

DC
39
G22

HISTORY OF FRANCE
IN RHYME.

CORNELL
UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY



Bequest of
Wm. P. Chapman, Jr.

Date Due

~~NOV 16 1955 H X~~
~~NOV 19 1955 H P~~

Cornell University Library
DC 39.G22

History of France in rhyme. /



3 1924 028 233 017

oan

b-1



Cornell University Library

The original of this book is in
the Cornell University Library.

There are no known copyright restrictions in
the United States on the use of the text.

HISTORY OF FRANCE

IN RHYME.

BY
MRS. CHARLES H. GARDNER,
PRINCIPAL OF SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
603 FIFTH AVENUE,
NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK:
PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR.

1886.

JW

CORRELL
UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY

Handwritten signature and date
1886

DC
39
G22

A 818755

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1886, by
MARY RUSSELL GARDNER,
In the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

Press of William R. Jenkins,
850 Sixth Ave., N. Y.

LIBRARY
Y 1886 V 100
Y 1886 V 100

PREFACE.

The "English History, in Rhyme", has met with so great acceptance, among teachers and students of history, that the author is encouraged to continue the proposed series, and to publish, from time to time, metrical summaries, which are designed to convey, in concise terms, and easily memorized verse, a clear and continuous outline of the history of the particular country, under consideration.

The genealogy contained in the book of English History has been especially commended. That of the French is still more elaborate, and the important inter-marriages of the sovereigns, and of their children, have made it easy to introduce much related information which is not found in other text books, but which throws a great deal of light upon historical events, and which imparts a new interest to the reading of large and general histories.

MARY RUSSELL GARDNER.



HISTORY OF FRANCE IN RHYME.

ANCIENT GAUL AND THE ROMAN PERIOD.

In fifty-five, ere Christ was born, went Cæsar to enthrall
The rude and warlike Celtic clans that peopled ancient Gaul.
When Rome declined, Teuto nic tribes fair Gallia overran,
Impetuous Frank and Visigoth and fierce Burgundian.
The "Scourge of God," wild Attila, amid the tumult came :
At his approach, the heavens grew dark ; earth trembled at his
name.
The Romans joined the natives, to repel the fiery Hun,
And, at Chalons, repulsed the foe, four hundred fifty-one.

Julius Cæsar
(55 B. C).

Attila.

Battle
of Chalons.
(451).

THE MEROVINGIAN LINE (481-752).

Then Clovis, Salian Frankish chief, attaining princely power,
Invoked Clotilda's God to aid in battle's trying hour.
He won the day : baptized at Rheims, he marched throughout
the land,
And crushed the misbelieving Goth beneath his iron hand.
From Rhine to Rhone, from Pyrenees to stormy northern main,
The sturdy Frank, before his death, acquired secure domain.
His four unworthy sons succeed, and, in their turn, give place
To other weak do-nothings of the Merovingian race.

Clovis.
(486).

THE CARLOVINGIAN LINE (752-987).

A "Mayor of the Palace" climbs to undisputed sway,
And phantom kings to Pepin's nod a ready homage pay.
His son, intrepid Charles Martel, the Saracens o'erthrew,

Pepin.

Chas. Martel.

- Battle of Tours.** (732). On Tours' historic battle-field, seven hundred thirty-two.
Then Pepin, son of Charles, presumed from grateful Pope to claim,
That, with the rank of sovereign, he too should have the name.
Weak Childeric was set aside, seven hundred fifty-two.
The Carolingian line began ; to great distinction grew,
- Charlemagne.** (768-814). In Pepin's son, wise Charlemagne, seven hundred sixty-eight,
Who rose to be, through constant war, a mighty potentate ;
And, in the year eight hundred, at Pope Leo Third's behest,
This soldier-statesman was proclaimed the "Emperor of the West."
- Battle of the Brothers.** (841). His heir, weak Louis Debonnaire, divides the vast domain
Among his sons, who fight for might, on Fontenoy's red plain.
The Treaty of Verdun assigned to Louis, Germany ;
Treaty of Verdun. (843). Lothaire, the Emperor, received Lorraine and Italy,
While Charles had Francia, in which our modern France we see.
The plundering Danes and Normans soon infested all the land.
One Rollo, noted leader of a predatory band,
From Charles the Simple had a grant, on which he settled down,
Charles the Simple. (892-929). And Neustria, or Normandy, became of high renown.
With Louis Fifth, the Carolingians end their base career ;
Louis V. (986-87). With Hugh Capet, nine eighty-seven, Capetians first appear.
Hugh Capet. (987-996).
- THE CAPETIAN LINE (987 to 1328).
- Robert.** The saintly Robert wore the crown, and Henry First, his son ;
Henry I. While, in the time of Philip First, the Normans Britain won.
Philip I. 'Tis in the reign of Louis Sixth, the Communes first are seen.
Louis VI. Proud Eleanor leaves Louis Seventh, to shine as England's
Louis VII. queen.

