; *Letter to the King of France;* translated by J. G. Cogswell for the New York Historical Society, New York, 1841; The voyage of 1524, **22**, 458–463.

Verri, Pietro, (1728–1797), Italian author and political economist; *Storia di Milano*, Florence, 2 vols., 1851; The alleged Swiss treachery (op. cit. II, 102), **16**, 616.

Vertot d'Aubœuf, René Aubert de, (1655–1735), French ecclesiastic and historian, see **10**, 655.

Viardot, Louis, (1800–1883), French author; *Histoire des Arabes et des Maures d'Espagne*, Paris, 1851, 2 vols.; Influence of Arabs on European civilisation (op. cit. II, 167–184), **8**, 276–283.

Victor, Sextus Aurelius, (fourth century A.D.), Latin writer, see **6**, 651.

Victring, see Johann von Victring.

Vie de Saint Louis, par le confesseur de la reine Marguérite, in Bouquet's *Historiens des Gaules et de la France*, vol. XX, Paris, 1840; Death of Saint Louis (op. cit. 121), **11**, 62.

Viel-Castel, Charles Louis Gaspard Gabriel de Salviac, Baron, (1800–1887), French historian; *Histoire de la Restauration*, Paris, 1860–1878, 20 vols.; Napoleon's return to Paris (op. cit. II, 361–371), **12**, 623–624.

Vieusseux, A., *History of Switzerland*, London, 1846; German and Burgundian Helvetia (op. cit. 18–21), **16**, 536–538; The free cities and the empire (op. cit. 36–37), **16**, 542–543; Lucerne (op. cit. 53–54), **16**, 566–567; Zürich, Glarus, Zug, and Bern (op. cit. 56–62), **16**, 571–575; Confederacy strengthened (op. cit. 65–68), **16**, 578–579; Events, 1402–1468 (op. cit. 80–95), **16**, 581–593; Events, 1495–1521 (op. cit. 105–116), **16**, 611–620; The Reformation (op. cit. 117–120, 128–168), **16**, 623–624, 626–649; Federal relations (op. cit. 209–212), **17**, 13–14.

Villani, Giovanni, (1280–1348), Italian historian, see **9**, 644; *Historia fiorentina all' anno 1348*, continued by Matteo and F. Villani, Milan, 1802–1846, 8 vols.; Repeal of sumptuary laws (op. cit. VI, 21), **9**, 147; Portrait of Castruccio (op. cit. VI, 121 seq.), **9**, 154; The plague (op. cit. VIII, 210), **9**, 173; Versatility of Dante (op. cit. V, 135–137), **9**, 189–190; Allied with Florence (op. cit. VII, 107–108), **9**, 304.

Villari, Pasquale, (1827–), Italian historian, see **9**, 645; article on "Pisa" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* Early wars of Pisa (op. cit. XIX, 119), **9**, 36.

Villars, Claude Louis Hector, Duke de, (1653–1734), French general; *Mémoires*, in *Collection des Mémoires par Pétitot et Monmerque*, Paris, 1828; Peace of Utrecht (op. cit. LXIX, 429), **14**, 417.

Villavicencio, Manuel, *Geografia de la Republica del Ecuador*, New York, 1858; Early history of Ecuador (op. cit. 1–26), **23**, 538–539, 584.

Villehardouin, Geoffroy de, (d. 1213), French historian, see **13**, 258; *The Chronicle of Villehardouin*, London, 1829; The crusaders at Venice (op. cit. 12, 15), **8**, 414; The crusaders before Constantinople (op. cit. 56–57), **8**, 415.

Villemain, Abel François, (1790–1870), French historian and critic; *Cours de littérature française*, Paris, 1840, 6 vols.; Joinville's narrative (op. cit. I, 332), **11**, 72.

Vincent, Thomas, (d. 1671), English clergyman; *God's Terrible Voice in the City of Plague and Fire*, quoted by Knight (*q. v.*) in *History of England;* The London plague, **20**, 250–251.

Vinci, Leonardo da, (1452–1519), Italian painter and author, see **9**, 395–398; *The Literary Works of Leonardo da Vinci*, London, 1883, 2 vols.; Letter to Ludovico il Moro (op. cit. II, 395–398), **9**, 396–397.

Vinsauf, Geoffrey de, (d. ca. 1215), English poet and rhetorician; *Itinerarium peregrinorum et gesta regis Ricardi;* English translation in *Chronicles of the Crusades*, London, 1848; (The work, by an alleged companion of Richard, has been found to be largely a translation of *L'estoire de la guerre sainte*, by the jongleur and crusader Ambrose); Siege of Acre (op. cit. 111–112), **8**, 383–384; Richard Lionheart at Joppa (op. cit. 315–328), **8**, 397–402; Richard butchers his prisoners (op. cit. 222), **18**, 312; The host of pagans (op. cit. 237), **18**, 312.

Virchow, Rudolf, (1821–1902), German anthropologist; Letter prefixed to *Les Proto-helvètes*, by Victor Gross, Berlin, 1883; High civilisation among the lake-dwellers (op. cit. vi–vii), **16**, 528.

Vitalis, see Ordericus Vitalis.

Vivenot, A. E. von, *Herzog Albrecht von Sachsen-Teschen als Reichsfeldmarschall*, Vienna, 1864–1866, 2 vols.; The elector of Mainz and Dalberg (op. cit. I, 351), **15**, 276.

Vladimir Monomakh, Russian emperor, 1113–1125; *Instruction to His Sons*, quoted in Karamzin's *Istorya gosudarstva rossiiskavo;* Advice to his children (op. cit. II, 152–156), **17**, 127–129.

Voiture, Vincent, (1598–1648), French poet; *Œuvres; Lettres et Poésies*, Paris, 1855, 2 vols.; Indolence of the peasants (op. cit. I, 153), **10**, 264.

Volney, Constantin François, Count de, (1757–1820), French author; *Voyage en Syrie et en Égypte*, Paris, 1787, 2 vols.; Locusts in Palestine (op. cit. I, 277), **2**, 47–48.

Voltaire, François Marie Arouet de, (1694–1778), French philosopher and miscellaneous writer; *Essai sur les mœurs et l'esprit des nations*, in *Œuvres complètes de Voltaire*, Paris, 1824–1832, 97 vols.; Justice of Medicean title (op. cit. XXII, 102), **9**, 350; The "Auto da Fé" (op. cit. XXII, 451), **10**, 591; Characterisation of the sixteenth century (op. cit. XXII, 199), **11**, 351: *Le siècle de Louis XIV*, in *Œuvres complètes;* Victories of Condé (op. cit. XXV, 329–334), **11**, 494–496; Mazarin's policy (op. cit. XXV, 336–342), **11**, 497–501; The Fronde (op. cit. XXV, 365–371), **11**, 510–512; Second exile of Mazarin (op. cit. XXV, 377–379), **11**, 513–514; Court of the grand monarch (op. cit. XXVI, 275–276, 299–313, 320–322, 329–330, 335–338, 350–362), **11**, 550–561; Battle of Steenkerke (op. cit. XXVI, 74–76), **11**, 605–606: *Histoire de Charles XII*, Paris, 1731, in *Œuvres complètes;* Charles XII and the elector (op. cit. XXX, 164–165), **16**, 378: *Histoire de l'empire de Russie sous Pierre le Grand*, Paris, 1809, in *Œuvres complètes;* Poor omens for Peter's success (op. cit. XXXI, 3), **17**, 249; Peter at the Austrian *Wirthschaft* (op. cit. XXXI, 145–146), **17**, 264–265; The plan of ecclesiastical reunion (op cit. XXXI, 340), **17**, 299.

Vuillemain de Fribourg, see Guillimann.

Vulliemin, Louis, (1797–1879), Swiss historian, see **17**, 54; *Histoire de la confédération suisse*, Lausanne, 1875–1876, 2 vols.; Battle of Sempach (op. cit. I, 164–173), **16**, 576–578; Burgundian War (op. cit. I, 253–282), **16**, 594–606; Sonderbund War (op. cit. II, 381–398), **17**, 39–43.

W

Wahl, Maurice, *L'Algérie*, Paris, 1897; War with Algeria (op. cit. 105–118), **13**, 42–44.

Waitz, Georg, (1813–1886), German historian, see **16**, 505; *Kurze Schleswig-Holsteinische Landesgeschichte*, Kiel, 1864; The Schleswig-Holstein Question (op. cit. 169–186), **15**, 443–452.

Walafried Strabus, (ninth century), German monk, see **6**, 651.

Waldseemüller, Martin (Hylacomylus), (1470–1513), German geographer; *Cosmographiæ Introductio*, St. Dée, Diodati, 1507; The naming of America (op. cit. cap. IX), **22**, 466.

Walker, Clement, (?–1651), English Presbyterian and political writer; *The High Court of Justice, or Cromwell's Slaughter-House*, London, 1651, quoted by Keightley (*q. v.*) in *History of England;* The women's petition, **20**, 93.

Wallace, Alfred Russel, (1822–), English naturalist and traveller; *Australasia*, London, 1879; The Maoris (op. cit. 564–568), **22**, 263–264.

Wallace, Sir Donald Mackenzie, (1841–), British journalist and traveller, see **17**, 670; *Russia*, London, 1877, 2 vols.; The Tatars (op. cit. II, 62), **17**, 135; Tatar domination (op. cit. II, 64–66, 68–70), **17**, 137–138, 164–165: article on "Egypt" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* Internal reorganisation of Egypt (op. cit. XXVII, 705–707), **24**, 461–466: article on "Russian History" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* Reactionary policy of Alexander III (op. cit. XXXII, 347–349), **17**, 610–615; Accession of Nicholas II (op. cit. XXXII, 349–350), **17**, 617–619.

Wallon, Henri Alexandre, (1812–), French historian and politician; *Saint Louis, et son temps*, Paris, 1875, 2 vols.; The goodness of St. Louis (op. cit. 51–75), **11**, 64–67.

Walpole, Horace, (1717–1797), English writer; *Memoir of the Reign of George II*, quoted by P. H. Stanhope (*q. v.*) in *History of England;* The avarice of George II, **20**, 559; The death of Lovat, **20**, 566.

Walpole, Sir Spencer, (1839–1907), English historian, see **22**, 393; *A History of England from the Conclusion of the Great War in 1815*, London, 1878–1886, 6 vols.; The Reform Bill (op. cit. III, 245), **21**, 547; Retribution on the Sepoys (op. cit. VI, 309–310), **22**, 184; Achievements of the East India Company (op. cit. VI, 321–322), **22**, 200; Tribute to Canning (op. cit. VI, 324), **22**, 203; Australian wool (op. cit. VI, 353–356), **22**, 239–240; New Zealand (op. cit. VI, 363–364), **22**, 262–263; article on "English History" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* Accession of Queen Victoria (op. cit. XXVIII, 219), **21**, 584–585; Insurrection in Canada (op. cit. XXVIII, 219), **21**, 592; Fiscal policy (op. cit. XXVIII, 219–221), **21**, 598–601; Russell's ministry to Palmerston's (op. cit. XXVIII, 222–228), **21**, 605–617; Half a century of progress (op. cit. XXVIII, 228–245), **21**, 618–654; A retrospect (op. cit. XXVIII, 245–246), **21**, 657–658.

Walsingham, Thomas, (d. ca. 1422), English monk; *Historia Anglicana*, London, 1863, 2 vols. (in Rolls Series); Wat Tyler's hostility to lawyers (op. cit. I, 464), **18**, 490; Hately Field (op. cit. II, 257), **18**, 523; Effect of Battle of Bannockburn (op. cit. I, 143), **21**, 103.

War (The) of the Gædhill with the Gaill, Irish text with translations, edited by James Henthorne Todd, D.D., (a founder of the Irish Archæological Society) in the Rolls Series, London, 1867 (perhaps written by MacLieg, who died 1016); the Danes invade Ireland (op. cit. 49), **21**, 349.

Warkworth, John, (d. 1500), English scholar; *A Chronicle of the First Thirteen Years of the Reign of Edward IV*, edited by J. O. Halliwell, Camden Society, London, 1879; Prince Edward's death at Tewkesbury (op. cit. 18), **18**, 597; Death of Henry VI (op. cit. 21), **18**, 598.

Warnkoenig, Leopold August, (1794–1866), German jurist; *Histoire des Carolingiens*, in collaboration with P. A. F. Gérard, Brussels, 1862, 2 vols.; Belgium under the Romans (op. cit. I, 1–19), **13**, 308–309; *Flandrische Staats- und Rechtsgeschichte*, Tübingen, 1835–1842, 3 vols.; The Keure (op. cit. I, 391), **13**, 313.

Warwick, Philip, (1608–1683), English soldier; *Memoirs of Charles I*, London, 1701; Execution of Strafford (op. cit. 179), **19**, 591; Astley's prayer at Edgehill (op. cit. 252), **20**, 7; Newcastle and Rupert (op. cit. 268), **20**, 14; The Scotch sell the king (op. cit. 324), **20**, 44; A bad omen (op. cit. 380), **20**, 73.

