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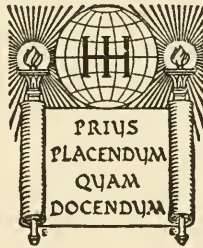


THE HISTORIANS'
HISTORY
OF THE WORLD

THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY OF THE WORLD

A comprehensive narrative of the rise and development of nations
as recorded by over two thousand of the great writers of
all ages: edited, with the assistance of a distinguished
board of advisers and contributors,
by

HENRY SMITH WILLIAMS, LL.D.



IN TWENTY-FIVE VOLUMES

VOLUME XXV—INDEX

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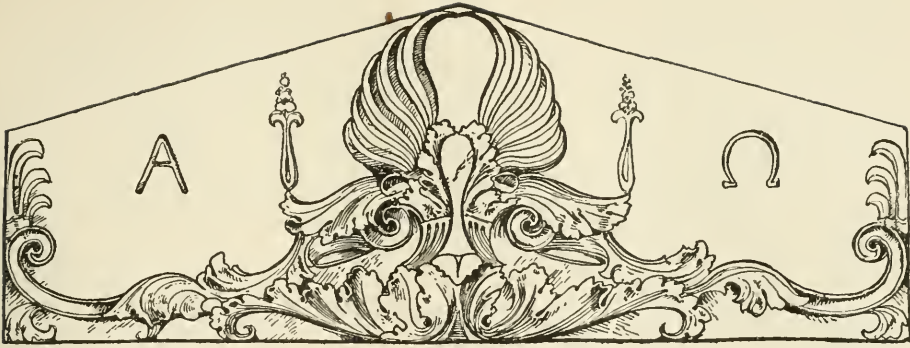
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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

TO

THE GENERAL INDEX¹

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proper names will greatly facilitate the use of the index, while at the same time making it in a sense a dictionary of historical reference.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.



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- Ammonius (b. ca. 170 A.D.), Greek philosopher, founder of Neoplatonic school; lectures of, **3**, 401.
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- Ariobarzanes II**, king of Pontus 363–337 B.C.; embassy of, to Greece, **4**, 180; rebels against Artaxerxes, **2**, 624; **4**, 191.
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- Aristodemus**, of Miletus (fourth century B.C.); sent by Antigonos to Greece (315 B.C.), **4**, 443, 491; campaigns of, in Greece, **4**, 444, 492.
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- Aristodemus**, regent in Sparta 394 B.C.; commands allied army in Corinthian War, **4**, 105.
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- Aristonous**, of Pella, one of bodyguard of Alexander the Great; partisan of Perdicas (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.
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- 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.
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- Arius** (ca. 256-336 A.D.), a deacon of Alexandria, founder of heresy called Arianism, *see see*.
- Ariwald** (Ariald), king of Lombards 624-636 A.D., **7**, 445.
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- 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**, 524 seq.; main treatment of, **19**, 389-402.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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** (1560–1600), Dutch theologian, leader of the Arminian movement; dispute of with Gomarus, **13**, 554.
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- Army Plot**, the plot among officers of the army in England to overawe parliament (1641), **19**, 589, 602.
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- 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.
- Arneson, Jon** (d. 1551), bishop of Holum in Iceland; opposition of, to Reformation, **16**, 266–267.
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- 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. 980 A.D.), count of Flanders; reign of, **13**, 311.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- Artaxis** or **Artaxes I**, king of Armenia, second century B.C.; founds independent kingdom of Armenia (190 B.C.), **2**, 420.
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- Artemon**, (second century B.C.) a Syrian; personates Antiochus Theos, **4**, 557.
- Artimpasa**, Scythian goddess, corresponding to Venus, **2**, 406.
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- Artevelde, 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.
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- Ascension Island, an island in the Atlantic belonging to Great Britain; discovery of (1501), **10**, 486.
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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.
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- 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.
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- Balmerino, Arthur Elphinstone**, Lord (d. 1746), Scottish nobleman, adherent of the pretender, Charles Edward; trial and execution of, **20**, 565–566.
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- Beggars** ("Gueux"), name applied, at first derisively, to confederacy of Flemish nobles, organized 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.
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- 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.
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- Belesis**, in Greek classic account Babylonian priest and soldier; aids revolt of Arbaces, **1**, 596–598.
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- 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 Trevisio), 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.
- 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.
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- Beni Merin**, dynasty of, in Morocco, **8**, 248 seq.
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- Benjamin**, tribe of Israel; relations of, with David, **2**, 12, 81, 92, 96; wars with Israel and Philistines, **2**, 75, 84; distrusts Solomon, **2**, 104; 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 proprietor 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.
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- 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.
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- 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 Ferdinando 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.
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- Bersærker**, 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.
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- 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.
- Besenal, 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.
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- 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.
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- 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 Bhurtpure, 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 of, **24**, 512-513; war of, with British India (1864), **22**, 204.
- Bhurtpure, 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 Cræsus, **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 Cochinchina; 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.
- Bischoffwerder, Johann Rudolf von** (1711–1803), Prussian soldier and statesman; adviser of Frederick William II of Prussia, **15**, 261.
- Bishops' Wars** (in English history); first (1638), **19**, 575; second (1640), **19**, 578.
- Bisnus 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 Assurnazirpal, **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.
- Bitagovski, 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 (Beri)**, Gallic tribe; in wars with Romans, **5**, 527.
- Bivar, Rodrigo de**, see **Cid**.
- Björn (I) Jarnasida (Ironsides)**, (d. 804 A.D.), king of Sweden, **16**, 36, 40.
- Björn II**, king of Sweden (ninth century), **16**, 36.
- Björnson, Björnsterne** (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**, 205.
- 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, 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**, 236.
- Blignières**, French minister of public works in Egypt (1878), **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.
- Blais, French province**; united to French crown (1229), **11**, 58.
- Blais, Treaty of** (1504), **9**, 428; **14**, 242.
- Blais, Mlle. de**, daughter of Louis XIV and Montespan; marriage of, **11**, 558.
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- 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.
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- 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, Stephan** (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.
- Bœszærmenyi**, 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), **13**, 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.
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- 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 Annunziata (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

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- 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.
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- 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.
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- Bonham, Sir George**, British naval officer; negotiates with Taiping rebels (1853), **24**, 548.
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- 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.
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- Bonifacius (Boniface), Count** (d. 432 A.D.), Roman general; campaigns of, **6**, 564, 575-579; **10**, 16.
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- Bonin, Eduard von** (1793-1865), Prussian general; in Schleswig-Holstein War, **15**, 449; **16**, 440; member of cabinet of Frederick William IV, **15**, 474.
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- 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** (1607), **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. Troid, **13**, 401; death of, **13**, 410.
- Brederoo, Gerbrand Adriassens** (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 **Leipsc.**
- 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; **13**, 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.
- Breton**, 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.
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- Bretagne** (or **Brittany**), 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, **13**, 236.
- Breteuil**, William de, Anglo-Norman noble; disputes possession of royal treasures with Henry I (1100), **13**, 228.
- Bretigny**, Treaty or Peace of; signed (1360), **11**, 141; broken (1368–1369), **11**, 149.
- Bretislav**, 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, **13**, 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), **13**, 582.
- Brian Boruma** (Boru 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.), **3**, 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**:
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- Brigantes**, most powerful of pre-Roman nations in Britain, **6**, 188, 255; **13**, 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.
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- 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.

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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.

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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.

Brodin, Danish viking; joins league against Brian Boruma, **21**, 353; slays, and is slain by, Brian Boruma, **21**, 355.

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Brogie, Achille Charles Léonce Victor, Duke de (1785-1870), French statesman; minister of public instruction, **13**, 56, 57; minister of foreign affairs, **13**, 62.

Brogie, François Marie, Duke de (1671-1745), French marshal; in battle of Parma, **12**, 29; in the Austrian War, **12**, 37.

Brogie, Jacques Victor Albert, Duke de (1821-1901), French statesman; ministry of, **13**, 188.

Brogie, 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.

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Brömsebro, Peace of (1645), **16**, 360.

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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.

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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; speaks 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.

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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**, 661.

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.

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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.

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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.

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Bruceys 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.

Bruggen, Dr. Justinus van der, Dutch statesman; educational legislation of (1857), **14**, 62.

Brugsch, Emil (1827–1894), German archaeologist; 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.

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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.

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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 humiliating 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.
- Bryennius, see **Nicephorus**.
- Brython, see **Britons**.
- 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.
- Buccaneers, see **Piracy**.
- 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.
- Bucclough, 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 *Merimac*, **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.
- Buchek, Berthold von (fourteenth century), commander of order of Teutonic Knights, **14**, 173.
- Büchner, General von, at battle of Hengersdorf (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.
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- Caligula, Caius Julius Cæsar (12-41 A.D.), Roman emperor; seeks divine honours, **2**, 171; reign of, **6**, 160-168; invades Britain, **18**, 12.
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- 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

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- 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.
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- Capito, Fonteius, Roman commander; proclaimed emperor by soldiers (68 A.D.), **6**, 221.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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;
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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*, **13**, 44; killed in duel, **13**, 69.
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- Carrera, Rafael (1814-1865), a Guatemalan general and statesman, of Indian extraction; career of, **23**, 650-651.
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- 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.
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- Carrion, Geronimo, president of Ecuador 1865-1867, **23**, 614.
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- Carter, John, colonial leader in Virginia; in struggle for popular liberty (1658), **22**, 596.
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- Carteret, General, Dutch soldier; killed by Schill at Stralsund (1809), **15**, 306.
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- Carvajal, José, Spanish statesman; death of (1754), **10**, 302.
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- 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.
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- English politician and littérateur; position regarding Strafford's impeachment, **19**, 595; killed at battle of Newbury, **20**, 16.
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- Casale**, capital of Montferrat; sold to Louis XIV, **9**, 500; siege of (1629), **11**, 460.
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- Casero**, an anarchist; assassinates President Carnot (June 24th, 1894), **13**, 195.
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- Cassano**, a town in Italy; battles of (1158), **14**, 100; (1259), **14**, 125; (1799), **12**, 471; **14**, 531.
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- 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.
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- 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; **13**, 12.
- Castañes, Francisco Xavier de** (d. 1852), a Spanish soldier; at Tudela, **10**, 342; at Baylen, **12**, 569.
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- 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.
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- 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 Caesar, **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 Morrhone) (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**.
- Centelm**, 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.
- Centaur**, 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.
- Kenwulf** (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**, Petitus (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.
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- 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; assassinate Caligula, **2**, 171; **6**, 162, 168.
- Chærilaus**, one of the "Thirty Tyrants" of Athens, **4**, 2.
- Chæronæa**, 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; explains his tariff policy, **21**, 661.
- 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), **23**, 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 Macedonia, **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.
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- 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**,

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Charleroi, town in Belgium; sieges of (1672), **11**, 578; (1693), **11**, 606; **20**, 439; (1794), **12**, 380.

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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

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Charles (I) the Great, see **Charlemagne**.

Charles (II) the Bald (823-877 A.D.), Roman emperor, and, as **Charles I**, king of France; kingd.c.n 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.

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- 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.
- Chey Chase**, battle of, see **Otterburn**, battle of.
- Chiaromonte**, 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), wife of marquis of Fontenay, Tallien and Caraman; 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; Kaio-chow, Port Arthur, Wei-Hai-Wei, **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**, 673–674; conquest of, by Jenghiz Khan, **7**, 53; **24**, 278–280; relations with Byzantium, **9**, 312; wars of against the Turks, **24**, 263–264.
- 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.
- Chrisophos, 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*.
- 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, and founder of the house of Oldenburg; 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

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- 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 the duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg (1864), **16**, 448-449.
- 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. 1.83), 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.
- 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, John, see Marlborough.
- Churubusco (Cherebusco), battle of (1847), **23**, 375.
- Chuzistan, see Uxians.
- 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 Tullius, a Roman; in the conspiracy against Cæsar, **5**, 581-586.
- Cimmerians, (Gimiræ, 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 Agésilas (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), **13**, 359; furnish fleet for Herbert de Burgh (1217), **13**, 366; support De Montfort and the barons in struggle with Henry III, **13**, 380; maltreat expelled Jews (1290), **13**, 394.

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

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

Ciampi, 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.

Cisjurán, 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**, 408; 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**, 136-137.
- Claudius I (Tiberius Claudius Drusus Nero Germanicus) (10 B.C.-54 A.D.), Roman emperor; main treatment, **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 (212 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**, 433, 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 della Torre 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 **Cydidippe**, 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 Pisistratidae, **3**, 235; makes himself master of Athens, **3**, 251–252; Plataeans 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; Plataeans 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, **3**, 481; 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; supercedes 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 reelection (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; reelected 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 *Alcmaeonidæ*; 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 The mistocles 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 Spitharidates, 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 Chandanagar, **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 (Clotarie), 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.
- Clotsuinda 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 Clælius (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.
- Cochläus, 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.
- Coele-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.
- Cœned, 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.
- Cesyra** (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 (Cynsylvl) Forest**, in Wales; battle of (1157), **18**, 261.

- Colfax, Schuyler (1823-1885), American statesman; charged with complicity in Cr dit 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-Saigny, 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 L tzen (1632), **14**, 358; death of, **14**, 361.
- Colloredo, Rudolf von (1585-1657), Austrian general; at battle of L tzen (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 (K ln), 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.
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- Sweden: establishment on the Delaware River (seventeenth century), **23**, 9-10; expelled by the Dutch, **23**, 17-18.
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- 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. 1320), 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**,

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- Columbus, Diego** (ca. 1476–1526), son of Christopher Columbus; as governor of Hispaniola, **22**, 469.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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 Aelius 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; **18**, 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**, 315.
- 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; reestablishes state religion, **12**, 511-512; presentation of, to legislative body, **12**, 522-523.
- 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.
- Conressault, 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 émigrés 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.
- Confians**, 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.
- Confians**, 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, made by King Eric "Menved" of Denmark, **16**, 177.
- Congo**, French, see French Congo.
- 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.
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- 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 Egospotami, **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 Gueiaphs, **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.
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- 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.
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- Conrad of Waldhausen, German reformer; attacks abuses in the Roman church (1379), **14**, 197.
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- 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 treaty of 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-