The Second Philip, who controlled for more than forty years,

- In Third Crusade, with Lion Heart, a gallant knight appears.
To crush the lords, uplift the throne, the cunning monarch
aimed :
He measured swords with England, and its choicest fiefs re-
claimed.
- At Bouvines, glorious victory came ; the Albigenses slain,
In fair Toulouse no more was heard the troubadour's refrain.
- King Louis Eighth a few years ruled ; St. Louis, forty-four,
And, in the Seventh and Eighth Crusades, the sacred emblem
wore.
- To France, with wealthy Philip Third, rich provinces accrue :
Sicilian Vespers mark his time, twelve hundred eighty-two.
- Till thirteen-fourteen, Philip Fourth, the cold and crafty, reigned,
And with Pope Boniface, the Eighth, a bitter fight maintained.
He curbed the strong and free communes, and heavy taxes
laid :
- The first States-General was called ; the law supreme was made.
At Courtrai, Flemings plied their staves on knightly mail and
crest:
- By plunder, torture and the flames, the Templars were sup-
pressed.
- And when the starry crozier was on Clement Fifth bestowed,
The Popes began, at Avignon, their seventy years' abode.
With Louis Tenth and Philip Fifth and Charles the Fourth,
"The Fair,"
- The sons of Philip, end the kings who name "Capetian" bear.
- Philip II.
Augustus.
(1180-1223).
- Louis VIII.
(1223-26).
Louis IX.
(1226-70).
- Philip. III.
(1270-85).
- Philip IV.
(1285-1314).
- Louis X.
(1314-16).
Philip V.
(1316-22).
- Charles IV.
(1322-28).
- THE VALOIS BRANCH (1328-1498).
- Period of the Hundred Years' War (1328-1453).
- Their cousin, Philip of Valois, in thirteen twenty-eight,
Disputes with grasping Edward Third the sovereign estate.
- Philip VI.
(1328-50).

The English win at Crécy, then besiege and take Calais,
While knights of France to bowmen yield, on field of Poitiers.
In nominal captivity, King John in England dies :

John,
(1350-64).
Charles V.
(1364-80).

His son assumes the diadem,—far-sighted Charles the Wise.
Du Guesclin's bold free lances, fierce and eager for the fray,
Bear down rebellious vassals ; sweep the English foe away.

Charles VI.
(1380-1422).

In thirteen eighty, Charles the Sixth begins a troubled reign :
Burgundians strive with Armagnacs, while he becomes insane.
O'er the kingdom, thus distracted, Henry Fifth his flag uprears,
And as Regent, after Agincourt, the vanquished country steers.
At Charles's death, the double crown King Henry is to wear :
Both die, in fourteen twenty-two ; young Henry Sixth is heir.
The Dauphin, Charles " the Well Belov'd," to God appeals his
cause :

In his behalf, the " Maid of Arc " the sword of justice draws.

Charles VII.
(1422-61).

Invested Orleans was saved, and Charles, at Rheims, was crowned,
But a dungeon and a martyr's death his brave deliverer found.

Louis XI.
(1461-83).

The " Universal Spider," false and cruel Louis Eleventh,
Untimely hurried to the grave his father, Charles the Seventh.
He aimed at autocratic sway ; old feudal rights o'erthrew ;
But France extended her frontiers, and strong and wealthy grew.
When Charles of Burgundy's career at Nancy darkly closed,
The union of his heiress with the Dauphin was proposed.
Though the Duchy was transferred to France, to Maximilian's
hands

The choice of Mary gave in trust the priceless Netherlands.

Charles VIII.
(1483-98).

Ungainly Charles the Eighth succeeds, in fourteen eighty-three ;
With pious Anne, his wife, secures the State of Brittany.
By martial feats in Italy, he seeks a deathless fame,
And Florence, Rome and Naples bow to his all-conquering name :

But European States combine, to check his daring schemes ;
In disappointment and defeat, dissolve his brilliant dreams.

THE VALOIS-ORLEANS BRANCH (1498-1589).

In fourteen hundred ninety-eight, wise Louis Twelfth was crowned ; Louis XII.
(1498-1516).

The people in this able prince a friend and father found.
Before him, too, fair Italy the land of promise rose,
And on Milan and Naples he would fain his rule impose.
By Ferdinand of Aragon, a sly, false-hearted friend,
His Neapolitan campaign was brought to direful end.
In League of Cambrai, Julius Second, Louis, Ferdinand,
With the Emperor Maximilian, the fall of Venice planned.
The French won Agnadello ; but against them soon combined
The Pope, Venetians, Spaniards, Swiss, and " Holy League " was signed.

Though victory o'er Gaston's sword a passing splendor threw,
The Powers, by Treaty of Madrid, stayed Louis's steps anew.
With Leo Tenth and Henry Eighth his enemies' allies,
And Guinegate lost,—the weary king renounced the glittering prize.