Washington, George, (1732–1799), first president of United States; *The Writings of George Washington*, New York, 1837, 12 vols.; The murder of Jumonville (op. cit. II, 464), **23**, 202; Braddock's contempt for Americans (op. cit. II, 77), **23**, 206; Braddock's defeat, in a letter to Mrs. Washington (op. cit. II, 87), **23**, 209; Letter to Congress, January 4th, 1776 (op. cit. III, 221), **23**, 248.

Watson, Robert, (1730–1780), Scottish historian; *History of the Reign of Philip II*, London, 1777, 1839; Philip's imprudences (op. cit. 535–537), **10**, 259–260.

Weber, Georg, (1808–1888), German historian, see **15**, 637; *Allgemeine Weltgeschichte*, Leipsic, 1857–1880, 15 vols.; Mesopotamia (op. cit. I, 377–380), **1**, 338–342; Hebrew dissensions (op. cit. III, 302–310), **2**, 159–163; Phœnician influence (op. cit. I, 488–491), **2**, 353–355; India (op. cit. I, 196–202), **2**, 484–488; Reign of Brahmanism (op. cit. I, 189–196), **2**, 525–529; Epaminondas and Pelopidas (op. cit. II, 821–835), **4**, 185–194, 199–201; Ætolian and Achæan leagues (op. cit. III, 314–322), **4**, 516–521, 522–523; The Roman Empire and the provinces (op. cit. IV, 8–28), **6**, 25–42; Germans against Romans (op. cit. IV, 82–101), **6**, 59–64, 68–77; Augustus named imperator (op. cit. IV, 2–8), **6**, 86–91; Last years of Augustus (op. cit. IV, 28–34), **6**, 116–120; Lombard kings (op. cit. V, 286–290), **7**, 445–447; Life of Mohammed (op. cit. V, 13–36), **8**, 113–132; Liberation of Italy (op. cit. XV, 287, 315–329, 773), **9**, 593–611, 612–614; Early history of Castile (op. cit. VI, 541–544), **10**, 48–50; Early history of Aragon (op. cit. IX, 431–436), **10**, 50–52; Spanish orders of knighthood (op. cit. VII, 522–530), **10**, 59–62; Alfonso the Learned and his successors (op. cit. VII, 531–538), **10**, 68–71, 72–73; James the Conqueror (op. cit. VII, 538–542), **10**, 93–95, 98–99; Events, 1386–1414 (op. cit. VIII, 78–88; IX, 431–436), **10**, 104, 106–113; Henry of Trastamara, Henry III (op. cit. VIII, 98–102), **10**, 115–116, 119–121; Nelson and the Naples atrocities (op. cit. XIV, 19), **12**, 351; Eighteenth century culture (op. cit. XIII, 600), **15**, 334; Faust (op. cit. XIII, 635–636), **15**, 345–347; Kant (op. cit. XIII, 696–697), **15**, 349–350; Richter (op. cit. XIII, 647–650), **15**, 354–356; The Karlsbad Decrees (op. cit. XIV, 663–670), **15**, 372–375; Purification of the diet (op. cit. XIV, 671–672; XV, 214–215), **15**, 389–390; Withdrawal of Humboldt (op. cit. XIV, 682), **15**, 394; Selim and Shah Jahan (op. cit. XIII, 313–314), **22**, 32, 33; Venezuela and Colombia (op. cit. XV, 837–838), **23**, 597, 601–602; Peru (op. cit. XV, 840–842), **23**, 608; Chili (op. cit. XV, 846), **23**, 609–610; Bolivia (op. cit. XV, 843), **23**, 612; Ecuador (op. cit. XV, 838), **23**, 616; European invasion (op. cit. XV, 823), **23**, 630; Republic divided (op. cit. XV, 836), **23**, 650–651; Second partition of Poland (op. cit. XIII, 587–591), **24**, 88–91; The Petchenegs (op. cit. V, 589), **24**, 130; The Slavs in Greece (op. cit. VI, 465–466), **24**, 222–223; Algeria (op. cit. XV, 657–658), **24**, 484–485; Land and people of China (op. cit. I, 33–60), **24**, 523–541.

Webster, Daniel, (1782–1852), American statesman; *Speech in Reply to Hayne*, pamphlet, New York, 1830; On the American Constitution (op. cit. 47), **23**, 296.

Wehofer, D. P. Thomas M., *Untersuchungen zur altchristlichen Epistolographie*, Greek and Semitic poetry (op. cit. 16), **2**, 225

Weiss, Johann Baptist, (1820–1899), Austrian historian; *Maria Theresia und der Oesterreichische Erbfolgekrieg*, Vienna, 1864; Europe in league against Austria (op. cit. 50–59), **15**, 165–169.

Wellesley, Arthur, see Wellington.

Wellhausen, Julius, (1844–), German oriental and biblical scholar; essay on *Tribal Life of the Epic Period*, **8**, 284–293.

Wellington, Arthur Wellesley, Duke of, 1769–1846, English general; *Second Supplementary Dispatches*; Letter to Sindhia (op. cit. II, 361), **22**, 119; Battle of Assaye (op. cit. II, 361), **22**, 120: Letter quoted in the *Quarterly Review*, vol. XCII; Success at Assaye (op. cit. 513), **22**, 120.

Wenzelburger, K. T., *Geschichte der Niederlande*, Gotha, 1879, 2 vols.; Wars of the Cods and Hooks (op. cit. I, 222–226), **13**, 337–338.

Werner, Karl, (1821–1888), Austrian theologian; *Kaiser Franz*, in *Oesterreichische Geschichte für das Volk*, Vienna, 1866; Defection of Prussia and third partition of Poland (op. cit. 75–87), **14**, 509–511.

Wertheimer, Eduard, *Geschichte Oesterreichs und Ungarns*, Budapest, 1884–1892, 2 vols.; Metternich and the Peace of Schönbrunn (op. cit. II, 431–434), **14**, 560–561.

Wet, Christian de, see De Wet.

Wetzer and Welte, *Kirchenlexikon*, see Brück, H.

Wheaton, Henry, (1785–1848), American diplomatist, lawyer, and publicist; *History of the Northmen*, London, 1831; Followers of Odin (op. cit. 119), **16**, 6; The Skalds (op. cit. 53), **16**, 82; Iceland (op. cit. 32–63), **16**, 121–132; see also Crichton.

Wheeler, Benjamin Ide, (1854–), American philologist, see **4**, 638; *Alexander the Great*, New York, 1900; The true glory of Alexander (op. cit. 495–501), **4**, 409.

White, James, (1785–1862), English clergyman and author; *History of France, from the Earliest Times to 1848*, London, 1859; Charles the Wise (op. cit. 122–123), **11**, 143; Du Guesclin (op. cit. 125–136), **11**, 147–150, 152–154; Last years of Charles VII (op. cit. 188–189), **11**, 242; Relations with the church (op. cit. 192–195), **11**, 249–250; Political intrigues (op. cit. 196–198), **11**, 253–254; Francis I wars with Charles V (op. cit. 249–270), **11**, 332–335; Persecutions and marriages (op. cit. 272–280), **11**, 339–343; Charles IX (op. cit. 296–300), **11**, 356–357; Henry III (op. cit. 309–315, 317–320), **11**, 382–388, 393–394; Henry IV (op. cit. 321–322, 329), **11**, 397, 399–401, 404–405; Foreign affairs (op. cit. 433), **12**, 22; Treaty of Vienna (op. cit. 443–445), **12**, 29–30; Wars in India (op. cit. 453–455), **12**, 47–48; Louis XVI (op. cit. 465–468), **12**, 123–124; The American War (op. cit. 471–474), **12**, 131–133; Return of the Bourbons (op. cit. 575–576), **12**, 618; Growth of opposition (op. cit. 577–584), **12**, 621–623; Disturbances in Europe (op. cit. 594–595), **13**, 25; Louis XVIII (op. cit. 597–598), **13**, 29–30; Funeral of Rochefoucauld, battle of Navarino (op. cit. 601–602), **13**, 39; Louis Philippe (op. cit. 615–616), **13**, 78–79: *History of England, from the Earliest Times to 1858*, London, 1860; Agricola (op. cit. 19–23), **18**, 17–19; Anglo-Saxon conquest (op. cit. 33–37), **18**, 31–33; Alfred (op. cit. 624), **18**, 90; Richard the Lionhearted (op. cit. 211–213), **18**, 305–306, 307–308; James I (op. cit. 503–516), **19**, 469–471, 473–474, 475–476, 478–480; The favourites (op. cit. 521–526), **19**, 495–497; Excesses of Charles II (op. cit. 514), **19**, 565; The Young Pretender (op. cit. 699–703), **20**, 562–565; George II (op. cit. 715), **20**, 538; Victories in America (op. cit. 711–714), **20**, 589–590.

White, John, (1570–1615), English divine; *Works*, London, 1624; Dissoluteness of the time of James I (op. cit. 10, 24, 35), **19**, 522.

Whitelocke, Bulstrode, (1605–1676), English statesman and historian; *Memorials of English Affairs*, London, 1682; Failure of the Scotch attempt (op. cit. 15), **19**, 567; Impeachment of Berkeley (op. cit. 39), **19**, 584; Condemnation of Strafford (op. cit. 43), **19**, 586; Estimate of Strafford (op. cit. 44), **19**, 591; Dread of civil war (op. cit. 58), **19**, 626–627; Purchase of the king (op. cit. 223), **20**, 43; Disgust with the Commonwealth (op. cit. 601), **20**, 158–159.

Wiedemann, Alfred, (1856–), *Aegyptische Geschichte*, Gotha, 1884; The first dynasty (op. cit. 162–173), **1**, 90–92.

Wiegand, Wilhelm, (1851–), German historian; *Friedrich der Grosse im Urteil der Nachwelt*, Strassburg, 1888; Estimate of Frederick (op. cit. 161), **15**, 255–256.

Wiener Zeitung, (anonymous article); Contemporary estimate of the March Revolution (op. cit. March, 1848), **14**, 631–632.

Wietersheim, Eduard von, (1789–1865), Saxon statesman; *Geschichte der Völkerwanderung*, Leipsic, 1880–1881, 2 vols.; Review of the barbarian advance (op. cit. II, 343–350), **6**, 618–622.

Wilamowitz-Möllendorff, Ulrich von, (1849–), German classical scholar; essay on *The Development of the Hellenic Spirit*, **4**, 587–613.

Wilhelmine von Bayreuth, (1709–1758), Prussian princess; *Mémoires depuis l'année 1706–1742*, Brunswick, 1810; Paris, 1811; Evenings at Sans Souci (op. cit. 326–327), **15**, 249.

Wilken, Friedrich, (1777–1840), German historian; *Geschichte der Kreuzzüge*, Leipsic, 1807–1832, 7 vols.; Desertion of Peter and William (op. cit. I, 184), **8**, 348.

Wilkinson, Sir John Gardner, (1797–1875), English Egyptologist, see **1**, 304; *Popular Account of the Ancient Egyptians*, London, 1854, 2 vols.; Prerogatives of the King (op. cit. I, 310–326), **1**, 199–205; Battle methods (op. cit. I, 387–390, 404–409, 409–418), **1**, 205–208; Homes of the people (op. cit. I, 8–16), **1**, 216–218; Worship of Apis (op. cit. I, 288–296), **1**, 232–236; Egyptian culture (op. cit. 263–302), **1**, 241–249.

William, or Guillaume, le Breton, (d. ca. 1226), French chaplain and historian; *Gesta Philippi Augusti*; quoted by V. Duruy (*q. v.*) in *Histoire de France*; Battle of Bouvines, **11**, 54, 55.

William of Poitiers, (ca. 1087), Norman priest and chronicler; *Gesta Willelmi ducis Normannorum et regis Angliæ, 1035–1067*, in J. A. Giles' *Scriptores rerum gestarum Willelmi Conquestore*, Caxton Society, London, 1845; Bravery of the English (op. cit. 134), **18**, 156.

William, Archbishop of Tyre, (ca. 1137–1193), Syrian historian; *Historia rerum in partibus transmarinis*, in Migne's *Patrologia Lat.*, vol. 201); Evils of the crusades (op. cit. 223), **8**, 492.

Williams, Henry Smith, (1863–), American historian, see **1**, 613–626, and **6**, 346–349: *The History of the Art of Writing*, London and New York, 1902, 4 vols.; The riddle of the sphinx (op. cit. I, ch. 2), **1**, 251–257; and other citations from the same work: *The Story*

of Nineteenth Century Science, New York, 1900; Lavoisier (op. cit. 32–33), **12**, 121: Prefatory essay on "The Influence of Modern Research on the Scope of World History," in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* Assyrian sculpture and the evolution of art (op. cit. XXVII, pp. xviii–xx), **1**, 558–562.