- ricium, **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.
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- Constant de Rebecque, Henri Benjamin (1767-1830); a French political writer, orator and politician; opposes legislative measures of Napolcon, **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.
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- 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.
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- Constantine (XII) Ducas (d. 1082?), Byzantine emperor; reign of, with his two brothers, **7**, 253, 257.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- Cotton, Sir Robert Bruce** (1571-1631), English historian; remonstrates against policy of Charles I, **19**, 547.
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- 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.
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- Cotys**, a king of Thrace 382-358 B.C.; murder of, **4**, 200.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- Crumn**, king of Bulgaria 802–815 A.D.; reign of, **24**, 160; assails Constantinople, **7**, 221.
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- Cuestas, Juan Luis** (1837–), a South American politician; succeeds to presidency of Uruguay (1897), **23**, 619; declares himself dictator (1898), **23**, 619.
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- Culpeper, John** (seventeenth century), a colonial politician; heads insurrection in North Carolina (1678), **23**, 51.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- Cushman, Robert** (1580–1625), New England colonist; treats with Virginia Company for grant of land to Pilgrims, **22**, 623.
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- Custine, Adam Philippe**, Count of (1740–1793), French soldier; guillotined at Paris (1793), **12**, 315.
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- Custoza**, 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.
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- Cuyck** (eleventh century), a count of Flanders; kills Floris I (1061), **13**, 288.
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- Cwichelm (seventh century A.D.), king of Wessex 611 A.D.; governs Wessex with Cynegils, **18**, 48; reign of, **18**, 62.
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- Cylon, an Athenian conspirator; attempts to make himself tyrant (630 B.C.), **3**, 165-166; massacre of, **3**, 166, 222, 223, 252, 517, 518.
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- Cynane (Cyna, Cynna) (d. ca. 323 B.C.), daughter of Philip of Macedonia, half-sister of Alexander the Great; marries Amyntas, son of Perdiccas, **4**, 215; intrigues and fall of, **4**, 434-435, 439, 475.
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- Cynric (sixth century A.D.), king of the West Saxons in England, son of Cerdic; associated in kingship by his father, **18**, 37.
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- Cyprian, Saint (d. 258 A.D.), a Carthaginian bishop, **8**, 522.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- Daendels, Herman Willem (1762-1818), Dutch general; ally of France against Holland, **14**, 19.
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- Dagobert I, king of Austrasia; crowned (628 A.D.), **7**, 480; **16**, 535; death of (638 A.D.), **7**, 481.
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- Dagobert, Lucien Auguste (1736-1794), French general; campaign in the Pyrenees (1794), **12**, 365.
- Dagon, Philistine divinity; identified with Daganu, **1**, 313.
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- Dahomey, a negro kingdom of West Africa; at war with France (1892), **13**, 198.
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- Daimbert or Dagobert (d. 1107), archbishop of Pisa; made patriarch of Jerusalem (1099), **8**, 354.
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- Daiphantus, Theban general; killed at Mantinea (362 B.C.), **4**, 194.
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- 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.
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- Dalrymple, Sir James** (1619-1695), Scottish lawyer and statesman; directs massacre of Glencoe, **20**, 432.
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- Daltaban Pasha**, Turkish soldier; successfully opposes Austrians (1697), **24**, 402; made grand vizir (1702), **24**, 404.
- Dalziel (Dalzell 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.
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- 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**, 102; 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.), **3**, 148; made caliphate of Omayyad kingdom (ca. 675 A.D.), **3**, 176; siege of (1148), **3**, 363; captured by Khwarizmians and Egyptians (1244), **3**, 434.
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- Damian**, Bulgarian patriarch; deposed (ca. 975 A.D.), **24**, 167.
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- Damme**, a town in Flanders; naval battle of (1213), **13**, 342.
- Damnonii**, pre-Roman nation in Britain, **13**, 3.
- Damocles** (early fourth century B.C.), a Syracusan, courtier of Dionysius; anecdote of the sword of, **4**, 205.
- Damocritus**, Æchæan strategist; exiled (151 B.C.), **4**, 541.
- Damon** (fifth century B.C.), Greek musician and teacher of Pericles; ostracised, **3**, 249, 416.
- Damono**, 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.
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- 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**, 104.
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- 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 Genoa at Corzuola (1298), **9**, 128.
- Dandolo, Brancalione**, see **Brancalione**.
- 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; **3**, 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, **13**, 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 seignior 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 Moesia; 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
- Daubenev, 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.
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- 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.
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- David II (Bruce), king of Scotland 1329-1371; birth of, **21**, 113; anointed king, **21**, 128; Edward Balliol 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.
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- 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.
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- west 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.
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- 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; secures majority in Hungarian diet (1865), **15**, 21; responsible for independence of Hungary, **15**, 34; death of, **15**, 45.
- 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.
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- 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.
- 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.
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- Deffand, Marie de Vichy-Chamrond, Marquise du** (1697-1780), a leader in Parisian literary and philosophical circles; revolutionary sympathies of, **12**, 118.
- Degeo**, town in northern Italy; captured by Napoleon (1796), **14**, 512.
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- 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.
- Deiphontes** (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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- Delium, place in ancient Greece; Boeotians defeat Athenians at (424 B.C.), **3**, 580.
- Della Scala, see Scala.
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- Delos, an island in the Aegean 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- Demetrius, king of Bactria ca. 190-165 B.C.; conquests of, **3**, 50, 57.
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- 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 **3**, 53; death, **4**, 560.
- Demetrius (III) Eucærus, king of Syria 94-88 B.C., son of Antiochus Grypus, **4**, 561.
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- 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.
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- Ducelius** (d. 440 B.C.), a Sicilian chief, **3**, 592-593.
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- Duclerc, Charles Théodore Eugène** (1812-1886), a French statesman; in revolution of 1848, **13**, 100; head of cabinet (1882), **13**, 193.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- Ehrensverd**, 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 Tambraskelver**, 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 **Macabæan 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 Carolingian 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.
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- Elesboas**, king of Ethiopia, ally of the Romans; East India route changed through influence of, **7**, 124.
- Eleusian 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.
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- Elgin, Victor Alexander Bruce, 9th Earl of** (1849-), English statesman; as viceroy of India (1894-1899), **22**, 222, 224.
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- 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.
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- Elimea**, a princely house of Macedon, founded by Derdas, **4**, 217.
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- 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.
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- 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 Turnham 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 Gueff 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.
- Estonia, 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 Brønnum 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.
- Étapes, 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 Hedington, 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.
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- Ethiopians, a people of Baluchistan, **2**, 489, 568.
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- Étienne d'Albert, bishop of Ostia; see Innocent VI.
- Etiotes, 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; annexed to France (1808), **10**, 325.
- 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.
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- Eucharist, contention over, **11**, 40; **14**, 208.
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- 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, **3**, 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.
- Eudæmon, 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.
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- 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.
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- Eugenius I, pope 654–657; favoured by imperial court, **8**, 541.
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- Eugenius III (Bernard), pope 1145–1153; disturbed pontificate of, **8**, 603; encourages Second Crusade, **8**, 359–360.
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- 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 Philetaerus; 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.
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- Eunuchs, become a power in Rome, **6**, 473; **7**, 33–34; under Byzantine empire, **7**, 99; in Turkey, **24**, 333, 356.
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- Eupatrids, the aristocracy in ancient Athens, **3**, 186, 422.
- Euphaes (eighth century B.C.), king of Messenia in Greece, **3**, 145–146.
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- Euphrosyne (ninth century B.C.), Byzantine empress, wife of Michael II, **7**, 217, 222.
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- 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 Plataea (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.
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- Eurydice** (third century B.C.), daughter of Antipater; marriage of, to Ptolemy I, **4**, 567; divorce of, **4**, 455.
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- 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.
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- Eutherius**, chamberlain of the emperor Julian, ambassador to Constantius (360 A.D.), **6**, 492, 493.
- Euthycles**, Lacedæmonian minister to Persia, **4**, 182.
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- Eutropius** (d. 399 A.D.), a Byzantine statesman; chamberlain to Arcadius, **6**, 537-538, 544-545; **7**, 33-37.
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- 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.
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- 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 Mountaintain, **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, Håns 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**.
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- Feuillade, La**, see **La Feuillade**.
- Feversham, Count Louis de Durfurt, 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.
- Figuera**, a town in Spain; surrender of, to France (1794), **12**, 386.
- Figueras y Moracas**, Estanislao (1819-1882), Spanish statesman; ministry of (1873), **10**, 411.
- Fihhr**, 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 Scaevola, **5**, 430; in the Mithridatic War, **5**, 433; in civil war with Sulla, **5**, 433; death of, **5**, 434.
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- 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.
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- Firmus (third century A.D.), emperor of Egypt; reign of, **6**, 426.
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- Firoz or Firuz, king of Bengal 1358–1385, **22**, 23.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
- Fruntsberg, 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 Württemberg (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 Cati-line'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.

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- 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.
- Gabinus, 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, **13**, 188; outlawed by William, **13**, 189.
- Gacta**, 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), **13**, 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 Shimpurla, **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, **13**, 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**, 179; **10**, 20.
- Galgacus** (first century A.D.), British chief-

- tain; leads Caledonians and allies against Romans, **18**, 16; **21**, 4.
- Galicia, ancient Spanish province; tin obtained by Phoenicians 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.
- Galigai, 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 Pugatshev, "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; **3**, 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 Ruigny.
- Galway, capital of County Galway, Ireland; surrenders to Ginkel (1691), **20**, 424; siege of (1651-1652), **21**, 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, Agustín (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 ascendancy of, **13**, 191, 192; death of, **13**, 193.
- Gambuli, Aramean 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.), **3**, 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.
- 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 administrator governor of Jamaica; explores shore of 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 Moreno, see **Moreno**.
- 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 of French birth; enters 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 soldier 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, or Middle Creek, in Civil War (1862), **23**, 425; elected 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.
- Garlien (d. 1793), a French Girondist leader; imprisonment and execution of, **12**, 326 note.
- Garnett, Henry (1555-1606), Jesuit priest; connection of, with 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 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 (381 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, **13**, **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; administration as premier of Austria (1897), **15**, 61.
- 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 (1533), **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 Himeras, **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.
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- 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.
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- Giovan Gastone de' Medici (1670-1737), grand duke of Tuscany, **9**, 526-527.
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- 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.
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- Girai, Selim, khan of Crimea; takes part in war against Austria (1690), **24**, 399.
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- Girard, curate of St. Landry; visits Marie Antoinette in prison (1793), **12**, 321.
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- Giron, Don Pedro, Spanish soldier; leads rebel forces against Charles V (1520), **10**, 221.
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- 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.
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- 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;
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- Glanville**, Ranulf de (d. 1190), justiciar of England under Henry II, **13**, 294; author of first legal treatise on English law, **13**, 295; imprisoned by Richard I, **13**, 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- Godefrid (Godfrey, Götrick) I, king of Jutland 808-810 A.D.; war with Charlemagne, **7**, 537; **10**, 40.
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- Godfrey, Edward, American colonist; elected governor of Maine settlements (1646), **22**, 637.
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- 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.
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- 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 Châtellerauld, 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 Spotsylvania, **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; conquers 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 Bomilear 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 Nimwegen, **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 Macedonia, **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, 664.
- 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.
- Harshvardhara, traditional Indian king, **2**, 506.
- Hart, Sir Robert (1835–), British financier and administrator, superintendent of Chinese customs service; in siege of Peking (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 Bœcula (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 Gölheim.
- 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, **3**, 173; abdicates, **8**, 174; murder of, **3**, 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; Macauley's picture of the trial, **22**, 104-107; acquittal of, **22**, 107; Macauley'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.
- Hatley 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 *Ceolampadius*.
- 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 Île (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, town in 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-), American statesman and diplomat; negotiates treaty with Lord Pauncefote to facilitate construction of Isthmian canal, **23**, 490; Chinese policy of, **23**, xxvi; negotiation with Colombia relative to Isthmian canal, **23**, 605.
- 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.
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- 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 minute-men (1774), **23**, 241.
- Heathfelth**, see **Hatfield**.
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- Hebenstreit, Franz von** (d. 1795), Viennese conspirator, **14**, 510.
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- 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 cap-
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- 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 Württemberg, Germany; walls of, blown up by the French, **11**, 603; sells itself to France, **14**, 367.
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- 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.
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- Helen** (d. 1513), daughter of Ivan the Great; marriage of, to grand prince of Lithuania (1495), **17**, 179–180; death, **17**, 186.
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- 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), Serbian princess; offers Serbia as fief to see of Rome, **24**, 195.
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- Helge (fifth century A.D.), king of Scandinavia; acquires Danish provinces in Northumberland, **16**, 38.
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- 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; as governor of Italy under Nero, **6**, 218, 221.
- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
- Heraclēs, Greek demi-god, see **Hercules**.
- Heraclēs, 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 Heraclēs (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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- Heremon, Irish hero, see **Erimon**.
- Heretico Comburendo, Statute de, statute for the burning of heretics in England, **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 (*carroccio*) in Milan, **9**, 22.
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- Héricourt, battle of, see **Belfort**, battle of.
- Herimmi, Aramæan tribe, **1**, 406.
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- Herkimer, Nicholas (1715–1777), American soldier; killed at battle of Oriskany, **23**, 264.
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- 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.
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- 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 Mariamme, **2**, 167; acknowledges dependence upon Rome, **6**, 139; death of, **2**, 167.
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- 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.
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- Herrera, José Joaquin de** (1792-1854), Mexican general and statesman; proclaimed president, **23**, 625.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- Hesiod**, Greek poet (ca. 735 B.C.); works of, edited by Greek scholars, **3**, 228, 229, 473.
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- 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.
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- Hezekiah (first century B.C.), Galilean robber chief; put to death by Herod I, **2**, 163.
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- 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.
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- Hiero I (d. 467 B.C.), tyrant of Syracuse ca. 478-467 B.C.; defeats Etruscans at Cyne, **3**, 592; patron of literature, **3**, 501, 592.
- Hiero II (ca. 307-216 B.C.), king of Syracuse; made commander and king of Siceliotas, **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.
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- Higginson, Francis (ca. 1587-1630), an English colonial clergyman; conducts immigrants to Massachusetts (1629), **22**, 642.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- Hippocrates** (ca. 460-ca. 377 B.C.), Greek physician, **3**, 471.
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- 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.
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- Hobhouse**, Sir John Cam, Lord Broughton (1786-1869), English politician and writer; secretary for Ireland, **21**, 567.
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- Hocquincourt**, Charles de Monchy, Marshal de (1599-1658), French soldier; in first insurrection of the Fronde, **11**, 502.
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- Hodierna**, widow of Raymond I of Tripolis in Syria; assumes guardianship of son (ca. 1152), **8**, 364.
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- Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen, Prince Frederick Louis of (1746-1818), Prussian soldier; defeated at Jena, **12**, 551; **15**, 294.
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- Hohenwart, Karl Sigismund (1824-), Austrian statesman; resignation of, **15**, 40; influence of (1893), **15**, 57, 58.
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- Holstein, La Fayette Guillaume (1763-1839), German soldier on the staff of Bolivar; his estimate of Bolivar, **23**, 591.
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Hung-sin-tsun, leader of Taipings (1850), **24**, 546, 547.

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Huneric, Vandal prince; given as hostage to Rome (431 A.D.), **6**, 579.

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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;

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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.

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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 Coreyra (373 B.C.), **4**, 146.
- Hypsæus, P. Plautus, Roman politician; candidate for consul (52 B.C.), **5**, 511; found guilty of bribery, **5**, 513.
- Hypsiratia, wife of Mithridates (66 B.C.), **5**, 473.
- Hyrkania, 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.
- Hyrchanus, John, a Maccabean prince of Judea 135-106 B.C., **2**, 159-160, 162.
- Hyrchanus 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 Hyrkania, **2**, 607.
- Hystaspes, Persian prince, son of Darius; attempts to secure the succession (462 B.C.), **2**, 615-616.

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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.

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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; conquers 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.

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Iceni, British tribe; wars with Romans (61 A.D.), **6**, 188-193.

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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.

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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.

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Idrisites, North African dynasty; establish themselves in Morocco (ca. 800), **24**, 469.

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Iermolov, becomes favourite of Catherine II of Russia (1785), **17**, 397.

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Igelstrom, Russian soldier; governor of Warsaw (1794), **17**, 417-418.

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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.
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- 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.
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- Illyria, an extensive vaguely defined region north of Greece, **2**, 109; Hylleans 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.
- Ilius, 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.
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- 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:
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- 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, **13**, 64-65; death of, **13**, 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, **3**, 611; **11**, 50; **13**, 332; Innocent III supports, **13**, 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, **3**, 526.
- Innocent II** (Gregorio de' Papi or Pappareschi) (d. 1143), pope 1130-1143; election of, contested, **3**, 603; made prisoner by Roger II of Sicily, **9**, 77.
- Innocent III** (Giovanni Lothario Conti) (1161-1216), pope 1198-1216; gradual elevation, **3**, 609; accession, **3**, 607; state of Christendom at accession, **3**, 610; appointed guardian of Sicily, **3**, 610; relations with Bulgaria, **24**, 169; excommunicates Swero of Norway, **3**, 611; excommunicates king of Leon, **3**, 611; struggle with Philip Augustus of France, **3**, 611; interference of, in German politics, **3**, 610-611; promulgates fifth crusade, **3**, 414, 612; reproves crusaders for the capture of Constantinople, **7**, 286-287; relations with King John of England, **3**, 612; **13**, 336-341; war of, against Raymond, count of Toulouse, **11**, 52; supports Frederick as king of Germany, **3**, 611; places London under edict, **13**, 358; protects Guelph leagues, **9**, 86; preaches extermination of heretics in southern France, **3**, 423-424, 461-462; summary of pontificate, **3**, 607-608; characterisation of, **3**, 610, 612-614.
- Innocent IV** (Senibaldi di Fieschi) (d. 1254), pope 1243-1254; accession, **3**, 615; **9**, 95; **14**, 117; urges eighth crusade, **3**, 434; war with the emperor Frederick II, **3**, 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, **3**, 617.
- Innocent VI** (Etienne d'Albert) (d. 1362), pope 1352-1362; pontificate, **3**, 628; **9**, 225.
- Innocent VII** (Cosimo de' Migliorati) (1336-1406), pope 1404-1406; pontificate, **3**, 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, **3**, 456; demands deliverance of Maximilian, **13**, 364; summary of pontificate, **3**, 643.
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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

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Iphitus, king of Elis (ninth century B.C.); founds Olympian games, **3**, 172-173; **4**, 87.

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- Irnac, youngest son of Attila; retreats to Lesser Scythia (ca. 454 A.D.), **6**, 595.
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- 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.
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- Isle of Ely**, a region of fens in England; last stand of Hereward in, **18**, 185.
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- 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.
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- Issus**, seaport of Asia Minor; battle of (333 B.C.), **4**, 299-305.
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- Ithobaal II**, king of Tyre; maintains prolonged conflict with Nebuchadrezzar, **2**, 287; deposed (573 B.C.), **1**, 336.
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John of Austria, Don (1517-1578), Spanish soldier, **13**, 464-465; commands fleet at victory of Lepanto, **9**, 473-477; **10**, 239; assumes government of Aragon, Cata-

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- 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 Giscalà (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.
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- 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.
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- John of Lorn (Macdougall) (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.
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- 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.
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- Johnson, Dr. Samuel (1709-1784), English man of letters; defines "excise," **20**, 542; speech on Americans, **22**, 583.
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- Joinville, Jean, Sire de (1225-1317), French chronicler; joins first crusade of St. Louis of France, **11**, 60.
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- Josephus, Flavius (37-ca. 100 A.D.), Jewish historian; favoured by Vespasian, **6**, 243; sent into Jerusalem as a messenger by Titus, **6**, 235.
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- Julian Family**, legendary founders of, **5**, 70.
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- 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.
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- 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 Mogan 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.
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- 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.
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- Kafir** (Kafir or Caffre), tribe of negroes descended from the Bantu family; England at war with (1877), **22**, 270.
- Kafirs** 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.
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- 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**.
- Kalkstein**, 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.