In fifteen-fifteen, Francis First, of Valois-Angoulême, Francis I.
(1516-47).
Brave-hearted and luxurious, to royal honors came :
He centralized authority, and made his will supreme.
The glories of the Renaissance adorn this new régime ;
The Alps are scaled ; from hardy Swiss is Marignano won ;
And noble Bayard knights the king, for deeds of valor done.
Eighth Henry, Francis, Charles the Fifth, imperial rank would hold ;

And fleur-de-lis and red cross vie, on " Field of Cloth of Gold."
With England, Spain arose in arms ; the Alps again were crossed ;
On Pavia Francis poured his troops, and all save honor lost.

Released, by Treaty of Madrid, from th' Alcazar's gloomy tower,
 He entered into "Holy League," to break the Spanish power.
 Then came the dreadful sack of Rome; the Treaty of Cambrai;
 Another war; a partial peace; the singular array
 Of Frenchmen joined with infidel, the Turkish Solyman;
 While Barbarossa, wild corsair, Italian shores o'erran.
 This war of two-and-twenty years with Peace of Crespy ends,
 And Francis dies in forty-seven: his son the throne ascends.

Henry II.
 (1547-59).

Of feeble-minded Henry Second—worthless libertine!
 Was Catherine de Medici—an evil spirit—queen.
 The king with German Protestants engaged in deep design,
 To wrest from Charles the Emperor, the boundary of the Rhine.
 He seized Verdun and Toul and Metz, but Philip's arms pre-
 vailed,
 When by the Anglo-Spanish force St. Quentins was assailed.
 With brilliant dash, the Duke of Guise surprised and took
 Calais.
 "Cateau-Cambresis" stilled the strife. Then came the fatal day
 Of princely feast and tournament: the glancing of a spear
 Arrested by its mortal stroke the monarch's short career.

Francis II.
 (1559-60).

The leadership to Henry's sons in order was transferred,—
 To Francis Second, Charles the Ninth and vicious Henry Third.
 Young Francis had a brief control, and married Queen of
 Scots;

Charles IX.
 (1560-74).

The realm was torn with civil war and ceaseless counterplots
 Of Huguenot and Catholic, of Guise against Condé:—
 For two-and-thirty years, the land in bloody ruin lay.
 The wily Regent Catherine is friend or foe by turns;
 But towards the hapless Calvinists her fiercest anger burns.
 So, weak, unwilling Charles is led, in fifteen seventy-two,
 To crush them in the Massacre of St. Bartholomew.

With Henry Third a rival prince contends for place and power,—
 The “Leader of the Holy League,” and passion rules the
 hour :
 This “King of Paris,” Duke of Guise, a treacherous blade lays
 low,
 And Clement’s dagger deals the king a swift, avenging blow.

Henry III.
 (1574-89).

THE BOURBON HOUSE (1589-1789).

The nearest heir of Valois kings, whose annals ended are,
 And ninth removed from Louis Ninth, was Henry of Navarre.
 This Henry Fourth, the founder of the famous Bourbon line,
 Began his struggle for the throne, in fifteen eighty-nine.
 Against him were the Pope, the League and Ferdinand of
 Spain ;

Henry IV.
 (1589-1610).

But snow-white plume to glory led, on Ivry’s battle-plain.
 The king forsook his ancient faith, to quell the party storms,
 And wrought with faithful Sully his far-reaching, wise reforms.
 The “Edict” closed the warfare ; but Ravallac’s murderous
 hand,

Edict of
 Nantes.
 (1598).

In sixteen-ten, cut Henry down, with all the schemes he planned.

His son, young Louis Thirteenth, who succeeded to the throne,
 Was too weak-brained and indolent, to guide the realm alone.

Louis XIII.
 (1610-43).

His selfish mother held the reins ; then, crafty Richelieu.

This able politician had these three designs in view :—

To overthrow the Huguenots, the nobles to suppress,

And check the House of Austria : so, in the storm and stress

Which ravaged, during thirty years, the wretched Fatherland,

To the Protestants of Germany he gave a helping hand.

Admired, detested, Richelieu died, in sixteen forty-two,

And, closely following, to his end dependent Louis drew.

Thirty Years’
 War.
 (1618-48).

At the crowning of her little son, the self-willed mother, Anne,

Louis XIV. With Mazarin, as minister, her regency began.
 (1643-1715). Still lingered on the war which led to Austria's decline,
 And gave to proud, exultant France the boundary of the Rhine.
 The battle-fires of Lens, Rocroi, Fribourg and Nordlingen,
 Shed lustre on the great Condé and idolized Turenne.
 At last, in sixteen forty-eight, to German Protestants
 The Treaty of Westphalia gave religious tolerance.

War of The "Fronde," an insurrection of the nobles who rebelled,
Flanders. Provoked for years chaotic strife, but finally was quelled.
 (1687-68). The king claimed Flanders, at the death of Philip Fourth of
 Spain,
 And drew the sword. "Aix-la-Chapelle" cut short the new
 campaign.