Wilson, Arthur, (d. 1642), English author; *The Life and Times of James I*, London, 1653; James I's sense of humour (op. cit. 104, 218, 219), **19**, 512–513.

Wilson, Henry, (1812–1875), American statesman; *History of the Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in America*, Boston, 1875, 3 vols.; Death of Lincoln (op. cit. III, 589), **23**, 459; Johnson's policy (op. cit. III, 593–594), **23**, 460.

Wilson, Horace Hayman, (1786–1860), English orientalist; Notes and continuation of James Mills' *History of British India*, London, 1858, 10 vols.; Soul transmigration (op. cit. I, 299–302), **2**, 533–535; The army decimated by cholera (op. cit. VII, 178–179), **22**, 127–129; Conquest of Ceylon (op. cit. VIII, 61–69), **22**, 129–132; Early history of Sind (op. cit. VII, 152–155), **22**, 146; Origin of the Sikhs (op. cit. VII, 73–75), **22**, 150–151.

Wilson, John, (1785–1854), English essayist and poet (pseudonym, "Christopher North"); *History of Switzerland*, London, 1852; Aspect of the country (op. cit. 1–3), **16**, 519–520; Conflicts with Rome (op. cit. 3–23), **16**, 529–536; Dissensions in the empire (op. cit. 28–38), **16**, 538–540; War with Austria (op. cit. 68–69), **16**, 567–568; Hans Waldmann (op. cit. 165–167), **16**, 610–611; Villmergen War (op. cit. 257–268), **16**, 656–662; Eighteenth century (op. cit. 273–314), **17**, 1–13, 14–25; Events, 1798–1823 (op. cit. 315–334), **17**, 26–36.

Wilson, Sir Robert Thomas, (1777–1849), English general; *Narrative of Events Which Occurred in 1812 During the Russian Invasion*, London, 1860; The Russians torture their French prisoners (op. cit. 256–259), **12**, 592.

Wilson, Woodrow, (1856–), American historian; *Division and Reunion*, London and New York, 1893, in *Epochs of American History;* The new Jacksonian era (op. cit. 2–20), **23**, 353–355; Early abolition sentiment (op. cit. 166–167), **23**, 378–379; Clay's compromise proposals (op. cit. 169–172), **23**, 379–380, 381, 383; Fugitive Slave Law (op. cit. 174–178), **23**, 387–388; Douglas' proposal (op. cit. 184), **23**, 392; The Know-Nothings (op. cit. 187), **23**, 395–396; Dred-Scott decision (op. cit. 197–199), **23**, 401–402; Lincoln-Douglas debate (op. cit. 201–202), **23**, 403–404; Andrew Johnson (op. cit. 257–258), **23**, 460; Johnson's policy (op. cit. 268–269, 272), **23**, 464, 466; Riots in Louisiana (op. cit. 276–277), **23**, 470: *A History of the American People*, New York, 1902, 5 vols.; Estimate of Hayes (op. cit. V, 149–151), **23**, 478.

Winckler, Hugo, (1863–), German orientalist; *Geschichte Babyloniens und Assyriens*, Leipsic, 1892; Land and people, and early history of Assyria (op. cit. 140–152, 153–171), **1**, 369–377.

Wingfield, Edward Maria, (ca. 1560–ca. 1613), English merchant and colonist; *A Discourse of Virginia*, edited by Charles Deane, London, 1860; Early privations (op. cit. 212–214), **22**, 572–573.

Winslow, Edward, (1595–1655), Colonial governor; *Good News from New England*, quoted by Frost (*q. v.*) in *Pictorial History of the United States;* Standish and his massacre, **22**, 632.

Winslow, John, (1702–1774), American soldier; *Journal*, in the Nova Scotia Historical Society's *Collection;* quoted by Mary Howitt (*q. v.*) in *Popular History of the United States;* Deportation of the Arcadians, **23**, 205.

Winsor, Justin, (1831–1897), American historian, see **23**, 686; *Narrative and Critical History of America*, Boston, 1881–1889, 8 vols.; Original home of the Indians (op. cit. I, 59), **22**, 400; Northman descent on America (op. cit. I, 67–68), **22**, 410–411; Estimate of Roger Williams (op. cit. II, 290), **23**, 98; First shot at Lexington (op. cit. VI, 183), **23**, 241. (See also the names of special contributors: J. G. Shea, W. W. Henry, R. A. Brock, W. T. Brantley, F. B. Dexter, B. Fernow, F. D. Stone, Charles Deane, Mellen Chamberlain, G. E. Ellis, E. E. Hale, and J. R. Soley.)

Winter, Georg, (1856–), German historian, see **15**, 638; *Geschichte des dreissigjährigen Krieges*, Berlin, 1893, in Oncken's *Allgemeine Geschichte;* Protestant league (op. cit. 62–72), **14**, 323–324; Siege of Nuremberg (op. cit. 417–419), **14**, 355–356; Ferdinand III and Bernhard (op. cit. 529–544), **14**, 372–379.

Winterfeld, Karl von, *Geschichte des preussischen Feldzuges von 1866*, Potsdam, 1867; Battle of Kissingen (op. cit. 431–435), **15**, 491–492.

Winthrop, John, (1588–1649), Governor of Massachusetts; *Journal* (or *History of New England*), edited by J. S. Savage, Boston, 1853, 2 vols.; Cotton manufacture begun (op. cit. II, 119), **23**, 112; Union of colonies (op. cit. I, 237), **23**, 114.

Winwood, Sir Ralph, (ca. 1564–1617), English diplomatist and statesman; *Memorials of Affairs of State in the Reigns of Queen Elizabeth and King James I*, London, 1725, 3 vols.; Avarice of Prince Maurice (op. cit. III, 1), **13**, 553; Theatrical satire under James I (op. cit. II, 54), **19**, 522.

Wirth, Johann Georg August, (1798–1848), German historian; *Geschichte der deutschen Staaten*, Stuttgart, 1867, 4 vols.; Successors of Louis the Pious, the Treaty of Verdun (op. cit. I, 387–395), **7**, 565–574; Conrad II (op. cit. II, 35–49), **7**, 631–638; Henry III (op. cit. II, 49–60), **7**, 638–644; Internal condition of Germany (op. cit. III, 108–111), **14**, 277–280: *Die Geschichte der deutschen Staaten von der Auflösung des Reiches bis auf unsere Tage*, Karlsruhe, 1847, 4 vols.; The German parliament (op. cit. II, 827–846), **15**, 378–389.

Wittekind (Wittekindus) von Corvei, (tenth century), German monk; *Res gestæ Saxonicæ;* German translation, *Sächsische Geschichte*, in *Geschichtsschreiber der deutschen Vorzeit*, Leipsic, 1891; The Merseburgans (op. cit. bk. II, ch. 3), **9**, 602.

Witzschell, August, *Luthers Aufenthalt auf der Wartburg*, Vienna, 1876; Luther at the Wartburg (op. cit. 12–20), **14**, 257–259.

Wolf, Adam, (1822–1883), Austrian historian, see **15**, 638; *Oesterreich unter Maria Theresia, Josef II, und Leopold II*, in Oncken's *Allgemeine Geschichte*, Berlin, 1884; Joseph II coregent (op. cit. 125–133), **14**, 447–452; Estimate of Maria Theresa (op. cit. 73–77), **14**, 461–464; The Tolerance Edict (op. cit. 250–254), **14**, 466–470; Joseph the Enlightened (op. cit. 218–224), **14**, 471–475; Resistance of Hungary (op. cit. 295–298), **14**, 483–485; Joseph's visit to Catherine (op. cit. 186–187), **14**, 485–486; Treaty of Reichenbach (op. cit. 331–338), **14**, 492–497: *Geschichtliche Bilder aus Oesterreich*, Vienna, 1880, 2 vols.; Leopold II's accession (op. cit. II, 37–44), **14**, 498–502: *Kaiser Franz, 1804–1811*, in *Oesterreichische Geschichte für das Volk*, Vienna, 1866; Archduke Charles' army reforms (op. cit. 84–86), **14**, 552–553; State bankruptcy (op. cit. 200–207), **14**, 564–568; War of Liberation (op. cit. 39–71), **14**, 570–573.

Wolff, O., *Geschichte der Mongolen oder Tataren;* Splitting up of Tatar power (op. cit. 420–425), **24**, 306–309.

Worsæ, Jens Jacob Asmussen, (1821–1885), Danish archæologist, see **16**, 505; *Minder om de Danske og Nordmaendene i England, Skotland og Irland*, Copenhagen, 1851; English translation, *An Account of the Danes in England, Scotland, and Ireland*, London, 1852; English and Danish resemblances (op. cit. 80), **18**, 123.

Wotton, Sir Henry, (1568–1639), English diplomatist; *Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, London, 1685; Uncouthness of Essex (op. cit. 170), **19**, 427; The assassin Felton (op. cit. 231), **19**, 556.

Wren, Christopher, (1675–1747), English antiquary; *Parentalia or Memoirs of the Family of the Wrens*, in collaboration with Stephen Wren, London, 1750; Plans for rebuilding London (op. cit. 269), **20**, 256–257.

Wright, Thomas, (1810–1877), English antiquary; *Biographia Britannica Literaria*, London, 1842–1846, 2 vols.; Education of Alfred (op. cit. I, 385–386), **18**, 84: *History of Scotland*, London, 1852–1857, 3 vols.; Alexander III, the Maiden of Norway (op. cit. I, 48–50), **21**, 53–56; Victories of Wallace (op. cit. I, 63–70), **21**, 68–76; Execution of Wallace (op. cit. I, 81), **21**, 79–80; Accession of the Stuarts (op. cit. I, 154–163), **21**, 149–155; Last years of Robert II (op. cit. I, 167–173), **21**, 159–160; James IV (op. cit. I, 263–284), **21**, 202–215.

Wrightson, R. H., *The Sancta Republica Romana*, London, 1890; Aspar and Leo (op. cit. 65–77), **6**, 610–611, 612: *History of Modern Italy*, London, 1855; Errors of the monarchy (op. cit. 8–15), **9**, 580–581; Mazzini (op. cit. 16–17), **9**, 587–588.

Wyatt, George, (d. 1623), *Extracts from the Life of Queen Anne Boleigne*, London, 1817–1825; quoted by Knight (*q. v.*) in *History of England;* Anne Boleyn's virtues, **19**, 175.

Wyntoun, Andrew, (ca. 1350–ca. 1420), Scottish chronicler; *Orygynale Cronykil of Scotland*, London, 1795, 2 vols.; Duncan and the miller's daughter (op. cit. I, 214–216), **21**, 20.

Wyss, Johann Georg von, (1816–1893), Swiss historian, see **17**, 54.

Wytfliet, Cornelius, Flemish geographer; *Descriptionis Ptolemaicæ Augmentum*, Louvain, 1598; Australia (op. cit. 101), **22**, 233–234.

X

Xanthus, (ca. 464 B.C.), Lydian historian; Λυδιακὰ βιβλία δ′ (Four books of Lydian history, the fragments perhaps spurious, preserved in Creuzer's *Historicum Græcorum antequissimorum fragmenta*, 36–44), quoted by Radet (*q. v.*) in *La Lydie;* Story of Ardys (op. cit. fragment 49), **2**, 426–429.

Xenophon, (ca. 444–ca. 355 B.C.), Athenian general and historian; Κυροπαίδεια and Ἑλληνικά; English translation by J. S. Watson and Henry Dale, *The Cyropædia* or *Institutions of Cyrus and the Hellenics or Grecian History*, London, 1855; Estimate of Cyrus (op. cit. 1–14), **2**, 596–597; The first satraps (op. cit. 271), **2**, 649; The fall of Athens (op. cit. 321–324), **3**, 640–642; Theramenes' speech (op. cit. 334), **4**, 8; Fall of the Thirty Tyrants (op. cit. 335–344), **4**, 10–15; Cinadon's plot (op. cit. 361–364), **4**, 90–91; Corcyra (op. cit. 480–487), **4**, 144–148; How Epaminondas fought (op. cit. 557–565), **4**, 194–196; Κύρου Ἀναβάσις; English translation by Edward Spelman, *The Expedition of Cyrus*, London, 1749, 2 vols.; Battle of Cunaxa (op. cit. I, 72–92, 102–110), **4**, 53–59; Retreat of the Ten Thousand (op. cit. I, 292–302), **4**, 61–63: Κύρου Ἀναβάσις and Ἀπομνημονεύματα Σωκράτους; English translation by J. S. Watson and Henry Dale, *The Anabasis or*

Expedition of Cyrus and the Memorabilia of Socrates, London, 1844; Results of Xenophon's march (op. cit. 257–258), **4**, 65; see also **1**, 6.