Kanerki, see **Kanishka**.
Kang-he (d. 1721), emperor of China (1661); reign of, **24**, 545.
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; **Le-compton 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.
Kash tubilla, 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**.
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Kastri, modern name of **Delphi**, *q. v.*
Kati, king of **Que** ca. 835 B.C.; pays tribute to **Shalmaneser**, **1**, 388.
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 Piets 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.

Keraty, 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**.

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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**, 651.

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**, 431.

Kezanlik or Kazanlik, town in eastern Rumania, 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.

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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**.

Khayr 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.

Khoraiha, town in Asiatic Turkey; battle of (656 A.D.), **8**, 171.

Khorasan or Khorassan, province of north-eastern 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 Khar-khar, 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.
- Kimmerri, see Cimmericians.
- 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.

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- 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.
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- Lafitte, Jean (ca. 1780-ca. 1826), French privateer and smuggler; at battle of New Orleans, **23**, 239.
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- Lagny, town in France; siege of (1432), **11**, 221.
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- Lancaster, Thomas, Earl of (d. 1322), English baron, grandson of Henry III; conspiracy against Edward II, **18**, 438; **21**, 111.
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- 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.
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- 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.
- Lepreata, 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.
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- 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.
- Leutwein, 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.
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- 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**.
- Liaotung**, peninsula in southern Manchuria; Japanese occupy (1894), **24**, 559.
- Liapunov**, **Procope Petrovitch** (d. 1611), Russian patriot; forms independent party, **17**, 234 seq.; commands at siege of Moscow, **17**, 236.
- 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.
- Liberal Unionists**, seceders from the English Liberal party on question of Home Rule for Ireland, **21**, 648.
- Liberation**, **War of** (1813–1815), see **War of Liberation**.
- 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 Poetelius**, Roman consul 346, 333, 326 B.C., **5**, 175.
- Libo**, **Drusus**, conspirator against Tiberius (16 A.D.), **6**, 135.
- Libo**, **Marcus Poetelius**, Roman consul 314 B.C.; defeats Samnites, **5**, 191.
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- 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 Cræsus, **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.
- 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; trial and 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 Ireland; sieges of (1651), **20**, 117; **21**, 423; (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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
- Lisenko**, General, Russian soldier; at siege of Sebastopol, **17**, 582.
- L'Isle Adam**, Philippe de Villiers de (1464-1534), grand master of order 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 (third impostor), (1608), **17**, 233.
- List**, Friedrich (1789-1846), German political economist, **14**, 604.
- Litbert**, bishop of Cambray; pilgrimage to Holy Land (1054), **8**, 328.
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- Livadia, Treaty of, a treaty between China and Russia (1879), **24**, 554.
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- 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.
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- Livs, Finnish tribe; development, **17**, 86.
- Livy (Titus Livius) (59 B.C.-17 A.D.), Roman historian; criticism of, **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.
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- 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

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- Loménie de Brienne**, Etienne 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.
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- 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.
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- Longjumeau**, Treaty of, the "Lame Peace," concluded between Catholics and Protestants (1568), **11**, 362.
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- 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 Montbazou 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; demolition of, **3**, 641-642; rebuilt by Conon, **4**, 117-118.
- Longwy**, fortified town in France; siege of, (1792), **12**, 268; **14**, 507; **15**, 270.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- Lorraine, Charles of (1571-1640), fourth duke of Guise, French noble; ascendancy 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.
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- 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 Balafre" (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 Balafre" (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.
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- 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 Mühlendorf, **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 Ludwige 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**; conquers 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, 359–360**; **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**.
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- 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; absolutism 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

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- 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.
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- 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.
- Lövenskiöld, 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; Lucernaïse 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-ushungal**, 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**, Mesopotamian 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; ascendancy 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 Maëtae and Caledonians, **18**, 320.
- Luscinius**, 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.
- Luxembourg, House of; importance during thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, **14**, 148, 180; opposes Ludwig the Bavarian, **14**, 172.
- Luxembourg, Henry, Count de; see Henry VII, Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire.
- Luxembourg, a grand duchy of Europe; conquered by France (1795), **14**, 511–512; French and Prussian dispute over, **13**, 140–144; **15**, 502–507.
- Luxembourg, capital of the grand duchy of Luxembourg; siege of (1683), **11**, 597.
- Luxembourg-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 Phœrean 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; civilization 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 Tukdammu, **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; mas-

sacres 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 Cynoscephalæ, **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 Bosphorus; 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**, 350-357; 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.
- Mahenkai, Hindu god, **2**, 541.
- Mahmud or Mahmood 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-Brézé, 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 Desmarests, 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.
- Maily, Louise Julie, Countess of (1710–1751) mistress of Louis XV, **12**, 31.
- Maily-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.), stemfather 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 Toghrol 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), Nabataean 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.
- Maldivé 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.
- Manchurian Convention, treaty between Russia and China (1901), **24**, 573.
- Manchus or Manchos, 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; ascendancy 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 Cuzeo, **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 Aunale (Albermarle); 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; dunge 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 Etolia, **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 of 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.
- Mantineia**, 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, 435; 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.

- Marbodius** (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 Gravières** (1769-1796), French general; on staff of General Jourdan, **12**, 378.
- Marcel, Etienne** (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 Epirus** (d. 79 A.D.), Roman orator; impeaches Thræseas, **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 Kralewitch**, 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 Achaean 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 Platea, **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-shun, 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 Cambrai, **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 Avenes (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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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 Boccaccio 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.
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- 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; dowry 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.
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- 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.
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- Marie, Pierre Thomas (1797–1870), French politician; becomes member of provisional government (1848), **13**, 87.
- Marie Antoinette, Joséphe 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;

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- 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.
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- 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 Mæsia (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**.
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- Marion, Francis** (1732-1795), American soldier; campaigns in South Carolina, **23**, 274-275.
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- 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.
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- Marj-Dabik**, town near Aleppo, Syria; battle of (1516), **24**, 444.
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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 Abbassid 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, Curvatus, 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**.
- Mattius**, **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 940-994; 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.
- Mauvertius**, **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 Crèvecoeur 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; **13**, 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 Gurgus (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 Vasilii 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

- to throne of France, **11**, 400; makes peace with Henry IV, **11**, 405; death, **11**, 447.
- Mayenne, Henri de Lorraine, Duke of** (1578-1621), French soldier; leads army against Huguenots, **11**, 446.
- Mayflower**, ship in which the English Pilgrims sailed for America; voyage, **22**, 614, 625-626; Governor Bradford's account, **22**, 626-630.
- May Laws**, name applied to series of laws passed by Prussian Diet in May, 1873, marking the opening of the struggle known as the Kulturkampf (*q. v.*), **15**, 534.
- Mayo, Richard Southwell Bourke, 6th Earl of** (1822-1872), English statesman; appointed governor-general of India, **22**, 205.
- Mayor of the Palace**, leader of feudal retainers; office described, **7**, 481, 484, 521-522.
- Maypu**, see **Maipo**.
- Mazaces** (fourth century B.C.), Persian commander; Amyntas defeats, **4**, 306; surrenders to Alexander, **4**, 315.
- Mazæus** (fourth century B.C.), satrap of Cilicia; commanded by Ochus to invade Phœnicia, **2**, 292, 627.
- Mazæus** (fourth century B.C.), Persian general; outflanks Parmenion, **4**, 327; surrenders to Alexander, **4**, 329; made satrap of Babylon, **4**, 330, 373.
- Mazarin or Mazarini, Jules Giulio** (1602-1661), French cardinal and statesman; mediates a truce between France and Austria, **11**, 461; succeeds Richelieu (1642), **11**, 487; **13**, 582; characterisation of, **11**, 488; relations with Anne of Austria, **11**, 488; dealings with Madame de Chevreuse, **11**, 492; triumphs over *Importants*, **11**, 492; superintends education of Louis XIV, **11**, 493; administers finance, **11**, 498; leagues with Frondeurs, **11**, 505; military operations against Bordeaux, **11**, 507; disgrace and exile of, **11**, 507 seq.; recall of, **11**, 510, 515; seeks alliance with Cromwell, **11**, 517; in league with Cromwell and Charles Gustavus, **15**, 137; forms League of the Rhine, **11**, 519; **14**, 390; relations with Savoy, **9**, 507; projects for marriage of Louis XIV, **11**, 520; administration, **11**, 522; death, **11**, 523; characterisation, **11**, 523.
- Mazdak** (fifth century A.D.), religious-socialist leader in Sassanid empire; demands of, **8**, 86.
- Mazeppa, Ivan** (1644-1709), Cossack chief; rise to power, **17**, 277; befriended by Peter the Great, **17**, 277; unsuccessful alliance with Charles XII of Sweden, **16**, 383; **17**, 278-279; overthrow of, **17**, 279.
- Mazzini, Guiseppe** (1805-1872), Italian statesman; letter of, to Sir James Graham, **9**, 580; efforts of, for Italian liberation, **9**, 587; activity of, in Switzerland, **17**, 38; characterisations of, **9**, 587 seq.; influence of, in Rome (1848), **9**, 597;
- arouses insurrectionary feeling in Genoa (1857), **9**, 602; causes tumults through Italy (1869), **9**, 620; death, **9**, 625.
- Meade, George Gordon** (1815-1872), American soldier; appointed to command of Army of the Potomac, **23**, 437; commands Union army at battle of Gettysburg, **23**, 438 seq.; in Wilderness campaign, **23**, 446.
- Meadows (Medows), Sir William** (1738-1813), English soldier; captures Karne, **22**, 111.
- Meareredsburn**, battle of (485 A.D.), **18**, 37.
- Measures, Greek**, **3**, 465-472.
- Meaux**, town in France; council of (846 A.D.), **11**, 110; siege (1421), **11**, 181; **18**, 542; revolution in, **12**, 272.
- Mecca**, capital of Arabia and sacred city of Islam; pre-islamic centre of Arabia, **8**, 108; religious centre of Islam, **8**, 23; first pilgrimage of Mohammed to, **8**, 125; conquered by Moslems, **8**, 11, 126 seq.; last pilgrimage of Mohammed to, **8**, 131; siege of, under Yazid, **8**, 177-178; siege of under Abdul-Malik, **8**, 180-181; taken by Karmates (930 A.D.), **8**, 23; passes into possession of Turkey (1517), **24**, 445.
- Mechanicsville**, battle of (1862), **23**, 431.
- Mechereki**, Russian prince; reveals plot of assassination to Paul I (1801), **17**, 442.
- Mechlin**, city of Belgium; sack of, **13**, 436.
- Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence** (1775), made by citizens of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, declaring themselves independent of England, **13**, 254.
- Méda**, French gendarme; at arrest of Robespierre (1794), **12**, 343.
- Medea**, legendary Greek sorceress, daughter of the king of Colchis; carried off by Jason, **3**, 73, 75, 158, 159, 263.
- Medicino, Marquis of**, see **Marignano**.
- Medes (Mada or Amada)**, people of **Media**, *q. v.*
- Medeus**, supreme Lydian god, **2**, 424.
- Media**, ancient Asiatic country, west of the Caspian Sea; main treatment, **2**, 567, 573-586; people of, confused with Manda, **2**, 583; wars with Egypt, **1**, 146; subject to Assyria, **1**, 388, 389, 392, 398, 399; overthrows Assyrian empire, **1**, 442-444; precious metals, **2**, 340; Scythians in, **2**, 406; **3**, 292; relations with Lydia, **2**, 430; wars with Persia, **2**, 431, 457, 571, 606; under Persia, **2**, 591, 598, 602, 609, 638, 639, 642, 658; under Alexander and his successors, **4**, 337, 381, 383, 384, 437, 554, 558.
- Mediach**, town in Transylvania; battle of (1849), **14**, 654.
- Mediation, Act of**, in Swiss history; a general reconstruction of government (1813), **17**, 30-35.
- Medici**, a powerful Florentine family, prominent from time of Salvestro (1378) to death of Giovan Gastone (1737); Florence under the, **9**, 349-390; family driven from Florence (1494), **9**, 412; in exile, intrigues against Florence, **9**, 430; re-

- stored to power in Florence (1512), **9**, 437 seq.; expelled (1527), **9**, 458; restored (1529), **9**, 459; **11**, 325.
- Medici, Alessandro de'** (d. 1537), first duke of Florence; assumes rule of all Tuscany, **9**, 241; favoured by Leo X, **9**, 446, 447; Florence assigned to (1529), **9**, 457, 460; assassinated, **9**, 461.
- Medici, Catherine de'** (1519–1589), queen and regent of France; marries Henry II (1533), **11**, 332; power in France, **11**, 351–394; becomes regent (1560), **11**, 356; espouses Catholic cause, **11**, 360; and massacre of St. Bartholomew, **11**, 371; seizes crown of Poland for Henry of Anjou, **11**, 378; court of, **11**, 384; death, **11**, 392.
- Medici, Cosmo or Cosimo de'**, "the Elder" (1389–1464), Florentine statesman; main treatment, **9**, 349–361; banished by the Albizzi, **9**, 351; patron of learning, **9**, 352 seq.; Roscoe's estimate of, **9**, 359–361.
- Medici, Cosmo (I, II, and III)**, see Cosmo (I, II, and III), grand dukes of Tuscany.
- Medici, Ferdinand de'** (I and II), see Ferdinand (I and II), grand dukes of Tuscany.
- Medici, Francesco de'**, see Francesco I, grand duke of Tuscany.
- Medici, Giovan Gastone de'**, see Giovan Gastone, grand duke of Tuscany.
- Medici, Giovanni Angelo de'**, see Pius IV.
- Medici, Giovanni de'**, see Leo X, pope.
- Medici, Giovanni de'**, consul of Crema; at siege of (1159), **9**, 51.
- Medici, Giovanni de'** (1360–1429), Florentine merchant, father of Cosmo the Elder and Lorenzo I, **9**, 349–350.
- Medici, Giovanni de'** (d. 1461), son of Cosmo the Elder, **9**, 356.
- Medici, Giovanni**, "delle Bande Nere" (1498–1526), descendant of Cosmo "the Elder," an Italian soldier, **9**, 458.
- Medici, Giuliano (I) de'** (1453–1478), son of Piero I, **9**, 356, 363; murdered, **9**, 367.
- Medici, Giuliano (II) de'** (1479–1516), son of Lorenzo the Magnificent; assumes power in Florence (1512), **9**, 438.
- Medici, Giulio de'**, see Clement VII, pope.
- Medici, Ippolito de'** (1511–1535), Italian cardinal, illegitimate son of Giuliano II, **9**, 438, 446, 461.
- Medici, Lorenzo de'**, "The Magnificent" (1448–1492), Florentine statesman, son of Piero I, **9**, 356, 363; Pazzi conspiracy against, **9**, 365; rules in Florence, **9**, 370–390; embassy to Ferdinand I of Naples, **9**, 239, 375; Von Reumont's estimate of, **9**, 388; as poet, and patron of literature, **9**, 392.
- Medici, Lorenzo (II) de'** (1492–1519), duke of Urbino, son of Piero II; Macchiavelli's dedication to, **9**, 407; rules in Florence, **9**, 438, 446.
- Medici, Marie de'** (1573–1642), queen of France, wife of Henry IV; marriage, **11**, 410; regent 1610–1617, **11**, 432–438; Richelieu, counsellor of, **11**, 438, 449; arrests Condé, **11**, 440 seq.; brings Louis XIII to submission, **11**, 444; signs Treaty of Pont-de-Cé, **11**, 445; labours to overthrow Richelieu, **11**, 462; exiled, **11**, 464; contributes to missions in North America, **22**, 555, 556; death, **11**, 481.
- Medici, Piero de'** (1416–1469), son of Cosmo "the Elder," **9**, 356, 359; rivalry with Lucas Pitti, **9**, 362–363; incapacity as governor, **9**, 410.
- Medici, Piero (II) de'**, (1471–1503), son of Lorenzo; Florence under, **9**, 410 seq.; in alliance with Naples, **9**, 239; driven from Florence, **9**, 412; death, **9**, 430.
- Medici, Salvestro de'** (d. 1388), gonfalonier of Florence (1378), **9**, 334 seq., 339, 341.
- Medici**, Italian commander in Seven Weeks' War (1866), **15**, 27.
- Medici, Library of the**, founded by Cosmo "the Elder," **9**, 354.
- Medicine**: practice of, in Egypt, **1**, 61, 213; regulations concerning physicians in Babylonia-Assyria, **1**, 478, 510, 538; regulations affecting physicians in India, **2**, 517, 531; in ancient Greece, **3**, 90–91, 471; medical knowledge of the Druids, **18**, 6; Arabian medicine, **8**, 279.
- Medina (Yathreb)**, a city in Arabia; as capital of Mohammedan empire, **8**, 12; early converts to Islam in, **8**, 117; siege of, **8**, 123–124; seized and pillaged by Omayyads under Muslim, **8**, 177.
- Medina Celi**, Duke of, Spanish nobleman; recommends Columbus to Queen Isabella (1485), **22**, 420.
- Medina de Rio Seco**, see Rio Seco.
- Medina Sidonia**, Duke of, Spanish nobleman; encourages Columbus (1485), **22**, 420.
- Medina Sidonia, Alonzo de Guzman**, Duke of, Spanish nobleman; given command of the Armada, **10**, 244; **13**, 525; **19**, 390; defeated by the English (1588), **19**, 393–402.
- Mediolanum**, see Milan.
- Mediterranean Race**, origin, **1**, 77; **4**, 208; theory of the, **3**, 34, 42; **4**, 208.
- Medius** (fourth century B.C.), a friend of Alexander the Great, **4**, 390, 391.
- Medon** (seventh century B.C.), archon, Athens, **3**, 162, 163.
- Medontids**, descendants of Medon, **3**, 162.
- Medusa**, one of the Gorgons; in Greek myth, **3**, 486.
- Medway**, a river in southeastern England; Dutch fleet in (1667), **20**, 261.
- Meerfeldt, Maximilian**, Count of (1766–1814), Austrian soldier; taken prisoner after battle of Leipsic, **12**, 605.
- Meerut or Mirat**, a city in India; mutiny at (1858), **22**, 170.
- Megabases** (fifth century B.C.), Persian naval commander; commands Persian fleet against Greece, **3**, 304.
- Megabates** (fifth century B.C.), Persian naval commander, **3**, 265, 304, 387.
- Megabazus or Megabyzus** (fifth century B.C.), Persian soldier; as satrap in Syria, **2**, 130, 614, 618, 619; as commander in the army of Xerxes, **3**, 303; drives Athenians out of Memphis, **2**, 291, 616; **3**, 429.