War of the To crush persistent Holland, Louis spent himself in vain :
First Coalition The Dutch, to save their country, let the sea o'erspread the plain.
 (1673-78). Against the half of Europe was the strength of France displayed,
 And lovely Rhineland shook, beneath the tramp of hosts arrayed.
 O'er fair fields wasted, to and fro, the surging armies pressed :
 Exhaustion fell upon the realm, and Europe longed for rest.
 By truce accorded, France received Alsace and Franche-Comté,
 And Louis, vain and haughty, held his enemies at bay.

Distrust of such preëminence among the nations spread,
 And the famous League of Augsburg rose, by England's
 William led.

War of the Fleurus, Steinkirk, Neerwinden gave to Luxembourg renown ;
Second Coalition But the French, in Peace of Ryswick, laid their blood-bought
 (1688-97). trophies down.

War of the The Eighteenth century was born in battle flame and smoke,
Spanish Suc- When claimants to the Spanish realm the pact of nations broke.
cession. To Philip, Louis's grandson, Charles the Second wills the throne;
 (1701-13).

But Charles, the son of Leopold, demands it as his own.
 In league against a Bourbon rule, most heartily concur
 The Empire, Holland, Denmark, Prussia, England, Hanover.
 At Ramillies and Oudenarde, Blenheim and Malplaquet,
 By Mar'borough and Prince Eugene, the French are swept
 away.

The Treaty of Utrecht proclaimed that Philip might have
 Spain,

**Treaty of
 Utrecht,
 (1713).**

Provided French and Spanish crowns should separate remain.
 To England fell Acadia, Gibraltar, Newfoundland ;
 The Netherlands and Italy to Austria's heavy hand.

The "Golden" or "Augustan" Age had many brilliant men :
 Racine, Corneille, and Molière, Descartes and La Fontaine.

But Louis's later years were fraught with suffering and shame :
 The cruel "Revocation Act" obscured his splendid fame :
 The persecuted Huguenots to other lands conveyed
 That wondrous industry and skill, which France supreme had
 made.

**Revocation
 of the
 Edict of
 Nantes.
 (1685).**

This reign of two and seventy years, in seventeen-fifteen ends :
 Upon a puny great-grandson the country's fate depends.
 Against the Regent Orleans, the Spanish king conspires,
 But other States combine to check his covetous desires.
 The war confirms to Austria her hold on Italy,
 And England's hand, unchallenged, wields the sceptre of the sea.

**Louis XV.
 (1715-48).**

Augustus, King of Poland, dies : for his uneasy seat
 Augustus Third, of Saxony, and Stanislaus compete.
 The Treaty of Vienna gives to Stanislaus, Lorraine ;
 The Sicilies, to Carlos, son of Philip Fifth, of Spain.

**War of
 the Polish
 Succession.
 (1733-35).**

Upon the death of Charles the Sixth, in seventeen forty-one,
 To vindicate his daughter's right, a contest is begun :

Bavaria's Elector claims imperial estate ;—
Theresa's husband, Francis, is the rival candidate.

War of
the Austrian
Succession.
(1741-48).

Silesia falls an easy prey to Prussian Frederick's greed.
The French-Bavarian forces to Vienna's gates proceed ;
From Prague's blockade the routed French with-shattered
legions fly :

At Dettingen, King George achieves a signal victory.
But Mar-hal Saxe and Louis their triumphant banners wave,
At Fontenoy, Raucoux, Lawfelt, o'er many a soldier's grave.
The Empire fell to Francis, and Aix-la-Chapelle decreed,
That Louis to his enemies should all his gains concede.

Seven Years'
War.
(1756-63).

In seventeen hundred fifty-six, when "Seven Years' War" broke
out,

Between the Austrians and the French a league was brought
about ;

But England joined with Prussia; whose stout-hearted king defied,
Unaided save by her, the powers engaged on Austria's side.
Rosbach, Crevelt and Minden see King Frederick's genius rise,
And Wolfe, on Heights of Abraham, a conquering hero dies.
Thus Canada is lost to France : in seventeen sixty-three,
The Paris Peace determines that the English gains shall be,
In India and America, possessions rich and great ;
While Prussia takes her station as a European State.

Amid accumulating woes, in seventeen seventy-four,
Foreseeing the impending storm, which threatened more and
more,

Louis XVI.
(1774-89).

The ignominious Louis dies : his grandson takes the crown,
And tries to ease the burdens, which have weighed the people
down.

As ministers, Turgot, Calonne, Brienne and Neckar fail,
And only the States-General can henceforth aught avail.

By the National Assembly—as the “Tiers Etat” is named—
Is formed a Constitution ; sweeping measures are proclaimed ;
Châteaux are sacked, the nobles slain, the gloomy Bastille
burned ;

The National
Assembly
(1789).

The taxes all are equalized, old feudal rights o’erturned.
The Jacobins—Danton, Marat, ferocious Robespierre,
Wild spirits of the stormy times, no high-born captives spare.