Xénopol, Alexander Demeter, (1847–), Rumanian historian; *Istoria Romanilor*, Jassy, 1889, 6 vols.; French translation (abridged), *Histoire de la Roumanie*, Paris, 1896; Estimate of Mircea (op. cit. I, 260–261), **24**, 132; Michael the Brave (op. cit. I, 399), **24**, 142.

Ximenes Toletanus, Rodericus (or **Rodrigo Jiménez de Rada**), (ca. 1170–1247), Spanish prelate and historian, see **10**, 650; *Chronica rerum in Hispania Gestarum*, in *Colección de documentos inéditos para la historia de España*, vol. CV, Madrid, 1893; Desolation of Spain (op. cit. I, 177), **10**, 38; The inquisition (op. cit. I, 276), **10**, 605.

Xiphilinus, Joannes, (ca. 1078), Byzantine historian, see **6**, 660; Ἐπιτωμή, Frankfort, 1592; French translation by Cousin, *Xiphilin*, Paris, 1686, 2 vols.; Trajan's Wars (op. cit. I, 293–297), **6**, 270–272; The Thundering Legion (op. cit. I, 330–332), **6**, 298–299.

Y

Yamagata, collaborator with Murdoch, see Murdoch.

Young, Alexander, (1836–), American historian; *History of the Netherlands*, Boston, 1884; Exactions of Prié (op. cit. 620), **14**, 40.

Young, Arthur, (1741–1820), English traveller and economic writer; *Travels in France During 1787, 1788, and 1789*; quoted by H. Taine (*q. v.*) in *L'Ancien Régime*; Misery of French peasants, **12**, 188.

Z

Zasius or **Zazius, Ulric**, (1461–1535), Swiss jurist; quoted by F. Kohlrausch (*q. v.*) in *Deutsche Geschichte*; Dissension of the princes, **14**, 313.

Zeller, Eduard, (1814–), German historian, see **15**, 638; *Friedrich der Grosse als Philosoph*, Berlin, 1886; Frederick an agnostic (op. cit. 126–134), **13**, 251.

Zeller, Jules Sylvain, (1819–), French historian; *Histoire d'Italie*, Paris, 1853; Pius IV to Clement VIII (op. cit. 400–408), **9**, 471–473, 477–482; Italy's condition in the eighteenth century (op. cit. 467–471), **9**, 524–525; *Pie IX et Victor Emmanuel*, Paris, 1879; Pope and King (op. cit. 544–550), **9**, 623; *Histoire d'Allemagne*, Paris, 1872–1891, 7 vols.; Architecture and poetry (op. cit. V, 308–316), **14**, 144–147; Time of Sigismund (op. cit. VII, 30–43), **14**, 200, 200–201, 201–202, 207; Ecclesiastical interference (op. cit. VII, 60–64, 77–78), **14**, 208–211; Revolts against the Church (op. cit. VII, 81), **14**, 211–212.

Zévort, Edgar, (1842–), French historian; *Histoire de la troisième République*, Paris, 1896–1898, 3 vols.; MacMahon's contest with his ministry (op. cit. II, 320–332), **13**, 189–191, 192.

Zonaras, Joannes, (twelfth century), Byzantine theologian, see **6**, 660.

Zosimus, (ca. 408–450 A.D.), Byzantine historian, see **6**, 660; Ἱστορία νεά, Frankfort, 1590; English translation, *The History of Count Zosimus*, London, 1814; Death of Zenobia (op. cit. 25–29), **6**, 423–426; The emperor Probus' victory (op. cit.), **6**, 429; The Isaurian robbers (op. cit. 33–34), **6**, 430–431; Constantine's wars with Maxentius (op. cit. 43–45), **6**, 440–441; Quarrel of Constantine with Licinius (op. cit.), **6**, 442; Licinius in Thrace (op. cit. 47), **6**, 444; Stilicho (op. cit.), **6**, 548.

Zschokke, Johann Heinrich Daniel, (1771–1848), German-Swiss historian, novelist, and religious writer, see **17**, 55; quoted by L. Salomon (*q. v.*) in *Deutschlands Leben und Streben*; Improvement of the universities, **15**, 369.

Zurita y Castro, Géronimo de, (1512–), Spanish historian, see **10**, 650; *Anales de la corona de Aragon*, Saragossa, 1562–1607, 1610–1621; Ferdinand and the meeting with Philip (op. cit. lib. 7, ch. 2), **10**, 181.

A WORD OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

THE foregoing list includes the names of all the historical works from which direct quotations are made in THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY. The editors take pleasure in acknowledging their indebtedness to each of these works, and to a large number of others that were at one time or another consulted, though not specifically quoted. For the former it is hoped that the Bibliographical Index will in itself be taken as a specific acknowledgment of our sense of obligation. Editorial indebtedness to each work there named is implied in the reference itself. But in addition we desire to make further acknowledgment of the courtesy of various authors and publishers who have granted us permission to make sundry extracts from their copyright works, as named below. Our appreciation is none the less marked because in many cases we were unable to avail ourselves of the opportunity thus courteously extended.

A Bird's-Eye View of Our Civil War, 1897, 1 vol. By THEODORE A. DODGE. Published by GAY & BIRD.
A History of Our Own Times, London, 1897, 5 vols. By JUSTIN M'CARTHY. Published by CHATTO & WINDUS.
A History of the Crusades (In Denton's). By W. E. DUTTON. Published by JOHN HODGES.
Aegypten und aegyptisches Leben im Alterthum (translated as *Life in Ancient Egypt*), 1885–1887, 2 vols. By ADOLF ERMAN. Published by MACMILLAN & CO.
An Introduction to the History of the Church of England, 1889, 1 vol. By H. C. WAKEMAN. Published by RIVINGTONS.
Anecdotal History of the British Parliament from the Earliest Periods, London, 1892, 1 vol. By G. H. JENNING. Published by HORACE COX.
Ausgewahlte Schriften, Vienna, 1894, 7 vols. By ARCHDUKE CHARLES OF AUSTRIA. Published by WILHELM BRAUMULLER.

Bernadotte Roi, Paris, 1899. By G. SCHEFER. Published by FELIX ALCAN.
Betrachtungen uber dem Feldzug, 1866; edition 1874, 1 vol. By BARON A. VON SCUDIER. Published by KRIEFEL & GROGEN.
Book of Martyrs, 1881, 1 vol. By Rev. J. FOXE. Published by MORGAN & SCOTT.
British and Foreign State Papers; various dates. By Sir E. HERTSLET. Published by HARRISON & SONS.
British Quarterly Review, Article on Political Situation, 1868. Anonymous. Published by HODDER & STOUGHTON.

Catiline, Clodius, and Tiberius, London, 1878, 1 vol. By E. S. BEESLY. Published by CHAPMAN & HALL.
Chronica do descobrimento e conquista de Guiné (translated by C. R. Beazeley and E. Prestage as *The Chronicles of the Discovery and Conquest of Guinea*), 1876, 2 vols. By G. E. DE AZURARA. Published by HAKLUYT SOCIETY.
Chronicles of Japan. By NIHONGI. Published by JAPAN SOCIETY.
Comte de Frontenac, Paris, 1895, 1 vol. By H. LORIN. Published by ARMAND COLIN & CO.
Concise History of Ireland, 1894. By P. W. JOYCE. Published by M. H. GILL & SON.
Crispi, 1893, 1 vol. By H. BARTH. Published by RENGER.
Critical Period of American History. By JOHN FISKE. Published by MACMILLAN & CO.
Critical Period of American History, 1898, 1 vol. By JOHN FISKE. Published by HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN, & CO.
Cultur der Renaissance in Italien, Third Edition, Leipzig, 1877 (translated as *The Civilization of the Period of the Renaissance in Italy*). By J. BURCKHARDT. Published by SWAN SONNENSCHEIN & CO.

"Death and Character of Sir John Thomson." Published by DAILY TELEGRAPH.
Defence of Nero, 1892, 1 vol. By E. A. FOUNTAIN. Published by PLATRIER & SONS.
Der Kaiser und seine Rathgeber, aus der Tagebucheines deutschen Staatsmanns (Verlag des litterarischen Institut)-ANONYMOUS. Published by R. BURDINSKI.
Der Krieg um die Rheingrenze (translated by J. L. Needham as *War for the Rhine Frontier*), London, 1871, 3 vols. By W. RUESTOW. Published by BLACKWOOD & SONS.
Der Werdegang des deutschen Volkes, 1896–1898, 2 vols. By Prof. O. KAEMMEL. Published by GRUNOW.
Deutschlands Kolonien, 1896, 2 vols. By K. SCHMIDT. Published by ALFRED SCHALL.
Diary and Correspondence, London, 1859, 4 vols. By J. EVELYN. By BICKERS & SONS.

Die deutsche Revolution 1848–1849, Stuttgart, 1893, 1 vol. By W. Blos. Published by J. H. W. Dietz.
Die Juristische Natur des deutschen Kaiserthums. By W. Rosenberg. Published by Stilke.
Die Kolonial Politik, in Unser Kaiser; zehn Jahre der Regierung Wilhelms II, 1888–1898 (edited by George Buxenstein), Berlin, 1898, 1 vol. By V. von Strantz. Published by Bong & Co.
Die Weltstellung des byzanteinischen Reiches, Leipzig, 1894, 1 vol. By C. Neumann. Published by Duncker & Humboldt.
Division and Reunion (in Epochs of American History), New York, 1893. By Woodrow Wilson. Published by Longmans, Green, & Co.

Earl of Rosebery on "Alfred the Great" at the Winchester Millenary (*Daily Telegraph*, September 21, 1901). Anonymous. Published by Daily Telegraph.
Early Babylonian History down to the IVth Dynasty of Ur, New York and Oxford, 1900. By Hugo Radau. Published by Oxford University Press.
England's Navy, 1897 edition, 1 vol. By A. M. Holmes. Published by Partridge & Co.
Englische Geschichte vornämlich im 17 Jahrhundert, Berlin, 1858–1867 (translated as *A History of England principally in the Seventeenth Century*, 1867). By L. von Ranke. Published by Clarendon Press.
English Black Monks of St. Benedict, 1897, 2 vols. By Rev. E. S. Taunton. Published by J. C. Nimmo.
Estudios Historicosum Diario de Fernando VII de 1823, 1895, 1 vol. By Ferdinand III. Published by Fontanet.
Etudes Historiques et Diplomatiques, 1893, 1 vol. By Francis Charmes. Published by Hachette & Co.

Foundations of England, 1898, 2 vols. By Sir J. H. Ramsay. Published by Swan Sonnenschein & Co.
Fürst Bismarck und seine Zeit, Munich, 1894–1895, 2 vols. By Dr. Hans Blum. Published by Oskar Beck.

General Boulanger, 1889, 1 vol. By F. Turner. Published by Swan Sonnenschein & Co.
Geschichte Aegyptens unter den Pharaonen, Leipzig, 1877, 2 vols. (translated as *History of Egypt under the Pharaohs*). By Brugsch Bey (Heinrich Carl). Published by John Murray.
Geschichte des Alterthums, Leipzig, 5th edition, 1878–1883, 7 vols. (translated as *The History of Antiquity*). By M. W. Duncker. Published by Macmillan & Co.
Geschichte des Feldzuges von 1800 in Ober-Deutschland, der Schweiz, und in Ober-Italien. By R. Guenther. Published by Huber.
Geschichte Mythologie, 1894, 2 vols. By L. Preller. Published by Wiedmann.
Griechische Geschichte, 1893–1899, 2 vols. By Julius Beloch. Published by Trübner.
Growth and Vicissitudes of Commerce in the Middle Ages, 1887, 1 vol. By J. Yeats. Published by Geo. Philip & Son.
Growth of German Unity, 1892. By G. Krause. Published by David Nutt.
Guerre de Madagascar, 1896, 1 vol. By J. de. Riols. Published by J. de Riols.
Gustav Adolf und Deutschlands Freiheit, Leipzig, 1895. By H. von Treitschke. Published by Hirzel.