- Megacles (seventh century B.C.), Athenian archon; sacrilegiously massacres Cylon's adherents, **3**, 165–166; see also Alcmaeonidæ.
- 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 Polioretetes captures, **4**, 308, 494; Demetrius Polioretetes rules, **4**, 452, 500; joins Achæan League, **4**, 522.
- Megarid (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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- Melas, Michael von (1729–1806), Austrian general; pursues Suchet, **12**, 496; at battle of Marengo, **12**, 501–503.
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- Melbourne, city in Australia; convention held in (1898), **22**, 256.
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- 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 Perdicas, **4**, 424–426; death, **4**, 427.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- Melzi, Count Francesco (1753–1816), Italian statesman; elected vice-president of Italian republic, **9**, 568; leads deputation to Napoleon, **9**, 569.
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- Memel, seaport of Prussia; meeting of Frederick William III and Alexander of Russia at (1802), **15**, 289.
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- Memmius, Caius (d. 100 B.C.), Roman tribune 111 B.C.; investigates Jugurtha's brib-

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- 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.
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- 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.
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- Mencius** (d. ca. 289 B.C.), Chinese philosopher; philosophy of, in Japan, **24**, 624.
- Mendeliev or Mendelejeff, Dmitrii Ivanovitch** (1834-), Russian chemist, **17**, 77.
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- Mendoza, Pedro de** (ca. 1487-1537), Spanish captain; founds Buenos Ayres, **23**, 567.
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- Menelaus**, Greek admiral, brother of Ptolemy Soter; obliged to surrender Cyprus (306 B.C.), **4**, 446, 566.
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- Menelik 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.
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- 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.
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- 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 pecculation, **17**, 287; becomes all-powerful, **17**, 327-

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- 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.
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- 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.
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- Menyllus**, commander of Macedonian garrison in Munychia (319 B.C.), **4**, 474, 477, 480.
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- Merab** (ca. 990 B.C.), daughter of Saul, king of Israel, **2**, 79, 93.
- Merbaal**, king of Aradus; aids Xerxes, **2**, 291.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- Meribaal** (Mephibosheth), son of Jonathan; pardoned by David, **2**, 92, 93, 95-96.
- 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.
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- 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 **Cresus**.
- Mer-nifer-Ra Ai**, king of Egypt ca. 2250 B.C., **1**, 118.
- Mernitchevitch**, dynasty of, in southern Serbia (fourteenth century), **24**, 193.
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- 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.
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- Mesha**, king of Moab ca. 850 B.C.; erects "Moabite stone," **2**, 34, 51-52, 109, 384.
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- Mesih Pasha**, Turkish commander; leads Turkish forces against Rhodes (1480), **24**, 332.
- Mesilim**, Babylonian king (4400 B.C.), **1**, 323, 352-354.
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- 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.
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- 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 Andronicus** (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.
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- Methodius**, "the Apostle to the Slavs" (d. 885 A.D.), Greek scholar and prelate, brother of **Cyril**; 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.
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- 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;

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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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 Philaret, 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- Middleton, John, Earl of (1619-1673), Scotch soldier of fortune; leader of Royalists (1653), **21**, 295; head of Scottish govern-
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- 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.
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- Midas (fourth century B.C.), an Athenian; murders Mania, satrapess of Æolis (399 B.C.), **4**, 84.
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- 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.
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- 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

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- 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.
- Milo, Titus Annius Papius** (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, in Servia, **24**, 200-202.
- Miloslavski, Ilija** (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; commands 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.
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- Milutin**, king of Servia 1281-1321, **24**, 190-191.
- Milutin, N. A.** (nineteenth century), Russian patriot; assists in emancipation of serfs, **17**, 587.
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- Min**, a river in China; French fleet enters (1884), **24**, 556.
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- Mina, Francisco Xavier** (1789-1817), Spanish soldier and guerrilla leader, nephew of Francisco Espoz y Mina, **10**, 352.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- Minjian 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.
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- 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.
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- Minotaur**, monster, half man, half bull; in Greek fable, **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.
- Minuas** (ninth century B.C.), king of Armenia, **1**, 390, 391.
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- 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 Mycenaean 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.
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- 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.
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- Miramon, Miguel** (1832-1867), Mexican soldier; supports reactionists, **23**, 628; executed with Maximilian, **23**, 635.
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- 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.
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- Mirko Petrovich**, Montenegrin prince (nineteenth century), **24**, 210, 211.
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- Misir**, Semitic name for Lower Egypt, **1**, 178, 451.
- Misitheus**, prætorian prefect (242 A.D.); defeats Sapor, **6**, 412.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- Missunde**, town in Germany; battle of (1850), **15**, 450.
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- Mitara, city in Russia; siege of (1704), **17**, 273.
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- 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.
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- Mixco, fortress in Guatemala; siege of (1524), **23**, 646.
- Mixed Commissions (*Commissions mixtes*), French tribunals (1852); **13**, 124.
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- 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 Coreyra (373 B.C.), **4**, 144-147.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- Mocenigo, Tommaso (d. 1423), doge of Venice; prosperity under, **9**, 304-305.
- Möckern, suburb of Leipsic; battle of, part of battle of Leipzig (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.
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- 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.
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- Moerocles (fourth century B.C.), Athenian orator, **4**, 273.
- Mœsians, ancient tribe of lower Danube, **2**, 419.
- Moez, caliph, see Muiz.
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- 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, one of the Iroquois confederacy (*q. v.*); 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.
- Mohicans** (Mohicans), tribe of North American Indians; allies of the English, **23**, 115, 149; see also **Algonquins**.
- Moir**, 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 grand-master of the Templars 1298-1314; execution of, **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.
- 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.
- Momylius**, 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.
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- 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 Hoëquincourt.
- 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 *Merimac* (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-Pévèle** (**Mons-en-Puelle**), village in northern France; battle of (1304), **11**, 77; **13**, 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.
- Montagu, 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; **13**, 550.
- Montauban**, town in France; siege (1621), **11**, 447.
- Montauban**, castle in northern France; siege (1202), **13**, 335.
- Montauban, Jean, Sire de** (ca. 1412-1466), French admiral; at battle of Castillon, **11**, 240-241.
- Mont Avron**, see **Avron, Mont**.
- Montbazou, Madame de**, see **Chevreuse, Duchess de**.
- Montbéliard** 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 Rochecouart, 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; **13**, 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.
- Montilly**, 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.
- Mophs, 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.
- Morbeine, Sir Denys de, English knight; King John of France yields to, at Poitiers (1356), **18**, 474, 475.
- Morcar or Morkere, Saxon warrior, son of Elfgar, 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 buccanier; 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.
- Morale** 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, from Spain, **10**, 261 seq.; see also **Moors**.
- Mornay**, Philippe de, seigneur du Plessis-Marly, known as du Plessis-Mornay (1549-1623), Huguenot leader; at the battle of 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.
- Moro**, Attoni, see **More**, Sir Anthony.
- 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.
- 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 Trévisé, 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 Luxembourg (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, **13**, 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; Caesar'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.
- Muffling**, 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 1834-1848; reign, **24**, 494.
- Muhammed**, shah of Persia, see Aga Muhammed.
- 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 Serbia, **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-Akhtar**, 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-Shaffi** (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.
- Mühdorf**, 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; becomes centre of Russian power in Russo-Japanese War (1904), **17**, 622; **24**, 660; Russians retreat to, **17**, 624.
- 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.
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- Napier**, Sir William Francis Patrick (1785–1860), British military historian; serves with Sir John Moore in Spain (1808), **10**, 345.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- Nathan** (tenth century B.C.), Hebrew prophet; denounces David, **2**, 94; anoints Solomon, **2**, 100; advises Solomon, **2**, 99, 281.
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- Natnu (Nathan), king of Nabataeans; 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.
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- Nauplius, mythical Greek hero, **3**, 122.
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- 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.
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- Navarro, Pedro (d. 1528), Spanish soldier; in service of French at Marignano, **9**, 442.
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- 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.
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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.
- Nepherches**, 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.
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 - 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**, 350.
- 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,

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- 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.
- New Hampshire Grants**, see **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 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**, 350; 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.
- 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.
- Niaphaarut I**, king of Egypt 399-393 B.C.; reign of, **1**, 194; alliance with Lacedæmonians, **2**, 620, 622.
- Niaphaarut 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.
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- 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.
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- 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

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- 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 Sicily; 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 Coreyra (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 Buddhist 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.
- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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 Serbia; sieges of (1689), **24**, 395; (1690), **24**, 399.
- Nishapur**, city in Khorasan, Persia; foundation of, **8**, 80.
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- Nit-aqert, Egyptian ruler of sixth dynasty; identified with Nitocris, **1**, 103.
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- 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.
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- Nizam al-Mulk, vizir of Malik Shah (ca. 1080); rule of, **8**, 226.
- Nizamī (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.
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- Noailles, Vicomte Louis Marie de (1756-1804), French general; at the "night session" of August 4th, 1789, **12**, 212.
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- Nobilior, Marcus Fulvius, Roman consul 189 B.C.; invades Greece, **4**, 533.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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 Hohen-

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- 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.
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- 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.
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- Novosiltzev, Nikolai Nikolayevitch (1761-1836), Russian statesman; Russian commissioner in Poland (1819), **17**, 520.
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- Oatazes, a dynasty in Morocco, fifteenth century, **8**, 252.
- Oates, Titus (1649–1705), English impostor; "popish plot," **20**, 288, 290; raised to power, **20**, 290; accusations against the queen, **20**, 291; trial and conviction, **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, 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.
- Obdam van Wassenaar (d. 1665), Dutch admiral; in battle of the Baltic (1658), **13**, 623; defeats Swedish squadron (1660), **16**, 340; relieves Copenhagen, **16**, 364; commands Dutch fleet in war with England (1665), **13**, 624; death of, **13**, 624; **20**, 246.
- Obelisk, The Black, of Shalmaneser II, **1**, 369, 388–389, 484.
- Obelisk of Luxor, taken to Paris, **1**, 147.
- Obelisk of Nimrud, **2**, 111.
- Oberalpee, 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**.
- Odrysiars**, 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.
- Æcolampadius (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.
- Ædipus**, legendary king of Thebes; celebrated in drama of Sophocles, **3**, 503.
- Æneis**, Attic tribe, **3**, 238, 274, 427.
- Ænomaus**, Greek gladiator; joins Spartacus (73 B.C.), **5**, 459.
- Ænophyta**, town in Bœotia; battle (456 B.C.), **3**, 428, 433.
- Ænotri**, Greek tribe; origin, **3**, 111.
- Æobazus**, Persian officer; in Thrace (479 B.C.), **3**, 378.
- Ætæans (Enianians)**, Greek tribe, **3**, 168.
- Ætosyrus**, 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), Chilean

- 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, Alonso 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 Gränске; 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.
- Oligiato, 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 Aranjó 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.
- Olpa, 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 Arrhidaeus, **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.
- Olympias (third century B.C.), sister and wife of Alexander II of Epirus, **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-Chalcedian league (383-379 B.C.), **4**, 129-132.
- Olyntho-Chalcedian League, league of cities in the Chalcedian 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-Chalcedian 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 Ommyads, 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 Abbassids, **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.
- Omicund, Hindu merchant; in conspiracy to depose Siraj-ud-Daula, nawab of Bengal (1757), **22**, 58.
- Ommyads, 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.
- Oncidas, 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, Donnall (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; death, **21**, 424.
- 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.
- 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, in Hebrew tradition a country especially famous for its gold; Egyptian Ophir, **1**, 108; Solomon's ships sail to, **2**, 104; probable location of, **2**, 333.
- Opici, see Oscans.
- Opimius, Lucius (d. ca. 100 B.C.), Roman prætor; subdues Fregellæ (125 B.C.), **5**, 373; elected consul (122 B.C.), **5**, 377; overthrows C. Gracchus, **5**, 378-379; Jugurtha bribes, **5**, 383-384; 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, town in Germany; burned by French (1689), **11**, 603.
- Oppius, Caius, Roman tribune (216 B.C.); introduces law on woman's dress, **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.
- Opritschnina, see Strelitz.
- Oracle, Sibylline, see Sibylline Books.
- Oracles, shrines where dieties were consulted; of Ammon, in oasis of Libya, **1**, 272; importance of, **4**, 389; consulted by Semiramis, **1**, 589; consulted 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; Ly-sander seeks to bribe, **4**, 99-100; Pythian, oracle of Apollo at Delphi; consulted by Gyges, **2**, 448; consulted by Croesus, **4**, 454-455, 460-461, 463; consulted by Spartans, **4**, 80; consulted 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 (formerly Orange River Sovereignty or Orange River Colony), former 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; expels British subjects, **22**, 282; annexed to British crown (1900), **22**, 313.
- Orangemen, Irish Protestants; origin of (1789), **21**, 437.
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- 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.
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- Ordinances of July, acts proclaimed by Charles X of France, during Polignac ministry, in July, 1830, **13**, 44.
- Ordóñez, 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.
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- 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.
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- 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 Elisabeth, 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 Benckendorf 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; **13**, 408.
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- 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 Harchicanassus (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 Gaetano**, see Nicholas III.
- Orsini, Niccolò**, see Pitigliano.
- Orsova**, Old, town in Hungary; battle (1788), **17**, 405.
- Orthogoras or Andreas**, tyrant of Sicily; 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.
- Oseola**, 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 Sung-hwan (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.
- Ostroes**, 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.
- Ostrowski, Constantine (ca. 1500), Polish general; at battle of Orsha (ca. 1515), **17**, 187.
- Ostrowski, 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**, 202.
- 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 Ætoliens, **3**, 121, 122, 182.
- Oyama, Marshal, Japanese soldier; at battle of Liau-yang (1904), **17**, 624; **24**, 659; at battle of Shakhe River, **17**, 624.
- Ozines (d. 325 B.C.), Persian nobleman; executed by Craterus, **4**, 369, 371.
- Ozolian Locrians, Greek tribe; lose Naupactus to Athenians (457 B.C.).

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- 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 Cambay; see Cambay.
- 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**, 91, 281; the two kingdoms 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.
- Palmarty 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; Cræsus 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 Cancelleri (1300), **9**, 119.

- Pandects, *The*, a book of Roman civil law, made by order of Justinian; account of their compilation, general description, and criticism, **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**, 350.
- 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.
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- 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*.
- Panzetolium, 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 ascendancy (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.
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- 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**, 491.
- 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 Phoenix 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.
- Parthaspates, 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.
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- 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.
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- 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 MacMurrrough, **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**, 350; 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.
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- 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.
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- 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 **Pentaurit**, 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.
- Pentilids**, 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 Carolingian 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- Percy, Thomas** (d. 1572), 7th earl of Northumberland, English politician; conspires against Elizabeth, **19**, 339; execution, **19**, 349.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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**,

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- Pérignon, Dominique Catherine, Marquis de (1754-1818), French soldier and statesman; victories in Catalonia, **10**, 315.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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 Plataea (479 B.C.), **3**, 362-373; battle of Mycale (479 B.C.), **3**, 376-377; battle of Eury-medon (466 B.C.), **3**, 408-409; battle of Salamis in Cyprus (449 B.C.), **3**, 430.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- Peschiera**, town in northern Italy; siege of (1848), **14**, 642.
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- Petasebast** (820 B.C.), king of Egypt, **1**, 174.
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- Peter I**, prince of Montenegro 1782-1830; reign of, **24**, 208.
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- 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 Aland, **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.
- Peterwarden, 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 Spurius, 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, Jérôme (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.
- Petreus, 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; archaeological 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**, "Elegantiae Arbitrator" (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.
- Petrovavlovsk**, Russian warship; sinking of (1904), **24**, 658.
- Petrov, Anton**, Russian peasant (d. 1861); heads revolt in Kazan, **17**, 594; shot, **17**, 595.
- Petrus de Vineia**, 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; presents 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.
- Plug, 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.
- Phædras**, 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 Gyaltsan**, 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 Sicily, **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 Menepthah, **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; censored, **6**, 103.
- Pharsalus, city of ancient Greece; battles of (364 B.C.), **4**, 190; (48 B.C.), **5**, 541–543.
- Phasaël (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. ca. 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.
- Phœnicia, 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 Croquant, **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; Perdicas 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**, 480; 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 Ver vins (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 Frederiek 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 England, **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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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. Marcus, Roman consul 91 B.C.; agrarian law of, **5**, 402; strife with Drusus, **5**, 411, 412.
- Philippus, L. Marcus, Roman consul 56 B.C.; opposes triumvirate, **5**, 508.
- Philippus, Q. Marcus, Roman consul 169 B.C.; invades Macedonia, **5**, 303.
- Philiscus (fourth century B.C.), Persian envoy to Greece, **4**, 180.
- Philistines (Peleseth, 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, 86, 110, 114; devastate Phœnicia, **2**, 273.