The first Assembly is dissolved, the “Legislative” meets,
While “Feuillants,” “Mountains,” “Girondists,” select their
special seats.

The Legisla-
tive Assembly
(1791).

The king appeals to brother kings ; is torn from palace halls :
Around him and his loved ones close the “Temple’s” prison
walls.

September massacres commence ; for blood the people cry ;
At Valmy, Prussians are dispersed ; at Jemmapes, Austrians fly.
The “National Convention” meets—then vanish king and throne,
And stately Marie Antoinette awaits her doom alone.

The National
Convention.
(1792).

The “Reign of Terror” ceases with the death of Robespierre.
To turn the stranger from the soil the eager French prepare,
For Europe’s fresh, embattled hosts are threatening the frontier:
Great generals—Carnot, Moreau and Pichegru appear.
Both Belgium and Holland won, a partial peace ensues.
Two Councils, formed to legislate, the ruling factions choose—
The “Ancients” and “Five Hundred,” while executive con-
trol

Is lodged in a Directory. Again the war drums roll.
To quell the rising anarchy, the new “Convention” calls
The young lieutenant Bonaparte : all opposition falls.

The Directory
(1795-99).

And thus began that strange career, which lasted twenty years,
Disturbed the peace of Europe, and dissolved a world in tears.

- Campaign in Italy.**
(1796-97).
Despatched to Northern Italy, where Austrian forces swarm,
Napoleon breaks upon their lines in unimpeded storm.
Sardinia, trembling, bends the knee; the Emperor yields to
fate;
Signs "Campo Formio;" Venice drops from her time-honored
state.
To Austria the treaty terms her sea-girt isles assign,
And France receives, with Belgium, the boundary of the Rhine.
- The Egyptian Expedition.**
(1798-99).
The brief Egyptian war comes on; the Mamelukes's defeat,
And famous "Victory of the Nile," by Nelson's British fleet:
The gorgeous dream of Eastern rule, the profitless advance,
Through desert wilds, on Syria; and, then,—the flight to
France.

At Paris, welcomed with delight, the hero of the hour,
Invested with the Consulate, has autocratic power.
Abroad, his friendly overtures are scornfully ignored,
And once again, in Italy, is drawn the tireless sword.
- War against Austria.**
(1800).
Proud Austria is humbled, on Marengo's level site,
And Linden's fields all blood-stained lie, beneath the morning
light.
The "Peace of Luneville" was pledged: when William Pitt
resigned,
King George gave Bonaparte the hand, and "Amiens" was signed.
- Napoleon I. Emperor.**
(1804-14).
Assuming the Imperial robes, in eighteen-hundred four,
Napoleon, across the Rhine the conquering eagles bore.
On Ulm his fire-charged columns burst, and "Sun of Austerlitz"
Goes down in blood, while in the dust ill-fated Austria sits.
Trafalgar won, in Victory's arms exultant Nelson dies.
By "Presburg Treaty," Francis Second, peace and pardon
buys.
The "Holy Roman Empire" ends, new kingdoms rise apace,

The Emperor's brothers mount their thrones and govern by his
grace.

In eighteen-six, the Prussian monarch, Frederick William
Third,

War with
Prussia.
(1806).

The facile dupe of Bonaparte, for battle gave the word.

Unfit to cope with such a foe, he saw his country's name,

At Auerstädt and Jena, sink in misery and shame.

"Berlin Decrees" from foreign ports the English flag shut out,

And with the dread artillery was Poland girt about.

'Mid blinding snow was Eylau fought. From Friedland's gory
field

War with
Russia.
(1807).

The Emperors' of the North and West, the Peace of Tilsit
sealed.

Napoleon interfered in Spain, where Charles and Ferdinand

War in Spain.
(1809-10).

Gave up the helm to Joseph, at the Corsican's demand.

The old Castilian pride awoke, the kingdom was aflame.

From Albion, grim Wellesly with his battalions came :

He drove the French from Portugal, and Joseph from the
throne.

Napoleon to the rescue speeds ; the field is all his own ;

But calm and resolute, like fate, stood dauntless Wellington,

And, with Vittoria victory, his glorious work was done.

Again, the Austrians menace France. Napoleon northward
hies ;

War with
Austria.
(1809).

Wins Wagram, and "Vienna Peace" with Francis ratifies.

The faithful, loving Josephine must now be set aside :

A haughty Hapsburg princess stoops to be the soldier's bride.

The master's rule is absolute, in Europe and at home ;

To crown his triumph there is born a son, the King of Rome.

But under all this splendor, lurked the symptoms of decay :

**War with
Russia.
(1812).**

The autocrat had dared too much,—to have unquestioned sway.
The Emperor Alexander chose his mandate to defy ;
And, when the myriad French appeared 'neath Russia's frozen
sky,

He lured them on to dismal death, and fought the foe with fire,
Till Moscow's flaming tongues became the Empire's funeral pyre.
What untold horrors gather round the desperate retreat,
'Mid famine gaunt, and bitter cold, and snow and driving sleet,
And lances keen of Cossack bands, swift darting o'er the plain,
Where weary men lie down to die amid th' unburied slain !