Histoire de Jules César (translated as *History of Julius Cæsar*), 1865, 1 vol. By Napoleon III. Published by Cassell & Co.
Histoire de la Commune de 1871 (translated by E. M. Aveling as *History of the Commune of 1871*), 1886, 1 vol. By P. O. Lissagaray. Published by Reeves & Turner.
Histoire de la Russie (translation), Boston, 1806. By A. N. Rambaud. Published by Dana, Estes, & Co.
Histoire de la troisième République, Paris, 1896–1898, 3 vols. By E. Zévort. Published by Felix Alcan.
Histoire de littérature anglaise (translated by H. von Laun as *History of English Literature*), 1886, 4 vols. By H. A. Taine. Published by Chatto & Windus.
Histoire des Grecs (translated as *History of the Greeks*), Boston, 1890. By J. W. Duruy. Published by Dana, Estes, & Co.
Histoire du peuple d'Israel (translated as *History of the People of Israel*), Paris, 1887-1893, 5 vols. By J. E. Renan. Published by Chapman & Hall.
Histoire du second Empire, Paris, 1894, 4 vols. By Pierre de la Gorce. Published by Plon, Nourrit, & Co.
Histoire générale de la guerre franco-allemande, 1897, 7 vols. By Le Commandent Rousset. Published by Mongrédien & London.
Histoire Politique de l'Europe Contemporaine (translated as *Political History of Contemporary Europe*). By Charles Seignobos. Published by Wm. Heinemann.
Historia de España, 1900, 1 vol. By R. Altemiray Crevea. Published by Juan Gill.
Historia Ecclesiastica gentis Anglorum (translated by L. Gidley as *Ecclesiastical History of England*), London, 1870. By The Venerable Bede. Published by James Parker & Co.
Historical Review of the American Revolution, 1869, 1 vol. By G. Greene. Published by Houghton, Mifflin, & Co.
History of Babylonia and Assyria, 1901, 2 vols. By R. W. Rogers. Published by Luzac & Co.
History of England and Wales, 1882, 1 vol. By T. M. Owen. Published by Geo. Philip & Son.
History of England from the Fall of Wolsey to the Death of Elizabeth, 1858–1866, 12 vols. By J. A. Froude. Published by Longmans, Green, & Co.
History of Frederick the Great, London, 1859–1865, 6 vols. By T. Carlyle. Published by Chapman & Hall.
History of Mediæval Missions, Edinburgh, 1880, 1 vol. By Prof. T. Smith, D.D. Published by T. & T. Clark.
History of Roman Literature from the Earliest Period to the Death of Marcus Aurelius, 1877, 1 vol. By C. T. Cruttwell. Published by Griffin & Co. Ltd.
History of Scotland, London, 1900, 2 vols. By P. Hume Brown. Published by Cambridge University Press.
History of Switzerland, 1899, 1 vol. By Dr. K. Dändliker. Published by Swan Sonnenschein & Co.
History of the Civil War, New York, 1894–1898, 2 vols. By J. C. Ropes. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons.
History of the Inquisition, 1874, 2 vols. By W. H. Rule. Published by Methodist Publishing House.
History of the Pacific States of North America, 1882, 40 vols. By H. H. Bancroft. Published by H. H. Bancroft.
History of the Papacy during the Period of the Reformation, 1882, 5 vols. By Mandell Creighton. Published by Longmans, Green, & Co.
History of the Rise of the Huguenots in France, London, 1879, 2 vols. By H. M. Baird. Published by Hodder & Stoughton.

History of the United States under the Constitution, New York, 1895, 5 vols. By J. Schouler. Published by Dodd, Mead, & Co.
How the British won India, 1893. By W. M. Pimblett. Published by Virtue & Co.

In India, London, 1899, 1 vol. By G. W. Steevens. Published by Blackwood & Sons.
"Italian Lyrics of To-day" (in *The Academy*, 1893). By W. Sharp. Published by Villiers.
Italy To-day, London, 1901. By J. Bolton King and Thomas Oakey. Published by Jas. Nisbet & Co.

Kirchengeschichte von der ältesten Zeit bis zum 19-ten Jahrhundert (translated as *History of the Reformation in Germany and Switzerland chiefly*), Edinburgh, 1879, 2 vols. By Dr. K. R. Hagenbach. Published by T. & T. Clark.
Koloniales Jahrbuch. Anonymous. Published by Meineke.
Kultur-Geschichte in der Neuzeit, Berlin, 1901, 2 vols. By Kurt Breysig. Published by Georg Bondi.

L'affaire de Madagascar, Paris, 1899. By G. Hanotaux. Published by G. Hanotaux.
L'Algérie, Paris, 1897, 1 vol. By M. Wahl. Published by Felix Alcan.
L'histoire de France depuis les temps les plus réculés jusqu'en 1789 (translated by Blick as *Outlines of the History of France from the Earliest Times*). By F. Guizot. Published by Sampson, Low, Marston, & Co.
La France et l'Angleterre en Egypte, 1897, 1 vol. By A. Borguet. Published by Plon, Nourrit, & Co.
La France et l'Italie devant l'histoire, Paris, 1893, 1 vol. By J. Reinach. Published by Felix Alcan.
La Lydie et le monde grec au temps des Mermnades, Paris, 1893. By Georges Radet. Published by Thorin.
La magic chez les Chaldéens et ses origines accadiennes (translated as *Chaldæan Magic, its Origin and Development*), London, 1878, 1 vol. By F. Lenormant. Published by Bagster & Sons.
La Question de Haut Nil et la point de vue Belge, 1899, 1 vol. By V. Callin. Published by Société Ancienne des Publications Anvernoises.
La Revue des Deux Mondes (In), 1899. By G. Valbert. Published by La Revue Des Deux Mondes.
Lehrbuch der Judischen Geschichte und Litteratur (translated as *Manual of Jewish History and Literature*), Leipzig, 1879. By David Cassel. Published by Macmillan & Co.
Le Portugal, 1894, 1 vol. By Maral le Grand. Published by Fécamp Durand.
Les Origines de la France contemporaine. L'ancien régime (translated as *Les Origines de la France contemporaine* and *The Ancient Regime*), Paris, 1878. By H. A. Taine. Published by Sampson, Low, Marston, & Co.
L'esprit revolutionaire avant la Révolution (translated as *The Revolutionary Spirit preceding the Revolution*), 1891, 1 vol. By Felix Rocquain. Published by Swan Sonnenschein & Co.
L'histoire de France depuis les temps les plus réculés jusqu'en 1789 (translated as *Outlines of the History of France from the Earliest Times*), Paris, 1875, 5 vols. By Francis Guizot. Published by Dana, Estes, & Co.
Life and Times of Stein, Cambridge, 1878, 3 vols. By Sir John R. Seeley. Published by Cambridge University Press.
Life of Cicero, London, 1880–1881, 2 vols. By A. Trollope. Published by Chapman & Hall.
Life of Gustavus Adolphus, 1883, 1 vol. By C. E. Bourne. Published by Swan Sonnenschein & Co.
Life of Prince Henry of Portugal, London, 1868, 1 vol. By R. H. Major. Published by Asher & Co.

Magellan's First Voyage (edited by Lord Stanley of Alderley), 1874. Anonymous. Published by Hakluyt Society.
Mahomet and Islam, 1887. By Sir William Muir. Published by Religious Tract Society.
Manual of Ancient History, London, 1869, 1 vol. By George Rawlinson. Published by Longmans, Green, & Co.
Manuel de l'archéologie orientale (translated as *Manual of Oriental Antiquities*), London, 1889. By Ernest Babelon. Published by Grevel & Co.
Map of Europe by Treaty, London, 1875, 4 vols. By Sir E. Hertslet. Published by Harrison & Sons.
Mary, Queen of Scots, London, 1869, 2 vols. By J. Hosack. Published by Blackwood & Sons.
Modern Hinduism, 1901 (2nd edition). By W. J. Wilkins. Published by Thacker & Co.
Mr. Balfour's Rule in Ireland, 1891, 1 vol. By J. M'Carthy. Published by Hodges & Co.
Music and Musicians (translated by F. Ritter), 1877, 2 vols. By R. Schumann. Published by Wm. Reeves.

Napoléon et Alexandre I, Paris, 1893–1896, 3 vols. By Albert Vandal. Published by Plon, Nourrit, & Co.
Napoléon et les Républiques Italiennes, Paris, 1 vol. By P. Gaffarel. Published by Felix Alcan.
Narrative and Critical History of America (in Winsor's), London, 1888. By Geo. E. Ellis. Published by Sampson, Low, Marston, & Co.
Narrative and Critical History of America (in Winsor's), London, 1888. By E. E. Hale. Published by Sampson, Low, Marston, & Co.
Nouvelle géographie universelle, la terre et les hommes, Paris, 1875–1891, 18 vols. (*e.g. Edn. Universal Geography*). By J. E. Réclus. Published by Virtue & Co.

Official Year Book. Published by New South Wales Government.
Olivier de Clisson, 1898, 1 vol. By A. Lefranc. Published by Rétaux.
Outlines of Roman History, 1895, 1 vol. By H. F. Pelham. Published by Percival & Co.

Persecutions of Diocletian, Cambridge, 1876, 1 vol. By A. J. Mason. Published by Deighton, Bell, & Co.
Pictures from Roman Life, 1893, 1 vol. By A. J. Church. Published by Hutchinson & Co
Police, 1889, 1 vol. By C. T. Clarkson and J. Hall Richardson. Published by Leadenhall Press.
Political Speeches in Scotland, 1880, 2 vols. By Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone. Published by Andrew Elliot.
Private Life of the Queen, 1897, 1 vol. Anonymous. Published by C. A. Pearson.

Queen Elizabeth, 1899. By Mandell Creighton. Published by Longmans, Green, & Co.

Recent and Existing Commerce, 1887, 4 vols. By J. Yeats. Published by Geo. Philip & Son.
Religious Encyclopædia, 1880. By P. Schaff. Published by Funk & Wagnall.
Rise and Growth of the English Nation, 1896, 3 vols. By W. H. S. Aubrey. Published by Elliot Stock.
Roger Bacon, Manchester, 1876, 1 vol. By Prof. R. Adamson. Published by J. E. Cornish.

Romische Geschichte, Berlin, 1888, 5 vols. (Translated as *History of Rome*). By THEODOR MOMMSEN. Published by MACMILLAN & Co.
Russia, London, 1877, 2 vols. By Sir D. M. WALLACE. Published by CASSELL & Co.

Sancta Republica Romana. London, 1890. By R. H. WRIGHTSON. Published by OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS.
Saturday Review, 1891, vols. 63 and 71. Published by WEST STRAND PUBLISHING Co.
Scenes and Characters of the Middle Ages, 1872, 1 vol. By E. L. CUTTS. Published by VIRTUE & Co.
Select Charters and other Illustrations of English History, Oxford, 1866, 1 vol. By W. STUBBS. Published by CLARENDON PRESS.
Short History of the Irish People, 1887, 1 vol. By A. G. RICHEY. Published by HODGES & Co.
Sir William Wallace, 1898. By A. F. MURISON. Published by OLIPHANT, ANDERSON, & FERRIER.
Six Centuries of Work and Wages, 1884. By J. E. T. ROGERS. Published by SWAN SONNENSCHEIN & Co.
Society in Rome under the Cæsars, 1889, 1 vol. By W. R. INGE. Published by JOHN MURRAY.
Spion Kop Dispatches, 1902. ANONYMOUS. Published by HARRISON & SONS.
Standard of December 14, 1897 (Report in the). ANONYMOUS. Published by C. A. PEARSON.
State Papers. Various dates. By Sir E. HERTSLET. Published by HARRISON & SONS.
State Papers relating to the Spanish Armada. Vol. ii, 1894. Edited by J. K. Laughton. Published by NAVY RECORD SOCIETY.
Stories from Roman History, 1892, 1 vol. By A. POLLARD. Published by GRIFFITH & FARRAN.
Stories from the State Papers, London, 1882, 2 vols. By A. C. EWALD. Published by CHATTO & WINDUS.
Studies in Roman Law, London, 1880, 1 vol. By L. MACKENZIE. Published by BLACKWOOD & SONS.

"The Assyrio-Babylonian Measures of Time," 1874. (In *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*, Dublin, 1874.) By EDWARD HINCKS. Published by ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.
The Character and Times of Thomas Cromwell. Birmingham, 1887, 1 vol. By A. GALTON. Published by CORNISH BROTHERS.
The Chief Actors in the Puritan Revolution, London, 1878, 1 vol. By P. BAYNE. Published by J. CLARK & Co.
The Colonies, 1492–1760 (in Epochs of American History), New York, 1891. By R. O. THWAITES. Published by LONGMANS, GREEN, & Co.
The Constitutional History and Government of the United States, 1889. By J. T. LANDON. Published by HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN, & Co.
The Dawn of Civilization, 1901. *The Struggle of the Nation*, 1896. By G. MASPERO. Published by SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.
The Decline of the Roman Republic, London, 1865–1874, 5 vols. By G. LONG. Published by G. BELL & SONS.
The Early Kings of Norway, London, 1875, 1 vol. By T. CARLYLE. Published by CHAPMAN & HALL.
The Early Years of Christianity (translated by A. Harewood Hohnden), London, 1879, 4 vols. By E. DE PRESSENSÉ. Published by HODDER & STOUGHTON.
The Formation of the Union, 1750–1829, 1892. By Dr. A. BUSHNELL HART. Published by LONGMANS, GREEN, & Co.
The Greek Poets, London, 1893, 2 vols. By J. A. SYMONDS. Published by A. & C. BLACK.
The History of India from the Earliest Times, London, 1893, 1 vol. By J. C. MARCHMANN. Published by BLACKWOOD & SONS.
The Liberation of Italy, 1895. By COUNTESS E. MARTINENGO CESARESCO. Published by SEELEY & Co.
The Life of St. Bridget of Sweden, London, 1888, 1 vol. By F. J. PARTRIDGE. Published by BURNS & OATES.
The Mycenæan Age, London, 1897, 1 vol. By CHRISTOS TSOUNTAS, in collaboration with J. IRVING MANATT. Published by MACMILLAN & Co.
The Naval War of 1812, New York, 1882. By THEODORE ROOSEVELT. Published by G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS.
The Three Voyages of Vasco da Gama (translated by Hon. E. T. Stanley), 1869, 1 vol. By G. CORREA. Published by HAKLUYT SOCIETY.
The Universities of Europe in the Middle Ages, London, 1895. By HASTINGS RASHDALL. Published by OXFORD WAREHOUSE.
The Winning of the West, New York, 1894, 3 vols. By THEODORE ROOSEVELT. Published by G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS.
Thomas Jefferson (American Statesmen Series), 1882. By J. T. MORSE. Published by HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN, & Co.
Topographica Hibernica (translated by F. Forester and edited by T. Wright), London, 1869–1891, 8 vols. By GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS. Published by G. BELL & SONS.