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- 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.
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- Phra Budhyot**, king of Siam 1782–1809; reign, **24**, 516.
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- Phraortes I** (Frawarti, Frawartish), king of Media 656–634 B.C.; subjugates Persia, **2**, 575, 581.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- Pia**, Princess Maria, of Italy, daughter of Victor Emmanuel; marries Luiz I, of Portugal (June, 1862), **10**, 557.
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- 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.
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- 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 Niccolò Piccinino; murdered by Ferdinand I, king of Naples (June 24th, 1465), **9**, 238.
- Piccinino**, Niccolò (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.
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- 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.
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- Pickett, George Edward** (1825–1875), American soldier; leads charge of Confederate troops at battle of Gettysburg, **23**, 439; surrender of, **23**, 450.
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- Picton, Sir Thomas** (1758–1815), British soldier; at Badajoz (1812), **10**, 364; at battle of Waterloo (1815), **12**, 627, 628; death, **12**, 629.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
- Pilltown**, town in Ireland; battle of (1462), **21**, 392.
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- Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth (1746–1825), American statesman; in Constitutional Convention (1787), **23**, 291; envoy of United States to France, **23**, 306, 313.
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- Pindharris or Pindaries, bands of freebooters in Malwa, India; destruction of (1814–1818), **22**, 126, 127.
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- Pineres, Regente, Spanish viceroy of New Granada (1781), **23**, 577.
- Pinerolo or Pignerol, town in Italy; siege of (1630), **11**, 461.
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- Pinotenus, Athenian naval commander; in expedition to Peloponnesus (375 B.C.), **4**, 143.
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- Pinto, Anibal (1824–1884), president of Chili (1876), **23**, 611.
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- 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.
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- Piper, Carl, Count (d. 1716), minister of Charles XII of Sweden; at battle of Narva, **16**, 375; at battle of Pultowa, **16**, 387.
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- Plancus, Lucius Munatius**, Roman consul 42 B.C.; designated for consulship by Caesar, **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 Igualá**, name applied to proclamation of Iturbide (1821), intended to conciliate the Spanish and National parties in Mexico, **23**, 623.
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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.

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Pleminius, Quintus (d. 204 B.C.), Roman praetor in Bruttium (205 B.C.); cruelty in Locri, **5**, 283.

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- 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.
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- Poyning's Law, or Statute of Drogheda, act of the Irish parliament in 1494, named from Sir Edward Poyning; passed, **21**, 393; repealed, **21**, 438.
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- 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.*
- Publia**, second wife of Cicero, **5**, 621.
- Pubilian Laws**, in Roman history, (1) proposed by Publius Volero, increasing plebeian power, **5**, 131; (2) proposed by Publius Philo, regarding election of censors, plebiscites, and approval of proposed laws, **5**, 185.
- Publius Philo**, Roman consul and dictator (339? B.C.); proposes Pubilian Laws, **5**, 185.
- Publius 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.
- Pugatshev, 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 Sergejevitch** (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; Cræsus 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.
- Pythocles (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.
- Pythoress**, 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, place in 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, known also as Madame Carwell, mistress of Charles II; created duchess of Portsmouth (1672), **20**, 232, 273; discloses religious belief of Charles II, **20**, 311.
- Quesada, see *Ximines*.
- 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 after proclamation of Third Republic (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.
- 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.
- Qurtlaraca** (d. 1521), emperor of Mexico; repels Spaniards, **23**, 523.

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 Custoza (1848), **9**, 599; **14**, 644; saves Lombardo-Venetia, **14**, 641-644; **15**, 8; campaign against Sardinia (1849), **14**, 653-659; at battle of Novara, **14**, 659; grants armistice to Sardinia, **14**, 660; death, **15**, 14.
- Radhi, caliph of Baghdad 934-940; reign of, **8**, 219-220.
- Radisson, Pierre Esprit, French trader; visits Wisconsin (1658), **23**, 66.
- Radu 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.
- Raghibert (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 Cambay, **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 battle of Trenton (1776), **23**, 260.
- Railways, see Transportation.
- Raimund, see Raymond.
- Rainald, Count de Chatillon (d. 1187), French knight and crusader; marries Constantia, widow of Raymond of Antioch, **8**, 364; becomes vice-regent of Jerusalem, **8**, 371; breaks truce with Saladin, **8**, 373; death of, **8**, 374.
- 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.
- 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*.
- Ramesides, 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.
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- 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.

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Rechiarus (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.

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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.

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- 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'Elicagaray, 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 reelection, **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 Ziericksee, **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.
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- 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.

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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 *Memoires*, **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.

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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.

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Reventlow, Count Fritz, prior of convent of Preetz; demands governmental reforms (1847), **15**, 446.

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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.

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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.

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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), **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; defeats Solomon (950 B.C.), **2**, 102; 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 Dedef-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 *Ægean*; 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.

Rhyenberg, 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.

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- 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.
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- 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.
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- Robert of Namur**, emperor of Constantinople 1219-1228; decline of empire under, **7**, 298, 299; betrothed of, mutilated by barons, **7**, 298, 299.
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- Robert de Courçon**, Cardinal, an English ecclesiastic; preaches Sixth Crusade (1215), **8**, 424; convicted of pecculation, **8**, 424.
- Robert de Sorbon** (1201-1274), French prelate; founds La Sorbonne, **11**, 67.
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- 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.
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- 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**,

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- 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.
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- Roca, Julio A.** (1843-), Argentine soldier and politician; becomes president (1880, 1898), **23**, 617.
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- Rochefort, Henri, viscount de Luçay** (1830-), French politician; member of provisional government of Third Republic (1870), **13**, 162.
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- Roche, Peter des** (d. 1238), bishop of Winchester, English prelate; appointed guardian of Henry III, **18**, 368; misgovernment of, **18**, 372.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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

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- 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.
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- 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 de Grey**, 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.
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- Ruvigny**, **Henry** (1647-1720), earl of Galway; in English service at Blenheim, **11**, 619.
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- 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.

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- 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.
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- 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.
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- Sabellius (third century A.D.), Græco-Roman philosopher and churchman, **8**, 521.
- Sabina (d. 137 A.D.), wife of Emperor Hadrian, **6**, 280.
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- 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*.
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- 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.
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- Sabinus, Poppæus, Roman consul 9 A.D.; appointed commander of Moesia, **6**, 138.
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- Sabugal, town in Portugal; battle of (1811), **10**, 541.
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- 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.
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- 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 Chæronæa (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, Ædian 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.
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- 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.
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- Sahu-Ra, king of Egypt 3533 B.C.; reign, **1**, 98; deification, **1**, 187.
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- 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.
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- Saint Adamnan, and other saints; see under individual names.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- Saint Castin, Jean Vincent de l'Abadie, Baron de (1650-1712), French colonist in America; assists in capturing Pemaquid (1696), **23**, 189.
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- 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.
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- St. Denis, town near Paris; battle of (1567), **11**, 361-362.
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- Sainte-Aulaire, Louis Clair de Beauvoir, Count of (b. 1778), French writer and diplomatist; member of "*Chambre In-trouvable*," **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.
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- St. Gall, abbey and monastery of; ancient literature preserved by, **16**, 536; secularised (1529), **16**, 632.
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- St. George, Company of, Italian military organisation (fourteenth century), **9**, 251.
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- 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 Minorea; 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 Moutier, 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 forgoing; takes Shiroff, **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, Hélié de, French baron; made guardian of William Clito (1106), **18**, 236.
- Saint-Sèvres, 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**, 205.
- 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.

- 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**, praetorian 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.
- Saltontall**, 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 Arche-laus, **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 **Samarand**, 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.), Aramaean prince; death, **1**, 430.
- Sammuramat**, 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.
- Samoa 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.
- Samorna,** see **Ephesus**.
- Samoset,** Indian chief; visits Plymouth colonists (1621), **22**, 630.
- Sampson, William Thomas** (1840-1902), American naval officer; blockades Cuban ports (1898), **23**, 488-489.
- Samsi,** 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 Sandomente, 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 Ashurbanapal (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 Tezcucuo, **23**, 525-526.
- Sandracottus or Sandracuptos,** see **Chandra Gupta**.
- Sanduarri** (seventh century B.C.), king of Kundo 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.
- 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.
- Sanguinetto, 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,** river in 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 Switzer-

- land; 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 Stefan, 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 Tenerife; 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, Guiseppo (1821-), Italian statesman; ministry of, **9**, 633.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- Sasbach**, village in Baden; battle of (1675), **11**, 584.
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- Sarpedon**, legendary king of Lydia, **2**, 418.
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- Sarsfield**, **Patrick** (d. 1693), earl of **Lucan**, Irish Jacobite general; serves in army of **James II** in Ireland, **21**, 428; forces **William III** to raise siege of **Limerick**, **20**, 427; **21**, 432; negotiates final capitulation of **Limerick**, **21**, 434; enters service of France, **20**, 432; **21**, 434; death, **21**, 434.
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- Sarvathasiddha** or **Siddhartha**, Indian prince known later as **Buddha**; summary of career of, **2**, 478; see also **Buddha**.
- 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.
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- 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.

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- Saturnius II**, soldier of Gaul; proclaimed emperor of Alexandria (ca. 278 B.C.), **6**, 430; death, **6**, 430.
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- Sauchieburn**, locality in Scotland; battle of (1488), **21**, 197.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- Scali, Giorgio** (fourteenth century), Florentine popular leader; opposes Guelfic party, **9**, 335, 343.
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- Scato, Vettius**, Italian commander in Marsic War (90 B.C.), **5**, 413, 414, 417.
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- 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.
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- Schams, valley in Switzerland**; battle of (1450), **16**, 589.
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- 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.

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- Schelling, Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph von (1775-1854), German philosopher; influence, **15**, 353.
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- Schenectady, city in New York; French and Indians massacre inhabitants (1690), **23**, 162.
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- Schill, Ferdinand von (1776-1809), Prussian soldier; efforts against Napoleon (1807), **12**, 567; seeks to aid Austria, **15**, 306; death, **12**, 575; **15**, 306.
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- 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.
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- Schlüsselburg, formerly known as Nöteborg, town of Russia; siege of (1702), **17**, 269; name changed, **17**, 270.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- Schwyz, canton of Switzerland; main treatment, **16**, 547-550; enters into co-burgership with Appenzell (1402), **16**, 582; in old Zürich War (1440), **16**, 590.
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- 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.
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 - 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.
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- 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.
- Scythia 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, 438; **7**, 50; use of skull as drinking cup, **2**, 403, 407; **7**, 437.
- Sea-kings, see Vikings, Northmen.
- Se-Amen (Smendes) king of Egypt of Tanite dynasty; rules Thebes, **1**, 171.
- 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 Sebastianians, 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.
- Sebastianians, 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.
- 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, Coelius (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**, 381.
- Séguier, Pierre** (1588–1672), French statesman, chancellor of France; on Day of the Barricades, **11**, 500; estimate, **11**, 529; remodels legislative system, **11**, 540.
- Séгур, Count Philippe Paul** (1780–1873), French soldier; at battle of Uhm, **12**, 544.
- Séгур d'Aguesseau, Count Louis Philippe 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 Baby-
- lonia (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;

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- 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 Sammurumut**, 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**, 395-396.
- 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**.
- Senti**, see **Hesepiti**.
- 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**.
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- Shikoku**, one of islands of Japan, **24**, 591.
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- 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.
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- Shir Shah (d. 1545), Afghan warrior; assumes imperial title, **22**, 25.
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- Shishman, Ivan III, last Bulgarian czar in Tirnova; forced to pay tribute to Murad I (1366), **24**, 174.
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- 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.*
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- Shovel, Sir Charles Cloudesley (ca. 1650-1707), British admiral; beginning of career of, **20**, 323; attacks Toulon (1707), **20**, 476.
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- Shubrick, William B. (1790-1874), American naval commander; seizes Mazatlan, Mexico (1847), **23**, 373.
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- 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.
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- 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 Sicelotes, 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.
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- 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.
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- Sickles, Daniel Edgar (1825-) American soldier and politician; at battle of Gettysburg, **23**, 438-439.
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- Sidi Ali (sixteenth century), Turkish admiral; defeated by Portuguese (1553), **24**, 346; conquers Aden, **24**, 354; literary works of, **24**, 354.
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- Sidi Muhammed (d. 1873), sultan of Morocco 1859-1873; reign, **24**, 273.
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- 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**,

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- 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.
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- 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.
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- Siffin, plain on western bank of Euphrates; battle of (ca. 657 A.D.), **8**, 171-172.
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- 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.
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- Sigismund, king of Lithuania; elected king (1506), **17**, 185; Gliniski revolts against, **17**, 185, 186; war with Vasili Ivanovitch, **17**, 186, 187.
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- Sigtrygr** (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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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**, Etienne 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. Pompædus (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), anti-pope 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
- Simmel, 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.
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- 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.
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- Socrates**, Macedonian captain of cavalry at Granicus (334 B.C.), **4**, 286.
- Soczawa**, town in Poland; battle of (1676), **24**, 62.
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- Sofrim** (ca. 200 B.C.), Jewish writers; labours, **2**, 137.
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- Sogdianus** (d. 423 B.C.), king of Persia; de-throned, **2**, 618.
- Sohämus**, Armenian prince; expelled from Armenia (162 A.D.), **8**, 73.
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- 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 Salzburg; 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.
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- Solway Moss**, district in England on the Scottish border; battle of (1542), **21**, 239; **19**, 195.
- Solyman**, see **Suleiman**.
- Solyimi** 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- Sorbonne, The, institution of learning in Paris; founded (ca. 1250), **11**, 67; reorganised under Richelieu, **11**, 474, 633; attacked by Jesuits, **13**, 28.

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Sosis, 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.

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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.

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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

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Souphis, see Ter-sa.

Sourdis, Henri de (1593-1645), French prelate; becomes archbishop of Bordeaux (1629); in war with Spain, **11**, 461.

Sousa or Souza, Martim Afonso de (ca. 1500-1564), Portuguese coloniser; explores coast of Brazil, **23**, 654.

Sousa, Thome' de (ca. 1510-1563), Portuguese administrator; first governor-general of Brazil (1549-1553), **23**, 654; founds San Salvador, **23**, 654.

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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.

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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.

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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 Trastámara 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

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Spalato or Spalatro, seaport town in Dalmatia; Venetians form colony at (sixteenth century), **9**, 323.

Spanish Armada, see Armada.

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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.