North Germany arose in arms, with English, Russians, Swedes.
At Lützen and at Bautzen, Gallic valor still succeeds.
The star of destiny emerged from clouds of angry mien :
Then Austria joined the hostile league, and France alone was
seen

**Battle of
Dresden.
(Oct. 7, 1813).**

At bay, before the serried ranks of Europe's strength arrayed,
And, after Dresden victory, the eagle's flight was stayed.

**Battle of
Leipsic.
(Oct. 18, 1813.)**

The " Battle of the Nations " is at Leipsic fought and lost :
The glittering realm of Bonaparte now melts away like frost.
To Paris hurrying aliens swarm, and crowd her open gates ;
The Eighteenth Louis is proclaimed ; Napoleon abdicates,
Retires to Elba, comes again, when violets return :
Once more the gay tri-color blooms ; all hearts with ardor burn.
A million warriors cross the Rhine, to crush the dreaded foe,
And Wellington and Blucher give the last decisive blow.

**Waterloo.
(June 18, 1815).**

On June eighteenth, eighteen-fifteen, on field of Waterloo,
Napoleon's star forever set, and he, expelled anew,
Was sent to St. Helena,—where, in twenty-one, he died.
The exiled Bourbons re-appeared, in all their wonted pride ;
But, ere the European powers would war-worn France release,
The Congress of Vienna wrung severest terms of peace.

King Louis governed prudently, and died, in twenty-four ;
 But Charles the Tenth, his brother, was determined to restore
 The old despotic Bourbon rule ; when followed rioting,
 The three tempestuous July days,—the downfall of the king.

Louis XVIII.
 (1815-24).
 Charles X.
 (1824-30).

And now, in eighteen-thirty, is enthroned in royal state
 Louis Philippe of Orleans, the people's candidate.
 Unwilling to be liberal, and fearing to be strong,
 He sees in many a hostile camp the seething masses throng.
 In forty-eight, a revolution shakes the tottering throne,
 And of a new Republic, then, is laid the corner-stone.

Louis
 Philippe.
 (1830-48).

The "Reds," disdaining government, hold revel wild and high,
 With "Liberty! Equality! Fraternity!" their cry.

Though Cavaignac puts down the mob, by general assent,
 The son of Louis and Hortense is chosen President.

A "Coup d'Etat" prolongs his rule ; in fifty-two, is heard
 The nation's voice, and he is crowned Napoleon the Third.

Napoleon III
 Emperor,
 (1852-70).

By wise reforms, by dazzling show, and measures grand and
 vast,

He sought to bring again to France the glories of her past.

Sardinians, English and the French, in eighteen fifty-four,
 To Turkey, in "Crimean War," a friendly service bore.

Crimean War.
 (1854-56).

From Alma, Balaklava and contested Inkermann

Their troops drew near Sebastopol, whose famous siege began.

O'er Russia's boasted citadel her foemen's banner blew,

But the pledges of the "Paris Peace" harmonious terms renew.

In crushed, divided Italy, by Austrian tyrants cursed,

The smouldering, patriotic fires, in fifty-nine outburst.

Victor Emmanuel takes the field ; Napoleon lends his sword :

War of
 Italy.
 (1859).

Magenta, Solferino, brilliant victories afford.

Hostilities are ended by the Villafrance Peace :

Sardinia has Lombardy ; and France, Savoy and Nice.
 The treaty left to Austria Venetia's fair domain,
 And a cry went up o'er Italy, of anger and of pain.
 With Garibaldi spring to arms the patriot volunteers ;
 From Sicily, so long oppressed, the Bourbon disappears.
 In sixty-one, Emmanuel rules a land, united, free.
 In seventy, Rome is capital of rescued Italy.

**War with
 Germany,
 (1870-71)**

The growth of Prussia's landed wealth and military power
 Aroused the jealousy of France ; and, in an evil hour,
 The die was cast. "On to Berlin !" became the rallying call,
 But, swiftly moving on their prey, the armed Teutons fall.
 At Weissenburg, at Wörth, Courcelles, Gravelotte and Vionville
 The baffled French go reeling back from bristling walls of
 steel.

His sword surrendering at Sedan, the Emp'ror sees cast down,
 In one brief, agonizing day, his dynasty and crown.
 The "Third Republic" is installed ; the German lines con-
 verge,
 And near invested Paris is the furious battle surge.
 Bazaine capitulates at Metz ; the thundering foreign gun
 Compels the Capital to yield, in eighteen seventy-one.

The "Peace" exacts a heavy fine, with Metz, Alsace, Lor-
 raine ;

But, ere the enemy is gone, the Commune rules again.
 Destruction, anarchy and death hold Paris terror-bound :
 Th' Assembly takes the city, and revolt in blood is drowned.
 Thiers was chief executive, till eighteen seventy-three ;
 MacMahon then was called upon to take the regency :
 The pressure of Republicans obliged him to resign,
 And Grévy was the President in eighteen seventy-nine.