Various extracts. Published by BRITISH MUSEUM TRUSTEES.
Verfassung und Demokratie der vereinigten Staaten von Amerika (translated as *The Political and Constitutional History of the United States*), Chicago, 1876–1892, 5 vols. By H. VON HOLST. Published by CALLAGHAN & Co.

Wars of Succession of Portugal and Spain from 1826 to 1840, London, 1870, 2 vols. By W. BOLLAERT. Published by STANFORD.

APPENDIX A

CHRONOLOGICAL ERAS OF ALL NATIONS, TOGETHER WITH A TABLE OF CORRESPONDING DATES

IN order to obtain an accurate measurement of the lapse of time, it is necessary first to have a stable unit of measurement, and secondly a fixed point from which to measure. In the infancy of the world mankind had not learnt the value of either of these standards, and it was only when their importance came to be realised that reliable history became possible.

The Egyptians, for instance, reckoned by the years of a reign, and their reigns and dynasties had no fixed point from which to start; so that this double uncertainty probably means that the exact dates of Egyptian chronology will remain for ever insoluble. Similarly in early Indian history there are no fewer than eighteen separate eras, and the difficulty of reconciling these with one another, or with other eras, makes any early Indian date very uncertain.

But very gradually this uncertainty disappeared. The annual cycle, in one form or another, became recognised as the unit of time, and the Julian year has been accepted by western nations since its inauguration by Julius Cæsar in 46 B.C. The chronological basis of history became gradually simplified as nations or groups of nations successively adopted the annual cycle and a fixed starting-point. The most important of these groups in ancient times were the Babylonian, the Greek, and the Roman.

In the history of Babylonia the fixed point from which time was reckoned was the era of Nabonassar, beginning with the year 747 B.C. Among the Greeks the reckoning was by Olympiads, a group of four years, the point of departure being the year in which Corœbus was victor in the Olympian Games—namely in 776 B.C. The Roman chronology started from the foundation of the city of Rome, different dates being assigned for that event, but the one generally adopted being that given by Varro—753 B.C. It is noteworthy how nearly contemporaneous these three epochs are, all coming near the middle of the eighth century B.C.; but the era of Nabonassar was the only one that came into actual usage at the time of its date. The reformation of the calendar by Julius Cæsar led to the adoption of the Julian era, beginning on January 1st, 45 B.C., which was used with various modifications throughout the time of the Roman Empire. The Christian era, which is now in general use in Europe and throughout the civilised world, was introduced into Italy in the sixth century. In addition to it the other eras in modern use are the Hegira, the Jewish Calendar, China's Anno Regni, the Saka and Vikramâditya eras in India, and the Meiji era in Japan.

THE ERA OF NABONASSAR

This era is of great importance in the history of astronomy, having been generally followed by Hipparchus and Ptolemy. It is believed to have been in

use from the very time of its origin; for the observations of eclipses which were collected in Chaldea by Callisthenes, the general of Alexander, and transmitted by him to Aristotle, were for the greater part referred to the commencement of the reign of Nabonassar, founder of the kingdom of the Babylonians. It is the basis of the famous Canon of Kings, also called the Mathematical Canon, preserved to us in the works of Ptolemy, which before the days of modern excavations in Babylonia was the sole authentic monument of Assyrian and Babylonian history. The epoch from which it is reckoned is determined by numerous celestial phenomena recorded by Ptolemy, and corresponds to Wednesday at midday, February 26th, 747 B.C. The Babylonian year was of the same length as the Egyptian year, consisting of 365 days without any intercalation; and on account of this difference in length from the Julian year, the conversion of dates from the era of Nabonassar to the Christian era is attended with considerable trouble, and frequently cannot be accurately accomplished unless the month and the day are also known. In the table printed on p. 673, the dates given are only approximate.

THE OLYMPIADS

The Olympic Games, so famous in Greek history, were celebrated once in four years, the victor giving his name to the Olympiad. The first who received this honour was Corœbus, and the starting-point of the Olympic periods was July 1st, 776 B.C. It is material to observe that as the Olympic years begin in the middle of the Julian year, the first six months of our year correspond to one Olympic year, and the last six months to another. This circumstance naturally gives rise to some confusion in Greek history, unless the month as well as the year is known. In transferring a date from the Olympic era to the Christian era the computation varies according to whether the year is before or after Christ, and whether the event took place in the first or second half of the year. Before Christ, if the event took place between January and July, the year of the Christian era will be found by subtracting the number of the Olympic year from 776; if between July and January, from 777. If the year is after Christ, either 776 or 777 must be subtracted from the Olympic year to find the corresponding year of the Christian era.

THE ROMAN ERAS

No fewer than five separate dates are assigned by various Roman historians for the foundation of their city, and a knowledge of these variations is necessary to reconcile the different historians with each other; but for practical purposes it is sufficient to know that the generally accepted date was that given by Varro of 753 B.C., and this was the date from which the early Republican era was reckoned. But the Romans employed two kinds of year, the civil year and the consular year, and it is according to the latter that their history was written. As the initial date of the consulate was never fixed, and varied according to the political exigencies of the moment, a consular year, generally speaking, comprehended a part not only of two Julian years, but also of two civil years, thus introducing a fresh element of doubt into the transference of a date from the Roman to the Christian era. In 46 B.C. Julius Cæsar reformed the calendar by making the civil year correspond with the solar year, by commencing the year on January 1st instead of March 1st, and by introducing a leap year every four years, and this method of computing time was in general use until Pope Gregory XIII again reformed the calendar. In the later history of Rome many

eras were used at different epochs, such as the Cæsarean era, the Julian era, the era of Spain, the Augustan era, and the Diocletian era; but all of these were founded on the Julian reckoning.

THE CHRISTIAN ERA

The Christian era, which is now universally employed in European countries and amongst some Eastern nations, is supposed to date backwards and forwards from the birth of Christ, or from January 1st in the 776th Olympic year, the 753rd from the foundation of Rome, and the 4614th of the Julian period. This epoch was introduced into Italy in the sixth century by Dionysius the Little, a Roman abbot, and began to be used in Gaul in the eighth century, though it did not come into common use in that country until a century later. From extant charters it is known to have been in use in England before the close of the eighth century. Before its adoption the usual practice in Latin countries was to distinguish the years by their number in the cycle of Indiction, that being a cycle of fifteen years commencing on January 1st, 313 A.D. An inconvenience of the Christian era to the scientific historian is that its commencement is placed at an intermediate point in world-history, necessitating a double reckoning. As there is no year 0, which should logically and mathematically intervene between 1 B.C. and 1 A.D., there is an interruption in the regular succession of the numbers; and in the years preceding the era, the leap years instead of falling on the fourth, eighth, twelfth years, etc., fall or ought to fall on the first, fifth, ninth, etc. These discrepancies do not exist in the Julian period, which is superior on purely mathematical grounds.

The Christian era, moreover, is divided within itself into two systems, called respectively the New Style and the Old Style. After the lapse of many centuries it was discovered that the 365¼ days allowed in the year by the Julian Calendar was too much. The true length of the year is 365·24219 days, which for convenience is made 365·2425 days, or three days less than the Julian reckoning in 400 years. In 1582 A.D. the difference between the calendar year and the solar year amounted to ten days, and the calendar was reformed by Pope Gregory XIII, who omitted ten days from the current year, and decided that thenceforward leap year should not count in the three odd hundred periods of four centuries. Thus the years 1600 and 2000 are leap years, but 1700, 1800 and 1900 are common years. The Gregorian Calendar or New Style was not adopted in England until 1752, when the error amounted to eleven days. It is now used in all European countries with the exception of Russia, Servia, and Greece, which still cling to the Julian Calendar or Old Style. The difference between the two styles since 1900 has been thirteen days. The adoption of the New Style in England was the occasion of popular indignation, and it is related that working men paraded the streets carrying banners inscribed with the words, "Give us back our eleven days."

ERA OF THE "CREATION OF THE WORLD"

As the Greek and Roman methods of computing time were connected with certain pagan rites and observances which the Christians held in abhorrence, the latter began at an early period to imitate the Jews in reckoning their years from the supposed period of the creation of the world. The chronological elements on which both Jews and Christians founded their computations for determining this period were derived from the Old Testament narratives, which have been transmitted to us through three distinct channels. These are the

Hebrew text of the Scriptures, the Samaritan text, and the Greek version known as the Septuagint. In respect of chronology the three accounts are totally irreconcilable with each other; and no conclusive reason can be given for preferring any one of them to another. We have no concurrent testimony with which to compare them; nor is it even known which of them was regarded as the most probable by the Jews themselves, when the books of the Old Testament were revised and transcribed by Ezra. Many different computations as to the supposed historical age of the world have been made, the best known up to recent times being:

7388 B.C.	according to	the modern Greeks
7382 „	„	Josephus, the Jewish historian.
5829 „	„	Scaliger, the inventor of the Julian Period.
5508 „	„	The ancient Greeks.
5499 „	„	Sextus Africanus.
5411 „	,	William Hales, *New Analysis of Chronology.*
4968 „	„	*L'art de verifier les dates.*
4905 „	„	Nennius, *Historia.*
4004 „	„	The Bible margins derived from Archbishop Ussher.
3760 „	„	The modern Jews.

But the latest excavations in Egypt and Assyria have revealed historical remains dating back to 6000 or 7000 B.C., and even then the Egyptians and Babylonians were at an advanced stage of civilisation; so it is shown that the longest of these periods is far too short, and that the era of the Creation is a purely conventional epoch.

THE JEWISH ERA

Until the fifteenth century the Jews usually followed the era of the Seleucidæ or of Contracts, which dates from the time of the occupation of Babylon by Seleucus Nicator in 311 B.C. Since that time they have generally dated their era from the creation of the world, which according to their computation took place 3760 years and 3 months before the Christian era. The year is luni-solar, and, according as it is ordinary or embolismic, consists of twelve or thirteen lunar months, each of which has 29 or 30 days. It is occasionally made a day more or less than the mean value in order that certain festivals may fall on proper days of the week for their due observance. Owing to these irregularities and complications in the Jewish Calendar it is exceedingly difficult to transfer with exactness a date from the Jewish to the Christian era.

THE MOHAMMEDAN ERA

The era in use among the Turks, Arabs, and other Mohammedan nations is that of the Hegira, dating from the flight of the prophet Mohammed from Mecca to Medina in 622 A.D. Its commencement precedes the day of the flight by sixty-eight days. The era begins from the first day of the month of Moharram preceding the flight or first day of that Arabian year, which coincides with Friday, July 16th, 622 A.D. The years of the Hegira are purely lunar, and always consist of twelve lunar months, commencing with the approximate new moon, without any intercalation to keep them to the same season with respect to the sun, so that they retrograde through all the seasons in about thirty-two and a half years. In order to convert a Moslem date into the terms of the Christian era, it is necessary to deduct three per cent from the Moslem year and add 622. Thus $1325 - 40 = 1285$, and $1285 + 622 = 1907$, the date of the corresponding year in the Christian era.