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- 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.
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- 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*.
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- 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.
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- 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. 1603), Italian sailor, brother of Ambrogio; at siege of Ostend, **13**, 538.
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- 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.
- Stockach, town in Germany; battle of (1799), **14**, 530, 533.
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- 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, mother of William the Silent, **13**, 384.
- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- Stoughton, Israel (d. 1645), American colonial soldier and statesman; sent as commissioner to England to support claim

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- 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**, praetorian prefect under Augustus and father of Sejanus, **6**, 143.
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- 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.
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- Stratus, 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 Chæroneia (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.
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- 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.
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- Strolbovna, Peace of** (1617); terminates war of Russia with Sweden, **17**, 239.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- Sturm, Johann (1507–1589), German scholar and teacher; at conference of Marburg, **14**, 267.
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- 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

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- Sublime Porte, name frequently applied to Turkish government, see Turkey.
- Subrius Flavius (d. 66 A.D.), Roman tribune; conspires against Nero, **6**, 204.
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- 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.
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- Sudras, Indian caste; rule India, **2**, 494; duties and condition, **2**, 511-514.
- Suenske Sound, battles of (1790), **17**, 404; (1789), see Högfors.
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- Suessiones, a tribe of the Belgæ; subjugated by Julius Cæsar, **5**, 515.
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- 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 Saïd Pasha, **24**, 456; begun, **13**, 137; English government purchases shares in (1875), **21**, 639; **24**, 458.
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- Suger, abbot of Saint Denis (1081-1151), French churchman and historian; zeal for crusades, **8**, 363; statesmanship of, under Louis VII, **8**, 364; character and achievements, **11**, 34.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- Suplicac** (d. 1848), Servian vojvode, **14**, 651.
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- 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.
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- Surrey, Earls of**, see *Howard*.
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- 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.
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- Susiana**, Persian province, **1**, 480, 483.
- Susio-Amardians**, Aramæan tribe, **1**, 311.
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- 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.
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- Sutras, Sanskrit manuals of religious teaching, **2**, 491.
- Sutri, town in Central Italy; council of (1046), decides claims of rival popes, **8**, 591.
- Sutton, Charles Manners (1780-1845), Viscount Canterbury, 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- Sybota, Greek island; battle of, **3**, 442–444.
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- 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.
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- Symonds, Sir William Penn (1843–1899), British soldier; killed at Talona, Natal, **22**, 305.
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- 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.
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- Szegedin, royal free city of Hungary; capture of (ca. 1687), **24**, 391.
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- Tachus or Tachos**, king of Egypt 364–361 B.C.; life and reign, **1**, 194; **2**, 292, 624–626.
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- Tacitus, M. Claudius**, Roman emperor 275–276 A.D.; character and reign, **6**, 427–428.
- Tacna**, town in Peru; battle of (1880), **23**, 607.
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- Tahir**, pacha of Acre; rebels against Turkey (1773), **24**, 418.
- Tai** (tenth century A.D.), caliph of Baghdad, **8**, 220.
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- Taijuts**, Turkish clan; oppose Jenghiz Khan (Temujine) (ca. 1188), **24**, 274–276.
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- 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.
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- 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

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- 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.
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- 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 Liao-Tung peninsula, in southern Manchuria, now called Dalny; opened to foreign trade, **24**, 562; captured by Japan (1894), **24**, 577, 655; obtained by Russia (1898), **24**, 561, 567; see **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.
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- Tallmadge, James** (1778–1853), American lawyer; moves in United States Congress to limit slavery in Missouri, **23**, 347.
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- Talon, Jean Baptiste** (1625–1691), French administrator; intendant in Canada, **23**, 71.
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- 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**, 94.
- 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.
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- Tamil**, tribe of India, **2**, 488.
- Tamin**, tribe of Mustareb Arabs, **8**, 107.
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- 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 Dorylaeum, **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.
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- Tang, first emperor of Shang dynasty in China (1766 B.C.), **24**, 543.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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 Souphis), 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 Schested, **16**, 431.
- Tetuan, town in Morocco; battle of (1860), **24**, 473.
- Tetuan, Duke of, see O'Donnel, Leopoldo.
- Tezel (Tezel, Deze or Diez), Johan (1455–1519), German Dominican monk and inquisitor; sells indulgences, **14**, 252 seq.
- Teucris (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.
- Tezucuo**, town in Mexico; capital of Alcolhuans (fourteenth century), **23**, 506; captured by Cortes, **23**, 523; launching place of Cortes' navy, **23**, 529.
- Tezucuo 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 Charonea (338 B.C.), **4**, 243-244.
- Thebarma (Ormia)**, town in Persia, birthplace of Zoroaster; destroyed by Heracilius (623 A.D.), **7**, 162.
- Thebe**, woman in legendary history, founder of Thebes in Greece, **3**, 255.
- Thebe**, wife of Alexander of Phærae; 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 Plataea, **3**, 252-255, 271; alliance with Persians, **3**, 314, 321, 325, 327, 334, 364, 559; defeated by Athenians at Enophyta, **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 Liégeoise," "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.
- Théroüanne** (Térouanne, Térouanne), 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
- Thornycroft, 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.
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- 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.
- Thrasylbulus (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.
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- 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.
- Throcorton, Francis** (1554–1584), English conspirator; executed for conspiring against Elizabeth, **19**, 359.
- Throcorton, 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, **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.
- Thumosis**, 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 Carriekfergus (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 Croesus, **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**, Cappadoecian 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;

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- Tibullus, Albius** (ca. 54-18 B.C.), Roman poet; elegies of, **6**, 104.
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- 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 ca. 2 B.C.; 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 sq.; 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- Tiryas**, 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.
- Titius**, 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.

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 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.
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Triballi or **Triballians**, Thracian tribe; at war with Macedonia (third century B.C.), **4**, 233, 243, 379.

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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.

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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.

Tribobantes, 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 (Thorwardr)**, Varangian prince; settles in Russia (862 A.D.), **17**, 95.
- Trujillo 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.
- Tryphon**, see **Salvius**.
- Tsarskoi Selo or Tsarskoye Selo**, town in Russia; palace of, erected (1762), **17**, 356; lycée of, established, **17**, 502-503.
- 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.
- Tuditano, 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 Marseillaise (1792), **12**, 26; sack of (1792), **12**, 289; sack of (1848), **13**, 89.
- Tuisco, 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 Keraites, **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, Aramaean 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; Special Essay, *Turkey in the Nineteenth Century*, by 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.
- Türkheim**, town in Upper Alsace; battle of (1675), **11**, 583.
- Turkmanchai** 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.
- Turko-Russian Wars**, see **Russo-Turkish Wars**.
- Turks**, a branch of the Ural-Altai 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; conquers 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, 463, 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 Guelph 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 Württemberg, 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.
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- Tyr or Tir**, in Teutonic mythology god of war, **6**, 59.
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- 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**,

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- 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.
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- 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.
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- Tyrsenus, mythical founder of Etruria, **2**, 429.
- Tzachas, emir of Smyrna; assumes title of emperor (1092); murdered, **7**, 262.
- Tzacונים, Greek sailors in Byzantine fleet (1261), **7**, 309, 313.
- Tzans, mountain tribe of Colchis; alliance with Justinian (fifth century), **7**, 121.
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- Ubashi**, khan of Kalmucks; leads migration (1774), **17**, 384 seq.
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- Ugolino**, Buzzacherino de Sismondi, Pisan admiral; defeats Genoese fleet (1241), **9**, 94.
- Ugoni**, Philip, podesta of Bologna (1249), **9**, 98.
- Uguccone da 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 Strasbourg (1870), **13**, 174.
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- 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**, 529; **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.
- 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.
- Uyêsugi, 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 Dufrique** (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 *Épernon*.
- 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.
- Vallièrre, Louise de la**, see *La Vallièrre*.
- 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 Joseph** (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 Quinctilius (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.
- Vascons, 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.
- Vasilitchikov, 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 Luxembourg, **11**, 597; in Germany, **11**, 599-600.
- Vaubernies, 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.
- Veientes, 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.**
- Vènegas, 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.
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- 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.
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- Vérandrye, Pierre Gautier de Varennes de la** (1685-1749), French Canadian explorer; attempts to reach Rocky Mountains (1738), **23**, 87.
- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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 quaestor (82 B.C.) plunders Carbo, **5**, 436; extortions of, in Greece and Sicily, **5**, 454–456; impeachment of, by Cicero, **5**, 462–463.
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- 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 Annii, 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.
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- 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.
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- Viazma**, town in Russia; battle of (1812), **17**, 480.
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- 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.
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- Vicentia** or **Vicenza**, town in Italy; ravaged by Attila (452 A.D.), **6**, 591; taken by French (1510), **14**, 243.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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. Piavvoni (d. 268 A.D.), Roman general; one of the Thirty Tyrants; assassinated, **6**, 419.
- Victualing 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.
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- 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.
- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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 Luxembourg 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.
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- Vincennes**, town and fort, Indiana; occupied by George Rogers Clark (1778), **23**, 269; taken by British and recaptured by Clark (1779), **23**, 269.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- Vinoy**, Joseph (1803–1879), French general; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 163, 178, 179; in command of Paris after siege, **13**, 181.
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- Virchow**, Rudolf (1821–1902), German anatomist and politician; challenged by Bismarck, **15**, 482; advocates disarmament, **15**, 500.
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- Virgilius**, Caius, Roman prætor of Sicily (58 B.C.); refuses to receive Cicero, **5**, 505.
- Virginia** (d. 449 B.C.), daughter of Lucius Virginus; story of, told by Dionysius, **5**, 132–138.
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- 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.
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- 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 hundredth 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Wat Tyler**, see Tyler, Wat.
- 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" party's 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, as dictator of army (1759), **15**, 213.
- Wehlau**, town in Prussia; treaty of (1657), **15**, 138; **16**, 336.
- 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), English clergyman; in America, **23**, 62.
- Wesley, John (1703-1791), founder of Methodism; in Georgia, **23**, 62.
- Wesseléryi, 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; under Æthelwulf and his sons, **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; change of boundary, **7**, 585; 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; massacre of (1649), **21**, 423.
- 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.
- Wharnccliffe**, 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), English clergyman; 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.
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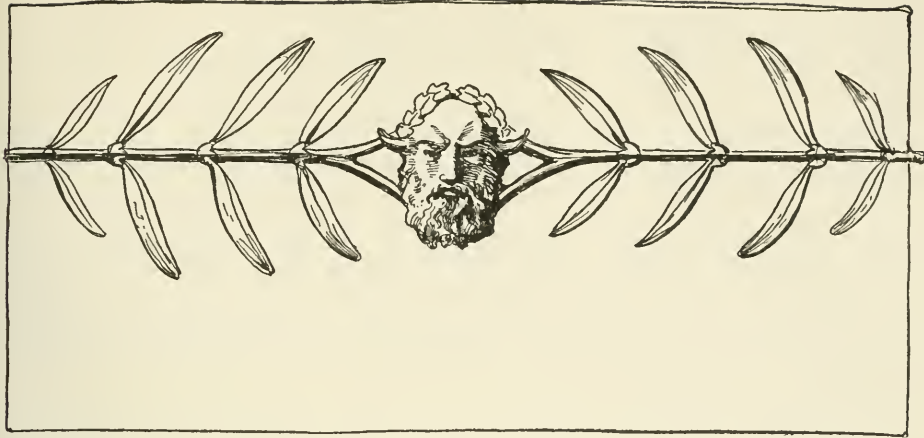
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A LIST OF THE AUTHORS QUOTED, WITH SPECIFIC (VOLUME AND PAGE) REFERENCE TO THE WORKS FROM WHICH THE EXCERPTS ARE MADE AND SIMILAR REFERENCE TO THE PAGES OF THE PRESENT WORK; CONSTITUTING A GUIDE TO THE LITERATURE OF WORLD HISTORY AS REPRESENTED IN THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY OF THE WORLD.

When the first pages of copy for *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.