**Thiers,
 (1871-73).
 MacMahon,
 (1873-79).**

**Grévy,
 (1879).**

GENEALOGY.

- TABLE NO. 1.—The Merovingians.
- TABLE NO. 2.—The Carolingians.
- TABLE NO. 3.—The Capetian Dynasty.
- TABLE NO. 4.—The Houses of Valois and Valois-Orléans.
- TABLE NO. 5.—The House of Bourbon, from Henry IV.
- TABLE NO. 6.—The Bourbon-Orléans Family.
- TABLE NO. 7.—The Bonapartes, with the relationship of Queen Victoria to the King of Portugal and the King of the Belgians.
- TABLE NO. 8.—The Houses of Anjou and Bourbon, in Naples and Sicily.
- TABLE NO. 9.—The Dukes of Burgundy.
- TABLE NO. 10.—The House of Bourbon to Henry IV.
- TABLE NO. 11.—The House of Navarre, showing maternal descent of Henry IV.
- TABLE NO. 12.—The claims of the Spanish Succession, with the Reigning Family of Austria.
- TABLE NO. 13.—The Bourbon Family of Spain, with Reigning Sovereigns.
- TABLE NO. 14.—The Reigning Families of Portugal, Brazil and Sweden.
- TABLE NO. 15.—The Houses of Lorraine and Guise.
- TABLE NO. 16.—The House of Savoy.

TABLE No. I.
THE MEROVINGIAN DYNASTY.

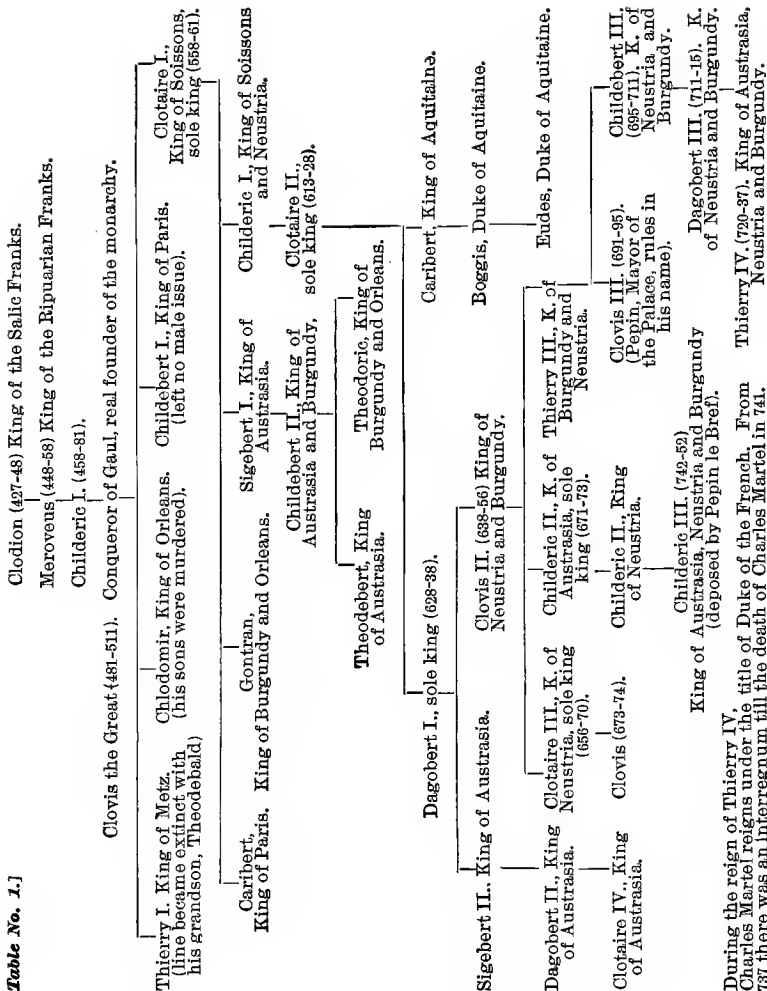


TABLE No. 2.
THE CARLOVINGIANS.