THE INDIAN ERAS

In addition to the Hegira, which is commonly used by Mohammedans in India, a number of different Hindu eras are found throughout Indian history, General Cunningham enumerating no fewer than eighteen in his *Book of Indian Eras.* The chief of these are the Kaliyuga, Vikramâditya, Saka, and the Buddhist and Jaina eras. The Kaliyuga or fourth age of Hindu chronology is the ancient historical era, which is supposed to date from the Mahabharata war in 3102 B.C. The era of the Kaliyuga was in use down to the time of Varâha Mihira (505 A.D.), who first introduced the use of the Saka era into astronomical works. The Vikramâditya Samvat, or era of Vikramâditya, is reckoned from the vernal equinox of the year 57 B.C. and the completion of the Kaliyuga year 3044. It is used all over northern India, except in Bengal, where the Saka era has been generally adopted. The Saka era is more generally used than any other Indian era, being specially employed by Indian astronomers after the time of Varâha Mihira. The reckoning of the era begins with the vernal equinox of the Kaliyuga year 3179, or 78 A.D. But as the Indians count only by completed years, the year 1 begins with the vernal equinox of Kaliyuga 3180, or 79 A.D. In northern and southern India it is usually employed together with the luni-solar calendar; but in Bengal it is generally used with the solar calendar. In converting Saka dates into Christian reckoning, 78 years must be added to the given date. The Buddhist and Jaina eras date respectively from the deaths of Buddha and Mahavira, which are themselves more or less uncertain. Mr. Vincent Smith, the latest authority, assigns 487 B.C. for the death of Buddha, and places that of Mahavira a few years previously; but the traditional dates are 544 B.C. and 527 B.C. respectively.

THE CHINESE ERA

Since the year 163 B.C. Chinese writers have adopted the practice of dating the year from the accession of the reigning emperor. An emperor on succeeding to the throne, gives a name to the years of his reign. He ordains, for example, that they shall be called Ta-te. In consequence of this edict the following year is called the first of Ta-te, and the succeeding years the second, third, fourth, etc. of Ta-te, and so on, until it pleases the same emperor or his successor to ordain that the years shall be called by some other appellation. The periods thus formed are called by the Chinese Nien-hao. According to this method of dating the years a new era commences with every selected reign; and the year in the Christian era corresponding to a Chinese date can only be found when we have before us a catalogue of the Nien-hao with their relation to the years of the Christian era.

JAPANESE ERAS

The Japanese, like the Chinese, reserve for the emperor the privilege of appointing year-names (*nengo*), and for that reason the attempt to introduce the Gregorian Calendar into Japan has been a failure, while at the same time the multiplicity of year-names is a great source of confusion in chronology. Hardly any Japanese knows all the year-names even of his own country. There are a few salient periods which stand out for their connection with history or art, such as the Nara period (eighth century A.D.); the Engi period (901-923 A.D.), celebrated for the legislation then undertaken; the Heian period, lasting for about eleven centuries, from the Nara period to the beginning of the present Imperial régime; the Genroku period (1688-1704), a

period of great activity in various arts; the Tempo period (1830-1844), the last brilliant period of feudalism before its fall; and the Meiji period, a period of modern progress, which has lasted from the revolution in 1868 down to the present time. The fortieth year of the Meiji era corresponds with the year 1907 A.D.; but before the beginning of that era, it is impossible to say without much study the number of years in any particular period. Hitherto the year-names have not coincided even with the reigns of the different emperors, but it has been decided that they shall do so in future.

JULIAN PERIOD

The Julian period is not, properly speaking, a chronological era, but it is very generally used by astronomers on account of its affording considerable facilities in the comparison of different eras with one another, and in marking without ambiguity the years before Christ. It was first proposed by Joseph Scaliger, and is formed by taking the continued product of the three cycles of the sun, of the moon, and of the indiction, and is consequently $28 \times 19 \times 15 = 7980$ years. It is reckoned from the year 4713 B.C., when the first of these several cycles would coincide. In the course of this long period no two years can be expressed by the same numbers in all the three cycles. Hence when the number of any proposed year in each of the cycles is known, the number in the Julian period can be simply determined. Moreover, the period is of sufficient duration to comprehend the beginning of all other eras. The "indiction" which enters into the computation of the Julian period is not an astronomical cycle, but has reference to the fifteen-year periods at which certain judicial acts of the Greek emperors had to be performed. In connection with the nineteen-year cycle of the moon, the "Golden Number" is used to indicate the position of any given year in the lunar cycle.

CALENDAR OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

At the time of the French Revolution the republicans introduced a new era, initiating from September 22nd, 1792, though the new calendar was not actually introduced until November 22nd, 1793. The years contained twelve newly named months of thirty days each. The remaining five days of the 365 were public festivals, representing September 17th-21st in the Gregorian Calendar, and were dedicated to Virtue, Genius, etc. On the fourth years there was a sixth extra day: *Jour de la Revolution*. This revolutionists' calendar never saw its sixteenth anniversary, for Napoleon ordered the readoption of the Gregorian style from January 1st, 1806.

For additional information on calendars the reader may consult the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, articles on "Calendar" and "Chronology"; W. S. D. Woolhouse, *Measures, Weights, and Moneys of all Nations*; James C. Macdonald, *Chronologies and Calendars*; General Alexander Cunningham, *Book of Indian Eras*; Vincent Smith, *The Early History of India*; and William Bramsen, *Japanese Chronological Tables*.

In the table on the following page equivalent dates of the centuries of the Christian era (both before and after Christ), and of the beginnings of eleven other eras, are given in terms of the Julian period, and of the Greek, Roman, Babylonian, Jewish, Mohammedan, and Indian eras respectively so far as they are mutually applicable.

TABLE OF CORRESPONDING ERAS

	Christian Era.	Julian Period.	Olympian Era.	Roman Era.	Era of Nabonassar.	Jewish Era.	Mohammedan Era.	Kali-yuga Era.
Julian Period .	4713 B.C.	1						
	4000 „	714						
Jewish Era . .	3760 „	954	...	...	...	1		
Indian Era . .	3102 „	1616	...	...	...	650	...	1
	3000 „	1714	...	...	...	762	...	101
	2000 „	2714	...	...	...	1762	...	1101
	1000 „	3714	...	...	...	2762	...	2101
Olympian Era .	776 „	3938	1	...	...	2986	...	2325
Roman Era . .	753 „	3961	6	1	...	3009	...	2348
Nabonassar's Era	747 „	3947	8	6	1	3003	...	2354
	500 „	4214	70	254	246	3262	...	2601
	400 „	4314	95	354	346	3362	...	2701
Seleucid Era .	311 „	4413	117 II	443	435	3451	...	2790
	300 „	4414	120	454	446	3462	...	2801
	200 „	4514	145	554	546	3562	...	2901
	100 „	4614	170	654	646	3662	...	3001
Julian Era . .	45 „	4669	183 IV	709	701	3717	...	3057
Christian Era .	1 A.D.	4713	195	754	747	3762	...	3102
	100 „	4813	219 IV	853	...	3861	...	3201
	200 „	4913	244 IV	953	...	3961	...	3301
	300 „	5013	269 IV	1053	...	4061	...	3401
	400 „	5113	294 IV	1153	...	4161	...	3501
	500 „	5213	...	...	...	4261	...	3601
	600 „	5313	...	...	...	4361	...	3701
Hegira . . .	622 „	5335	...	...	...	4383	1	3723
	700 „	5413	...	...	...	4461	81	3801
	800 „	5513	...	...	...	4561	184	3901
	900 „	5613	...	...	...	4661	287-8	4001
	1000 „	5713	...	...	...	4761	391	4101
	1100 „	5813	...	...	...	4861	494	4201
	1200 „	5913	...	...	...	4961	597	4301
	1300 „	6013	...	...	...	5061	700	4401
	1500 „	6213	...	...	...	5261	906	4601
	1600 „	6313	...	...	...	5361	1009	4701
	1700 „	6413	...	...	...	5461	1112	4801
French Era . .	1793 „	6506	...	...	...	5554	1208	4894
	1800 „	6513	...	...	...	5561	1215	4901
Japanese Era .	1868 „	6581	...	...	...	5629	1283	4969
	1900 „	6613	...	...	...	5661	1318	5001
	1907 „	6620	...	...	...	5668	1325	5008

APPENDIX B

MEASURES, WEIGHTS, AND MONEYS OF ALL AGES, TOGETHER WITH A TABLE OF CORRESPONDING UNITS

LINEAR UNITS

Of all common things that affect our daily life, weights and measures are amongst the most prominent. They enter into every transaction of sale or exchange, and affect the amount of food we eat, of liquid we drink, and of raiment that we put on. This must also have been the case throughout all the ages since the dawn of civilisation, and it necessarily becomes a question of the greatest fascination how far back in history we can find the use of weights and measures at all, how clearly we can trace the descent of our own measures from those of the earliest known races, and how much they have developed with the growing complexity of civilised life.

The latest excavations and researches in Egypt reveal a surprising uniformity between the early Egyptian measures and those of modern England. Sir Charles Warren, in his book on the ancient cubit in its relation to our weights and measures, seems to prove conclusively that the English measures are derived directly from the Egyptian, and not from the Roman and Grecian systems, which came from Babylonia. The modern metric system, of course, which is in general use upon the Continent, has severed all connection there with the ancient world. By these researches it seems also to be shown that the original unit of linear measurement used by the Egyptians, as was only natural, was taken from the human body, the easiest standard of measurement, which a man always carries about with him. Different men, of course, have different proportions within certain limits; but the Egyptians accepted a conventional standard of four fingers or digits to a palm, three palms to a span, six palms to a cubit, and four cubits to the stature of a man. The common cubit is known to have been 17·6 to 17·7 inches, and this gives the stature of a well-grown man at 5 feet 10 inches, corresponding closely with the average masculine height of the present day. But as the cubit came to be used in building measurements, the science of numbers, as then understood, required that it should have seven spans instead of six, and so the building cubit or royal cubit of Egypt, with an additional span, came to measure about 20·6 inches. There are in existence several cubit rods which date back to 1000 B.C., averaging 20·65 inches. It is also shown by Prof. Flinders Petrie's measurement of the Great Pyramid of Gizeh that its base-line yields 40 cubits of $20\frac{11}{18}$ British inches, thus proving that the British inch exactly corresponds with the primitive inch. In addition to this, the British mile contains 8 furlongs of 220 yards or double cubits each; ten acres measure 220 yards or double cubits a side; and the mean between our Imperial and Winchester bushels gives 2,184 cubic inches, as compared with an Egyptian measure of 2,187 cubic inches. Thus all these measurements show

direct traces of Egyptian origin. The standard yard of 36 inches (1496 A.D.) still exists, and is probably the same length as the old Saxon yard of 950 A.D. This in turn probably came from the Britons. Similarly our bushels and gallons seem to have come from the old Egyptian cylinder, which was displaced by the apit of Aahmes in 1600 B.C.; and thus we find traces of a very ancient civilisation in Britain, and also see how in this respect we have preserved our connection with the past better than continental countries.

Babylonia used the unit of the royal cubit nearly as early as Egypt. Buildings in Assyria and Babylonia show a cubit of 20·3 to 20·6 inches, and the temples of Ephesus and Samos in Asia Minor show one of 20·55 and 20·62. On the sitting statue of Gudea found at Telloh (Larsa) in Southern Babylonia is a plan of a tower, and alongside it a scale known as the scale of Gudea. There is no certainty what the scale means, but the strong presumption is that it indicates the linear measures of that period for building purposes; and as it is the only vestige of an early linear measure yet found out of Egypt, it is naturally a scale of considerable importance in investigations of the lengths of early cubits. "It may have been used," says Sir Charles Warren, "only locally, or throughout the land; it may have been used for temples, or for all building purposes; but whatever purpose it was designed for, it is evidently a linear measure of some kind." The early measures of capacity and weights of the Babylonians, as well as their linear units, seem to have coincided with the early Egyptian system; but in later years the two nations developed along different lines, and the Babylonians evolved two systems, one of which was adopted by the Semitic races and the other by the Sumerians and Akkadians. The Hebrew system of weights and measures which is found in the Bible was derived from Babylonia; the Solonian and Early Roman measures of capacity are identical with those of Babylon; while the Grecian and Roman measures are larger by about two per cent.

WEIGHTS

The texts, such as the Ebers papyrus and the Rhind Mathematical papyrus, which give so much information on the measures of ancient Egypt are disappointingly silent on the subject of weights. "That the art of weighing was known in Egypt from the earliest historic times," says Mr. Griffith, "is proved by an ancient stone weight, on which is engraved the cartouche of Khufu. There is also in the British Museum a greenstone weight, of conical form, which was found in Egypt, and dates back to 3000 B.C. Balances are figured in the tombs of the Xth, XIth, XIIth, and XIIIth Dynasties; there is the well-known vignette of weighing the soul in the *Book of the Dead*; and some Middle Kingdom texts are full of references to justice as typified by the equipoise of the balance. Yet in the inscriptions and papyri there is only one reference to weights before the XVIIIth Dynasty. Even in that dynasty it appears that the only substances ordinarily weighed are minerals, gold, silver, copper, and lapis lazuli. In later times incense, and in Ptolemaic times honey and drugs are added to the list. Bartering gold and silver must have led to the invention of the scales, and it was only by slow degrees that weighing was applied to an ever-widening range of practical and scientific uses."