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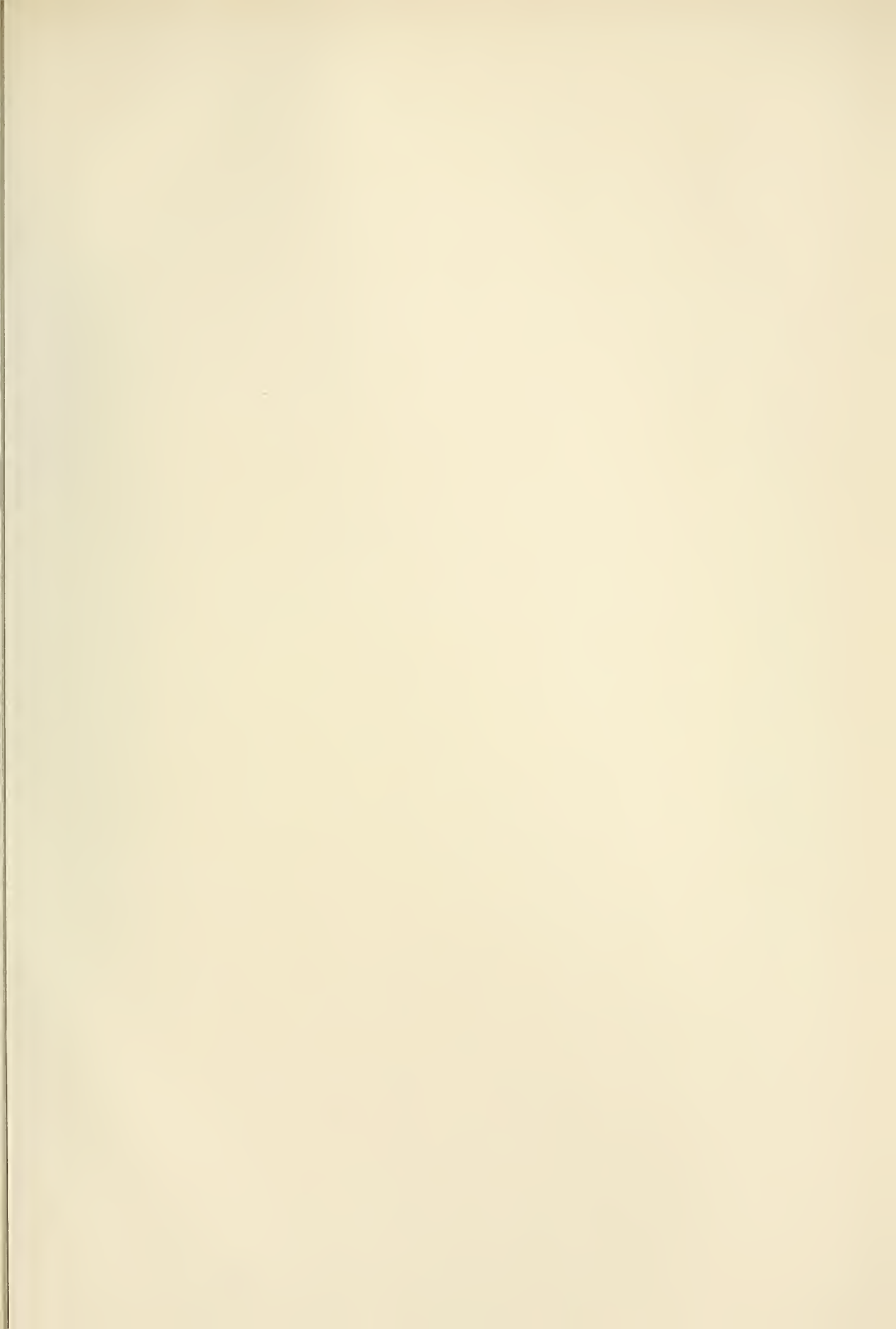
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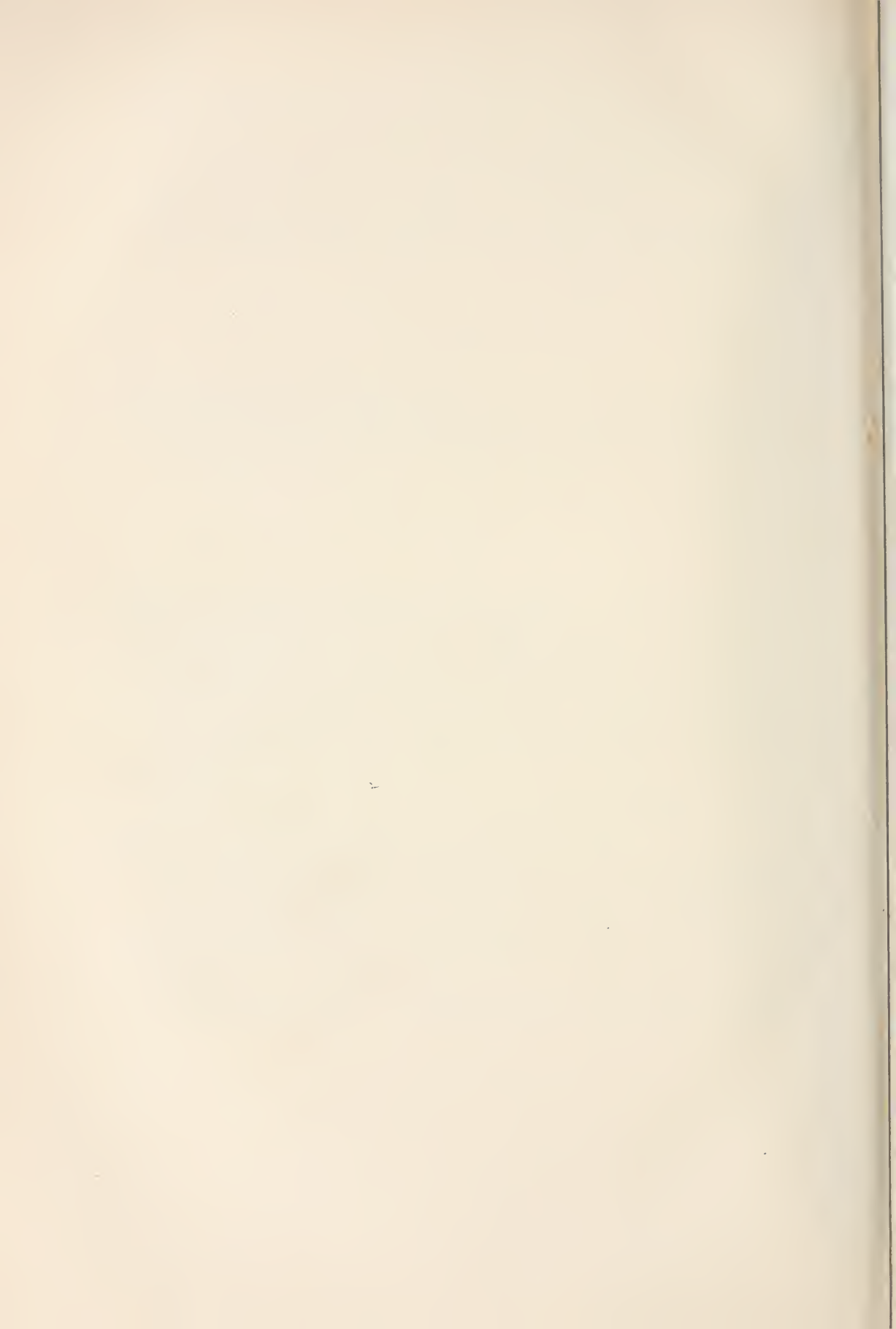
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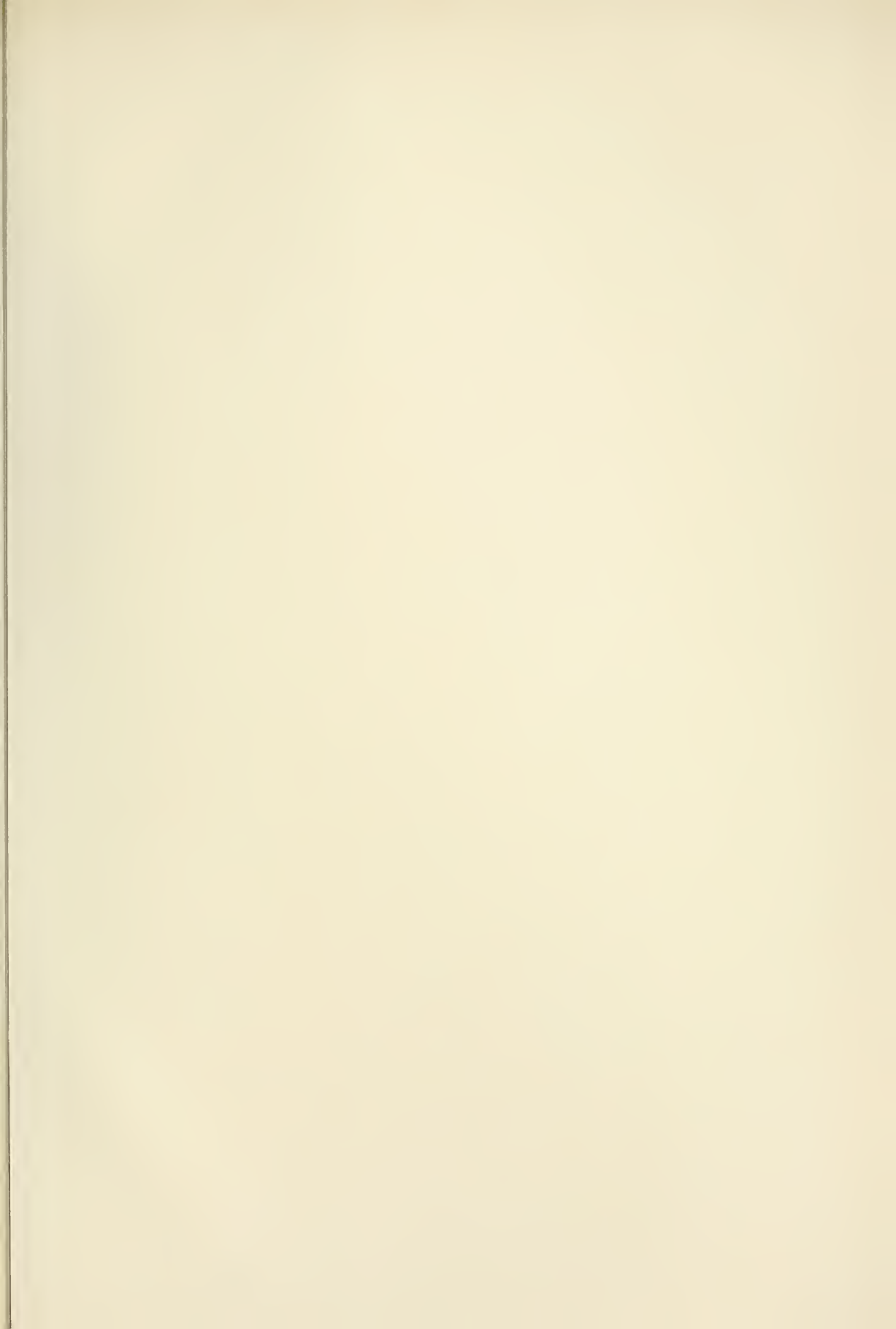
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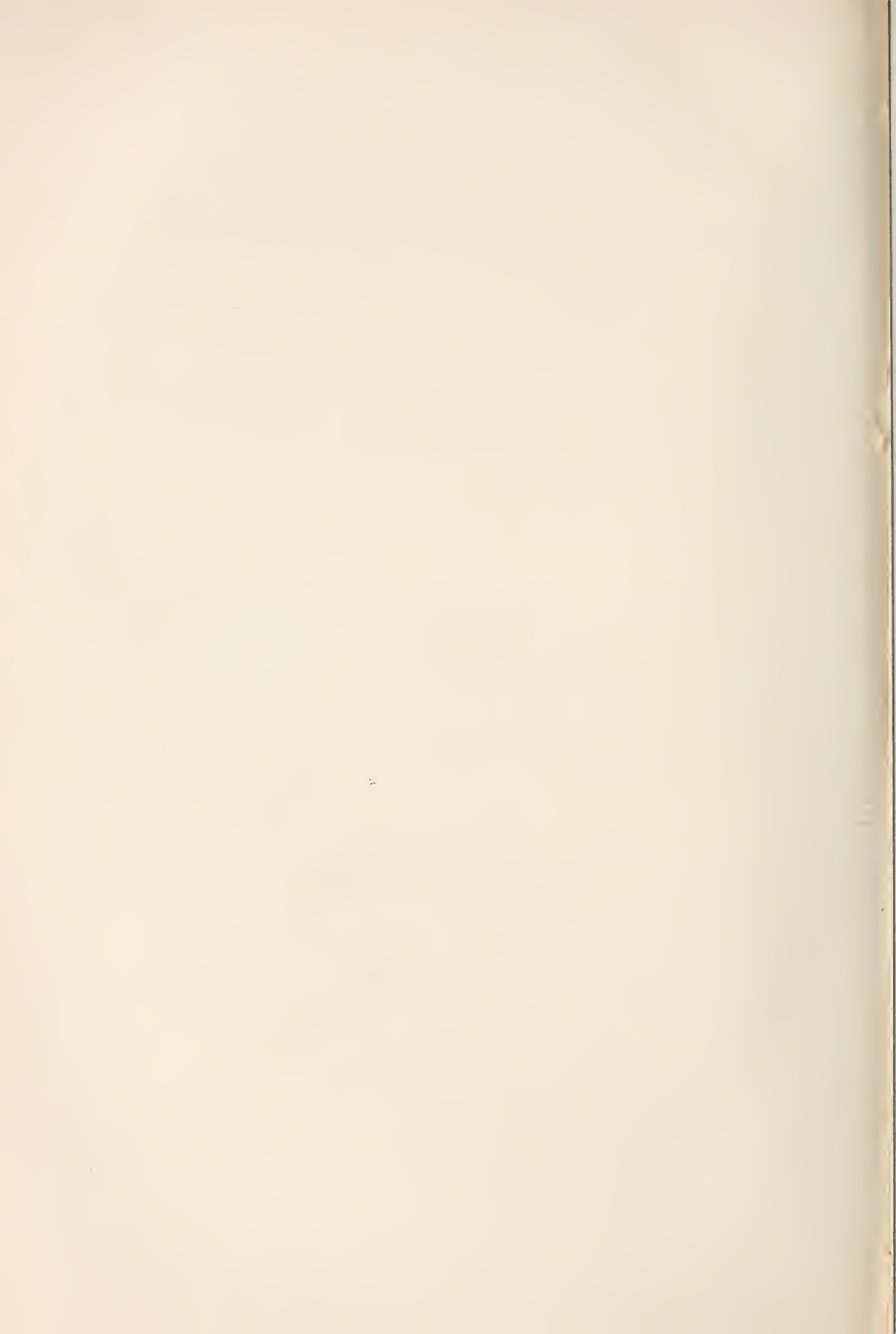
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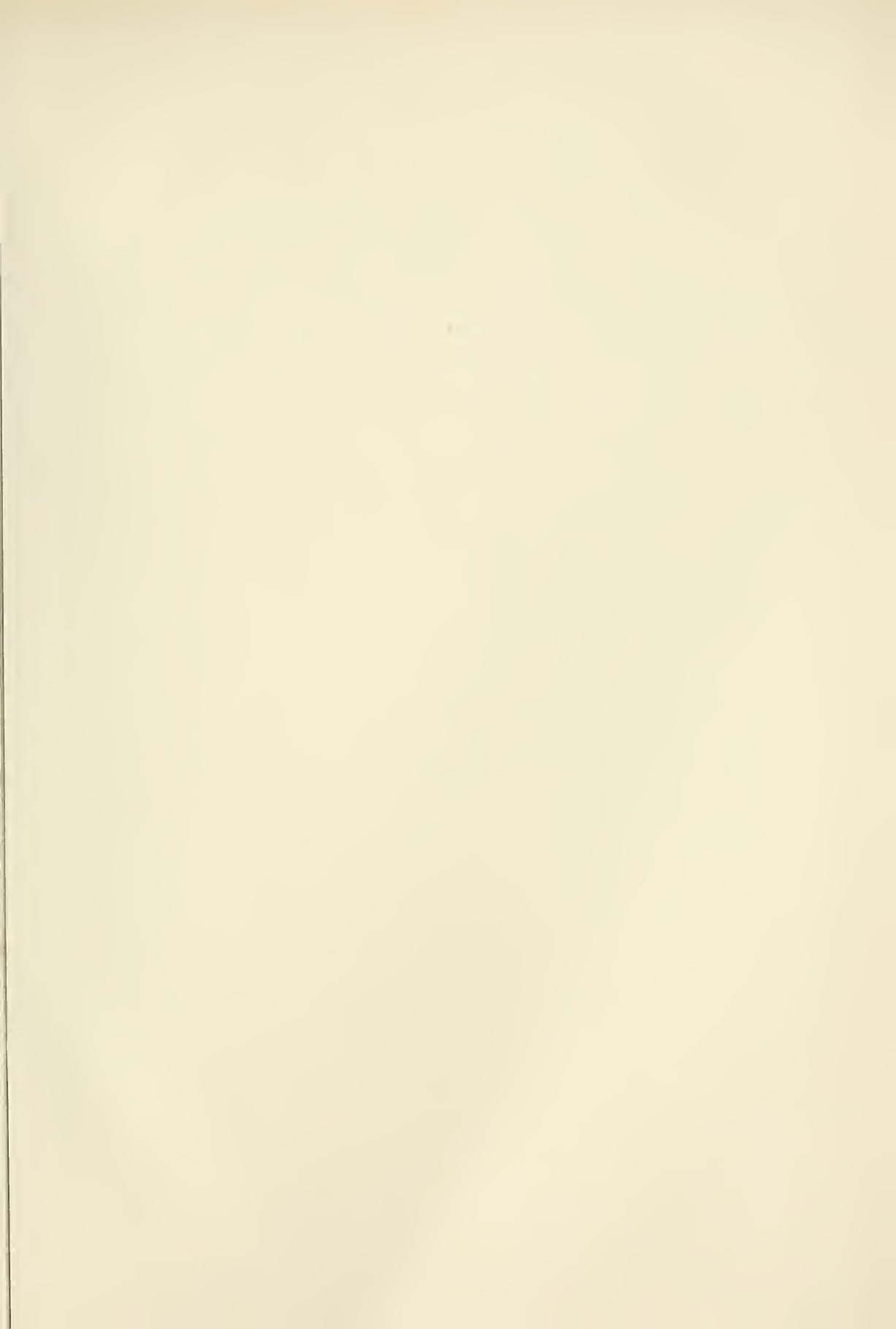
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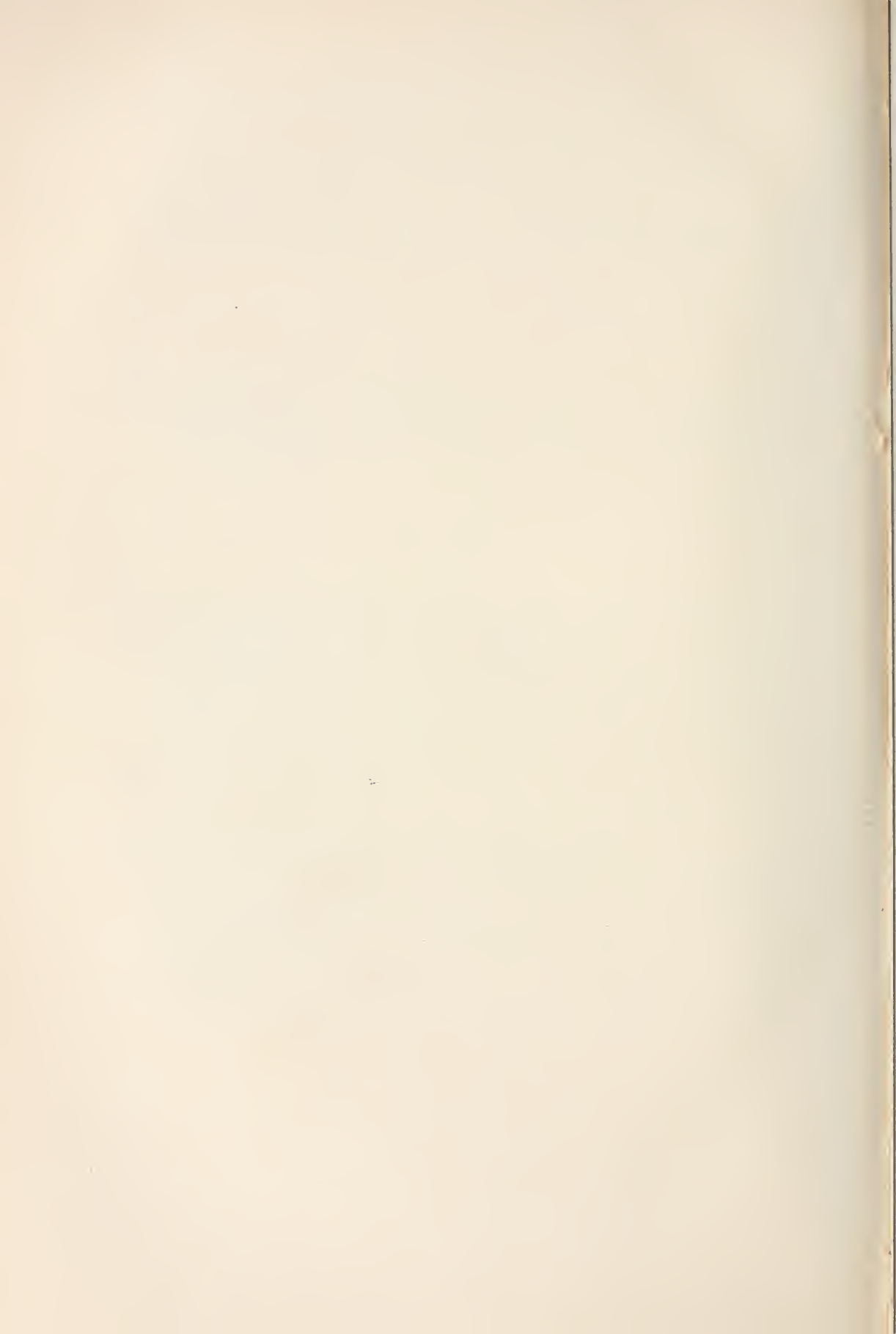