Weights appear to have originated independently of measures, but based on the same unit of measurement, the palm; at first the cubic palm, crammed with grains of barley, which were found to number on an average 4,000. As time went on, weights were connected up with measures, and it was found that a cubic palm of water by weight was more easy to deal with than grains of barley

for testing larger measures; and then was introduced the measurement by rain-water, the weight still remaining in grains. Thus a cubic inch of rain-water varied from about 220 grains of barley in Egyptian measure to 222⅔ grains of barley in Babylonian measure. The cubic palm (25·51 cubic inches) of water weighs about 5,600 ancient grains; but as this number was not convenient for the arithmetical processes of antiquity a conventional palm cube of 5,700 grains was adopted as the standard measure of the ancients. From this measure both the Babylonian *log* and the Egyptian *hon* can be derived. Sir Charles Warren claims that it is the common measure of the ancients, the first weight on which everything else is founded. The *log* is 1¼ palm cube, or 7,200 grains; the shekel is $\frac{1}{30}$ palm cube, or 192 grains; the *hon* is $1\frac{1}{24}$ palm cube, or 6,000 grains; and the *kat* is $\frac{1}{48}$ palm cube, or 120 grains. The Egyptian *kat* is the earliest weight of which we have record. It weighs 120 ancient or 136 imperial grains. From this standard came the trade *mina* of Greece of 9,650 grains, and from it again the Roman *libra* of 4,950 grains, or probably half of the Greek mina. Thence again our modern weights are derived, with the exception of the metric system.

MONEY

As money is in its essence simply a medium of exchange, among the early moneys of many nations there figure cattle, slaves, knives, fish-hooks, hoes, tripods, and caldrons. A step farther is taken when for metallic articles are substituted the metals out of which they can be manufactured, such as iron and bronze. At this stage the love of ornament steps in, and to the useful metals are added the ornamental ones such as silver and gold. "It is not known," says Mr. Griffith, "how far back in antiquity true money, that is, pieces of metal of definite weight and value for use in exchange, can be traced; but we know that at the time of the XVIIIth Dynasty in Egypt the precious metals were kept in dust, in ingots, and in ornamental forms, but more especially in rings. At that time these metals were bought and sold by weight, and goods of all kinds might be valued at a certain weight of metal in order to be exchanged against each other. The Rhind Mathematical papyrus, dating from the Hyksos period, offers the earliest example of the metals as a medium of exchange;" but as yet they were not stamped, and so were not true money. At first the stamp acted only as a hall-mark of value, not of weight, and in this form the Chinese cubes of gold may have been the earliest money. The second step was to certify the weight as well as the fineness of the metal, thus completing the invention. Herodotus attributes the first use of coined gold and silver in this complete form to the Lydians, while in another passage he mentions that the first Greek coinage was made at Ægina, by Pheidon of Argos.

The standard Babylonian talent for silver and merchandise was represented by the weight of a Babylonian cubic foot of rain-water, the foot being two-thirds of the cubit, and this talent was divided into 80 units or pounds for commercial purposes. For monetary purposes it was also divided into 60 minæ, 3,000 shekels, or 6,000 drachmæ. The weight of the Babylonian and Æginetan talents was 654,520 imperial grains, while the Euboic and Solonian talents were of less weight. In the ancient world coins were always struck on the basis of the weight-standards in use for commercial purposes, and in Greece the *stater* of gold or silver always bore a simple and definite relation to the talent and mina in use in the place where they were struck. In Rome the *as* was originally merely a standard pound of copper. The equivalents of the Greek coins in purchasing power cannot be determined. It can only be roughly said that in many respects a silver drachm in the fifth century in Greece would go almost as far as a sovereign with us. The Roman libra or pound was from the earliest times used alike for money and other commodities. At first pieces of copper were cast, in all parts of Roman Italy, of the weight of a pound and of the various fractions of a pound. Soon the standard of the coins fell rapidly, but the weight remained unchanged. When, at a far later period, the coinages of silver and gold were introduced at Rome, the gold and silver pieces were struck so many to the pound; and this standard remained unchanged as late as the time of Diocletian and Constantine. Owing to the depreciation of the denarius, Constantine put the Roman monetary system on a gold standard, striking 72 aurei and 1,000 milliarense to the pound of gold; but silver never recovered its position, and by the end of the fourth century had disappeared from circulation. Thenceforward the money of Rome was gold and bronze exclusively, and this system descended to the nations that inherited Rome's imperial position. The Burgundian laws make no mention of silver, and the Franks coined little or none of it before the era of Pepin and Charlemagne. From Charlemagne dates the adoption of the *libra denariorum*, with its divisions into 20 silver *solidi*, and 240 silver pence, as the standard money of the greater part of Europe. The English system of pounds, shillings, and pence was derived from the Tower pound, abolished in 1527, which in turn was derived through the Saxon pound of 5,400 grains from the Alexandrian talent, consisting of 60 minæ of 5,463 grains each. Thus our money, like our weights, is of Saxon, not Norman descent, though it also owes a debt to the coinage of Charlemagne.

THE METRIC AND DECIMAL SYSTEMS

Though no line can be drawn between ancient and modern metrology, yet, owing partly to neglect and partly to the scarcity of materials, there is a gap of more than a thousand years over which the connection of units of measure is largely guess-work, and even our knowledge of the coinage systems of Europe is only drawn from isolated references in Froissart and similar writers. This state of uncertainty was brought to an end on the Continent by the adoption of the metric system by France in 1799. This system is now obligatory in France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Chili, the Argentine Republic, Spain, Greece, Italy, Mexico, the Netherlands, Peru, Portugal, Rumania, Servia, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, and Venezuela; while it is permissive in Egypt, the United States, Great Britain and part of the colonies, Japan, Russia, and Turkey. Along with it goes the decimal system of coinage; but as a rule the coinage of a country is first put on a decimal footing. In no country is the metric system in use without decimal coinage; but Denmark, Russia, Canada, and the United States have for many years used a decimal coinage without the metric system.

According to the metric system the unit of weight is the gramme, which is the weight of a cubic centimetre of water distilled to its maximum of density. The multiples of the gramme, proceeding in decimal order, are distinguished by the prefixes deca-, hecto-, kilo-, and myria- from the Greek, and the subdivisions by deci-, centi-, and milli- from the Latin. But in popular usage the terms kilo and gramme are alone employed, and 9 kilos 7 hectogrammes 5 decagrammes 3 grammes become 9 kilos 753 grammes. The unit of measure of length is the metre, which represents a very close theoretical approximation to the ten-millionth part of the distance from the equator to the North Pole, on the meridian of Paris. The multiples and subdivisions of the metre are the same as those of the gramme, and as in the case of the gramme the

subdivisions are commonly omitted, the terms metre, centimetre, and millimetre alone being popularly employed. This system is an entire departure from historical continuity, and merely follows the dictates of pure mathematics in the arrangement of weights and measures.

JAPANESE AND CHINESE UNITS

With a few notable exceptions the Japanese weights and measures are decimal. Ten *bu* (lines) make a *sun* (inch), 10 *sun* a *shaku* (foot), and 10 *shaku* a *jo*; but the *ken* or double-yard is more frequently used than the *jo*, and for maritime use, when it is called *hiro*, exactly corresponds to the English fathom. The English mile and chain are also used on all railways, and the "knot" obtains for maritime distances. In weight 10 *mo* make 1 *rin*, 10 *rin* 1 *fun*, and 10 *fun* 1 *momme*, while 160 *momme* make 1 *kin* (1·3 lb.). Some foreign commodities have a smaller pound of 120 *momme*, which almost exactly corresponds to the English pound. The Chinese *tsun* = 1·41 in., 10 *tsun* make 1 *chik* = 14·1 in., and their *li* = 1800 *chiks*; in weight the *tael* = 580 grains, and 16 *taels* make 1 *catty* (1⅓ lb.).

MODERN STANDARDS OF MEASUREMENT

The only standards at present used in scientific work are those belonging to the British (Imperial) and Metric systems. The Imperial standard yard is a bronze bar 38 inches long, one inch square; the defining lines, 36 inches apart, are cut on gold studs, sunk in holes, so that their surface passes through the axis of the bar. This standard is in actual use for all important comparisons at the Standards Office. Four copies which are all equal to it, within $\frac{1}{65}^{\circ}$ of temperature, are deposited in other places in case of injury or loss of the standard. The standard pound is a thick disc of platinum about 1⅛ inches across, and one inch high, with a shallow groove round it near the top. Four copies are deposited with the copies of the standard yard. For public use there is a series of end-standards exposed on the outer wall of Greenwich Observatory; and a public balance at Greenwich Observatory, which shows the accuracy of any pound weight placed upon it. The most delicate weighings are all performed in a vacuum case with glass sides, which is so constructed that the weights can be exchanged from one arm to the other without opening the case, so as to obtain double weighings. The first French standard metre (of 1799) is a platinum bar end-standard of about 1 inch wide and ¼ inch thick; the standard of the International Metric Commission is a line-standard of platino-iridium, 40 inches long and 8 inches square, grooved out on all four sides. The standard kilogramme is a cylinder of platinum of equal diameter and height. These metric standards are preserved in the International Metric Bureau at Paris, to which seventeen nations contribute in support and direction.

For additional information on weights, measures, and moneys the reader may consult the *Encyclopædia Britannica* articles on "Weights and Measures" and "Money"; Sir Charles Warren, *The Ancient Cubit and our Weights and Measures*; Professor W. M. Flinders Petrie, *Inductive Metrology* and *Pyramids and Temples of Gizeh*; F. L. Griffith, "Notes on Egyptian Weights and Measures" in the *Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archæology*, vol. xiv. (1891); Sir William Smith, *Dictionary of Antiquities*; W. W. Carlile, *The Evolution of Modern Money*; and F. A. Crichton, *Metric System*.

On the following page will be found a table of corresponding measures, weights, and moneys of the chief ancient and modern countries.

TABLE OF CORRESPONDING MEASURES, WEIGHTS, AND MONEYS

COUNTRY.	MEASURES.					WEIGHTS.				MONEYS.		
	Digit.	Palm.	Cubit.	Distance.	Grain.	Ounce.	Pound.	Copper.	Silver.	Gold.
British	inch	foot = ⅓ cubit	yard = double cubit.	mile	grain	ounce	pound	penny	shilling	pound
Egyptian	inch (primitive)	palm = 3 ins.	cubit = 20·6 ins.	ater = 4 miles	grain (ancient)	kat = 120 grs.	uten = 10 kats	...	...	talent (Alexandrian)
Babylonian	inch	Babylonian foot = 12·4 ins.	Assyrian cubit = 21·3 ins.	...	shekel = 160 grs.	*ma'na* = 250 shekels	talent = 60 minas	...	silver shekel	gold shekel
Hebrew	...	...	Persian cubit = 25·1 ins.	...	gerah = 13 grs.	shekel = 320 grs.	talent = 960,000 grs.	...	shekel	talent
Greek	daktulos = ·7231 in.	pous = ·9708 ft.	orgyia = 5·8 ft.	parasang = 3·3 miles	drachm = 67·5 grs. (Solonian)	mina = 26,750 grs.	talent = 405,000 grs.	obol = 1¼d.	drachma = 10d.	mina = £4
Roman	uncia = ·9708 in.	pes = ·9708 ft.	cubitus = 1·45 ft.	millepassuum = ·9198 mile	scrup lum = 17 rs.	uncia = 420 grs.	As or libra = 5050 grs.	sestertius = 2½d.	denarius = 10d.	aureus = £1
Mediæval	pouce = 1·0653 in.	pied = 12·78 ins.	toise = 76·73 ins.	lieue de poste = 2·4 miles.	ou ya	mark = 8 oz.	pound = 16 oz.	penny (silver) (Charlemagne)	solidus (Charlemagne)	libra (Charlemagne)
Metric	centimetre = ⅜ in.	decimetre = 4 ins.	metre = 1 yd. 3⅜ ins.	kilometre = ·6214 mile.	dekagramme = 2·6 dr.	hectogramme = 3·2 oz. 8⅝ dr.	kilogramme = 2·2 lbs.	centime (Latin Union)	franc (Latin Union)	10 fr. (Latin Union)
Indian	...	...	gaz = 1 yard.	kos = 2½ miles	tola = 180 grs.	seer = 1 kilogramme	maund = 40 kilos	anna = 1d.	rupee = 1s. 4d.	gold mohur = £1
Japanese	sun = 1 in.	shaku = 1 ft.	ken = 6 ft.	ri = 2½ miles	rin = 1 gr.	momme = 58 grs.	kin = 1·3 lb.	sen	yen = 2s.	20 yen = £2

NOT TO BE ISSUED

SMT. HANSA MEHTA LIBRARY
RARE BOOK
COLLECTION
UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

NOT TO BE ISSUED

SHML
042

ENTERED

NOT TO BE ISSUED.

NOT TO BE ISSUED

7D
20
.W4-25