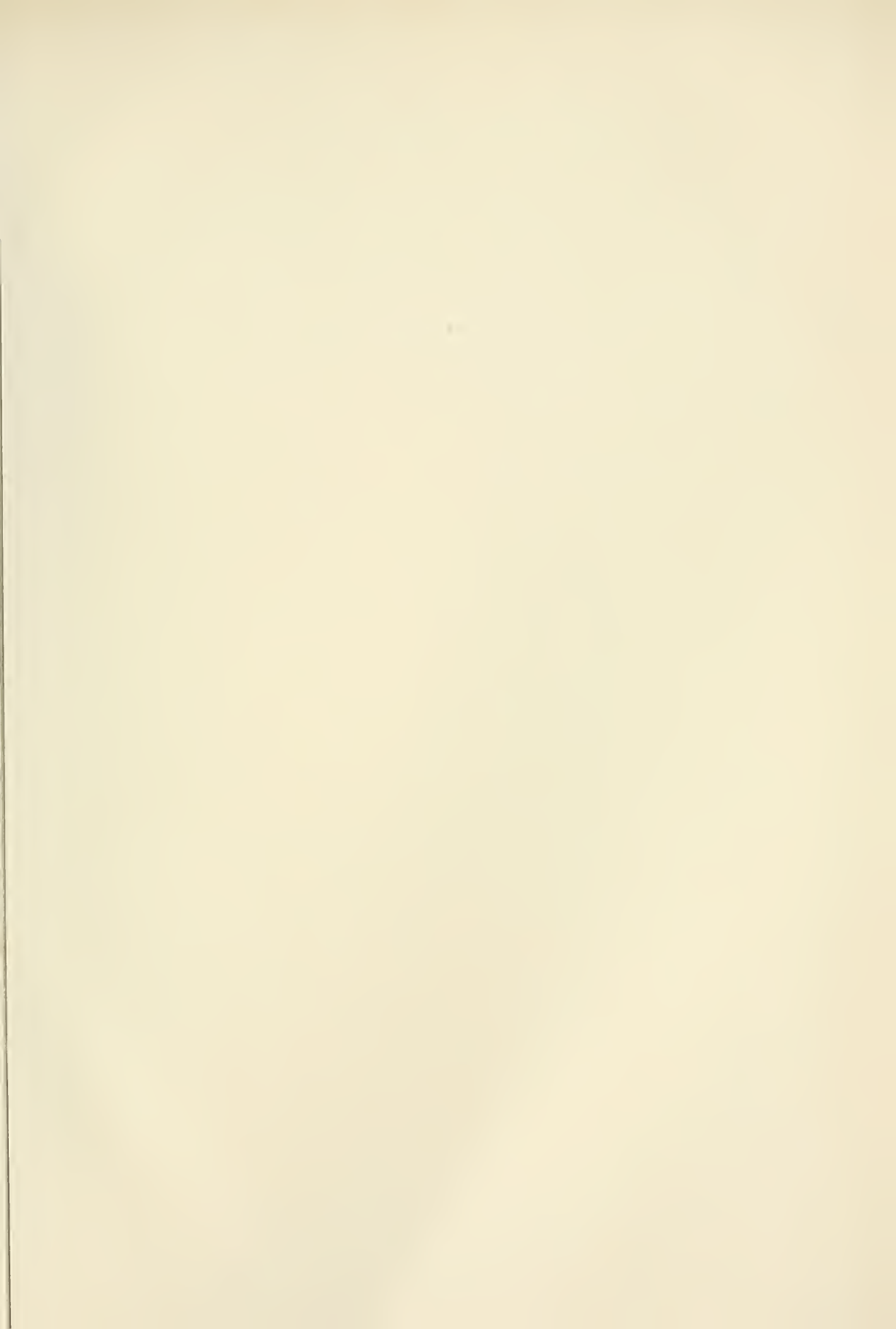


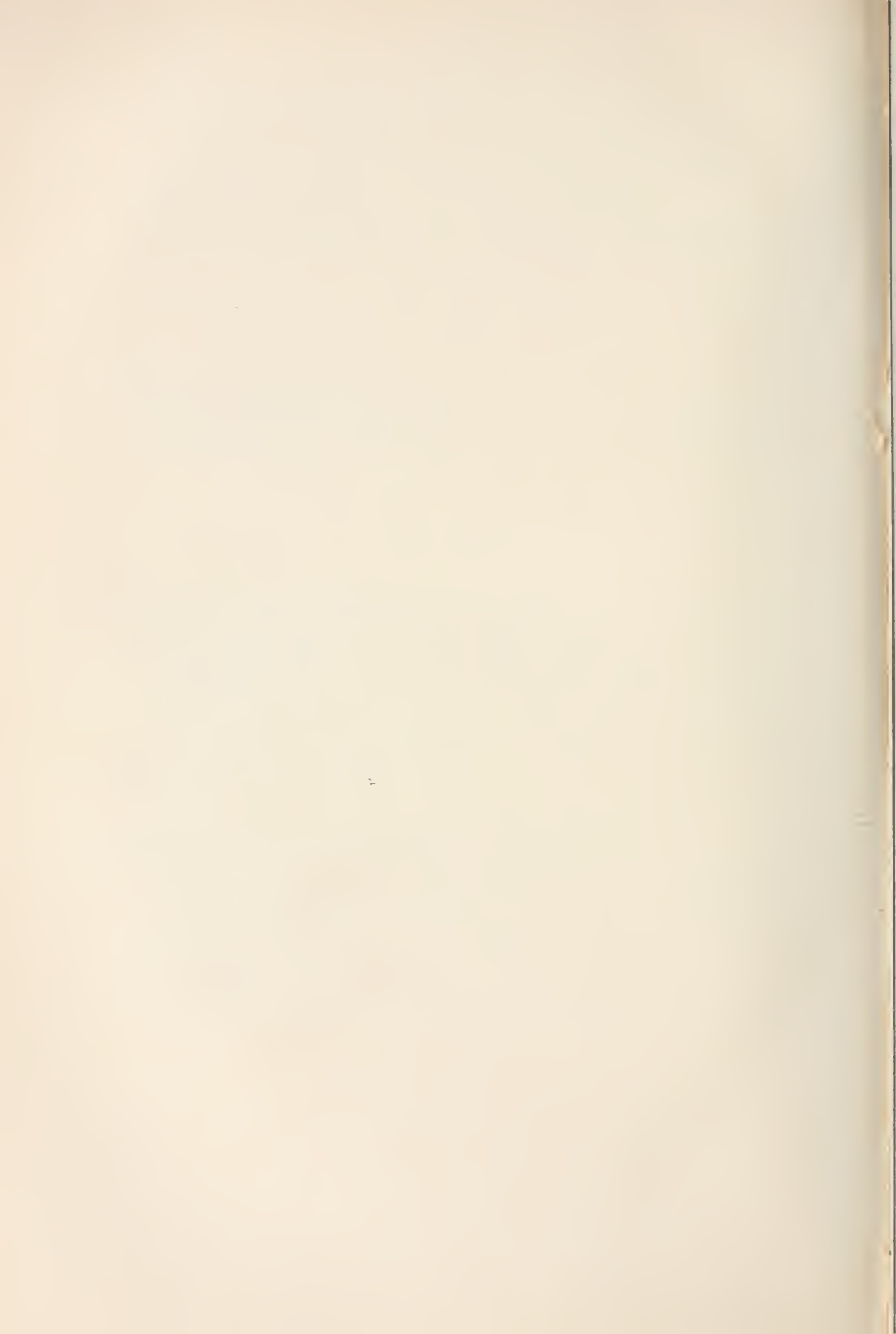


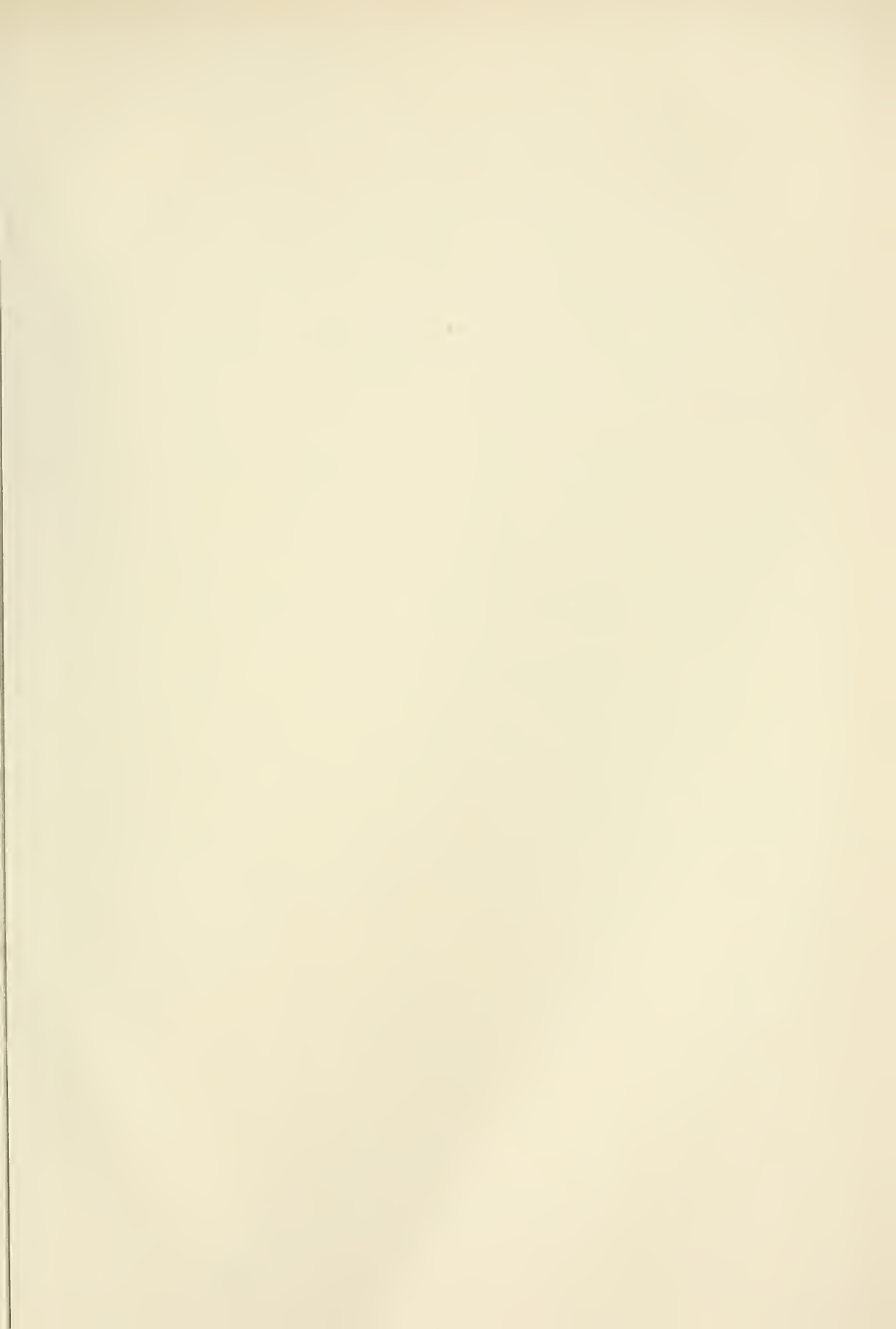


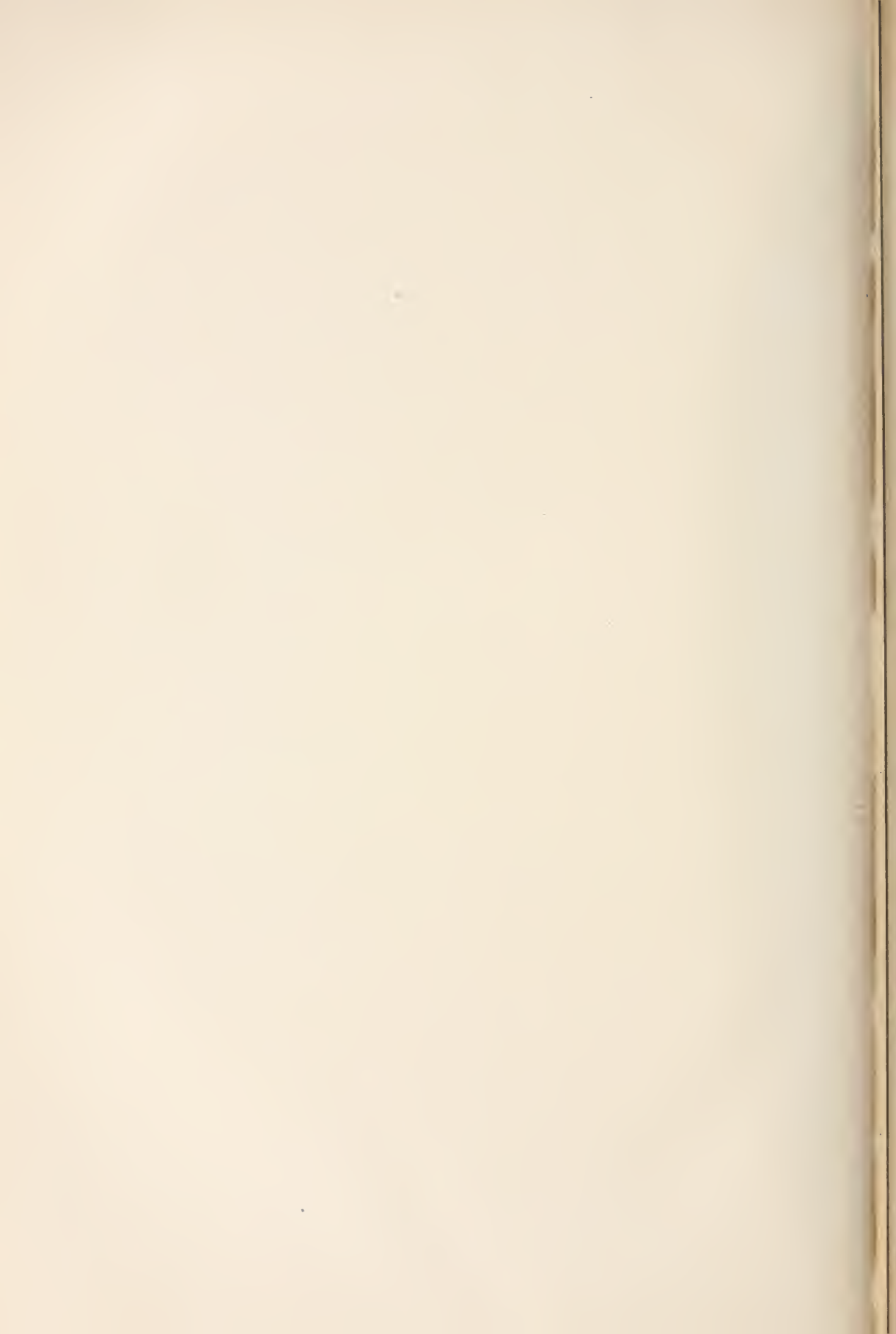


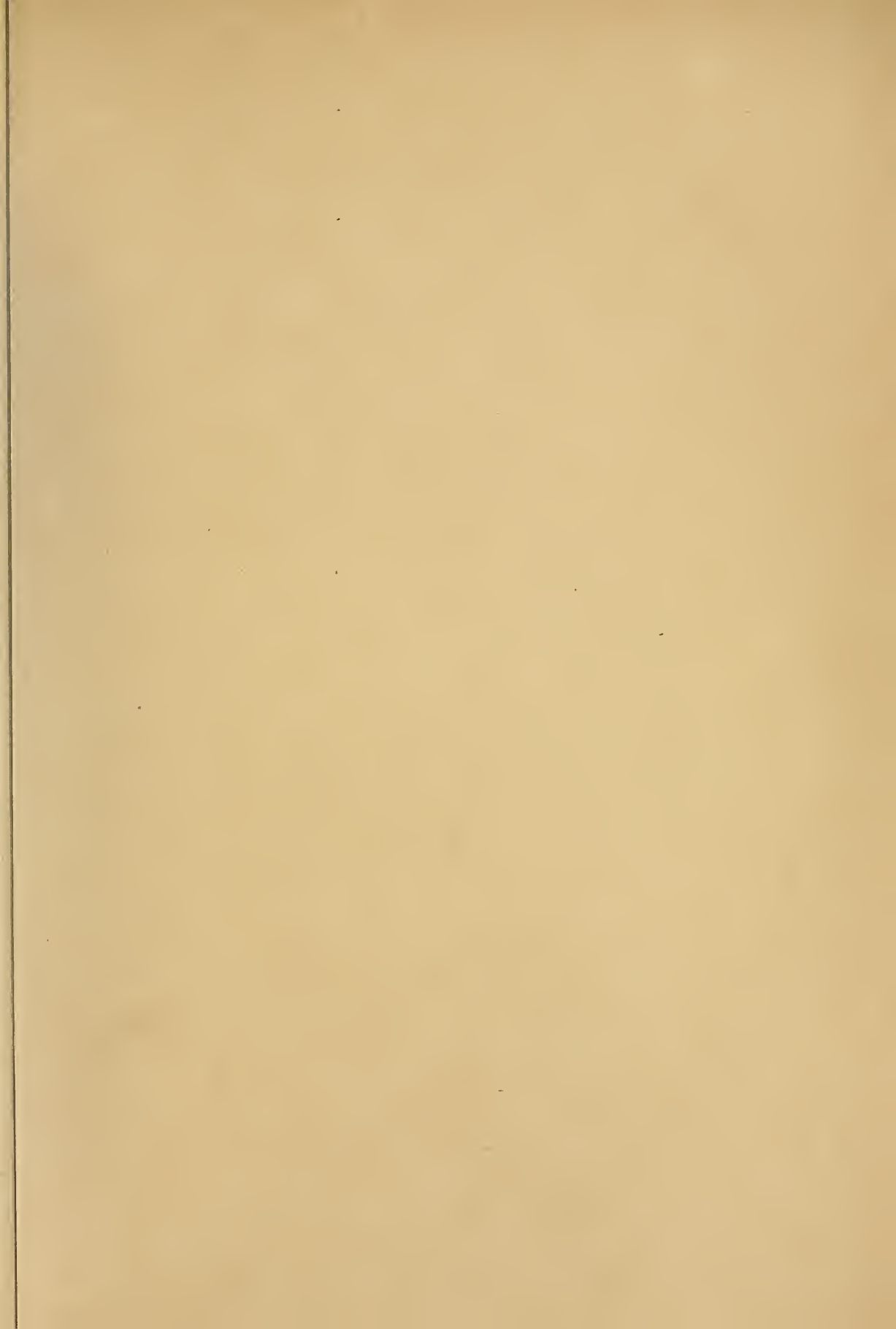












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