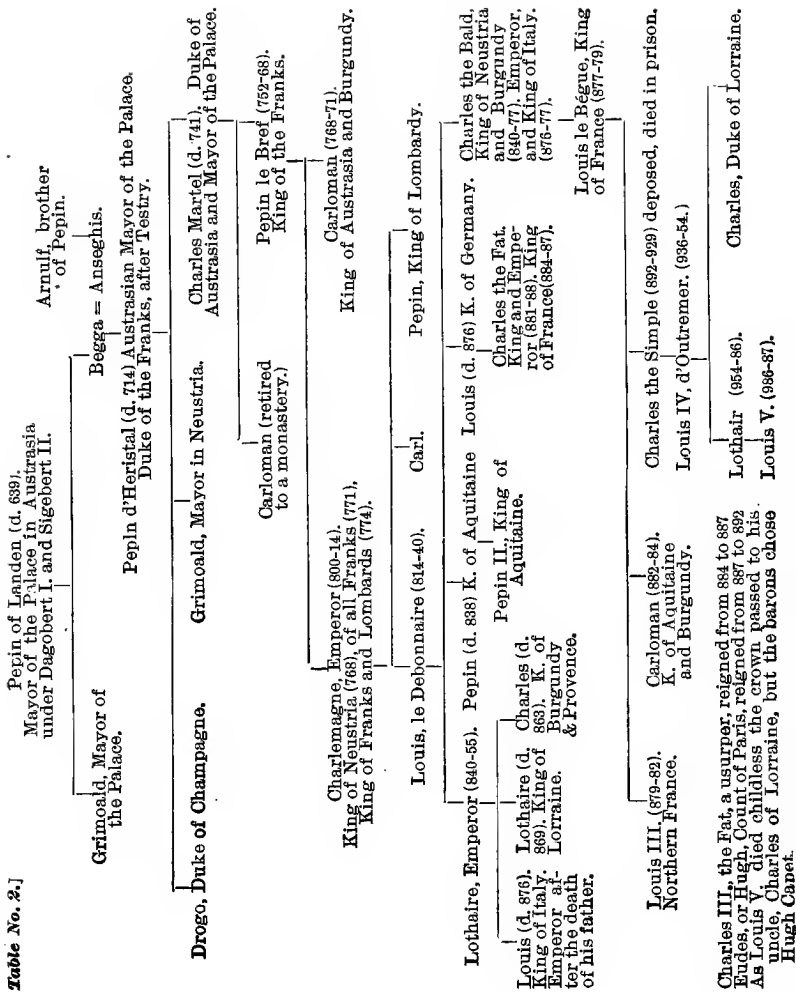


TABLE No. 3.
THE CAPETIAN DYNASTY.

Table No. 3.]

Robert the Strong, Count of Anjou.	
Eudes, Count of Paris, King of the Barons (888-98).	Robert, Duke of France (d. 923).
Hugh le Grand, Duke of France and Burgundy and Count of Paris (d. 956).	
Hugh Capet, King of France (987-96).	
Robert II. (996-1031).	
Hugh (d. 1026). Crowned in his father's lifetime	Henry I. (1031-60). Robert, Duke of Burgundy.
	Philip I. (1060-1108). Henry.
Louis VI. (1108-37)	Eudes Henry, Count of Portugal. From him are descended the kings of Portugal.
Louis VII. (1137-80). (the older line of Burgundy.)	
Philip II. (1180-1223)	
Louis VIII. (1223-26).	
Louis IX. (1226-70).	Charles, Count of Anjou and Provence. Founder of the royal house of Naples.
Philip III. (1270-85)	Robert, Count of Clermont. Founder of the House of Bourbon.
Philip IV. (1285-1314).	Charles, Count of Valois, Founder of the House of Valois.
Louis X. (1314-16).	Isabella.
Jeanne, Queen of Navarre.	Charles IV. (1322-29). Edward II. of England.
Philip, Count of Evreux.	Edward III., King of England.
Charles the Bad, King of Navarre.	

TABLE No. 4.
HOUSES OF VALOIS AND VALOIS-OR

Philip III. (1270-85).	Philip IV. (1285-1314).	Philip III. (1270-85).
	Charles, Count of Valois.	Louis, Count of Evreux.
	Philip VI. (1328-60)	
	John II. (1350-64)	Philip, Duke of Orleans.
	Charles V. (1364-80)	Louis, Duke of Anjou, Titular K. of Naples.
		John, Duke of Berry.
		Philip the Bold, Duke of Burgundy.
Charles VI. (1380-1422).	Louis, Duke of Orleans, founder of the line Valois-Orleans, assassinated by John the Fearless (1407).	
Charles VII. (1422-61).		
Louis XI. (1461-83).	Charles, Duke of Orleans, the post. (d. 1465).	John, Count of Angoulême (d. 1467)
	Isabel, widow of Richard II. of England.	Mary of Cleves.
	Charles, D. of Berry.	C. Bernard of Armagnac.
Charles VIII. (1483-98)	Louis XII. (1498-1515).	Charles, Count of Angoulême (d. 1496).
		Louisa, dau. of Philip II., Duke of Savoy.
	Claude.	Francis I. (1515-47).
	Francis I.	
	Henry II. (1547-59).	Charles, Duke of Orleans.
Francis II. (1559-60).	Charles IX. (1560-74).	
	Henry III. (1574-89).	Elizabeth.
	D. of Anjou	Philip II., Duke of Lorraine
	K. of Poland. (1573-74).	Anjou.
		Marguerite.
		Henry IV. King of France.

The County of Orleans was erected into a duchy and peerage, and given by Philip VI. to his son, Philip. It was bestowed by Charles V. upon Louis, his second son; this erected the House of Orleans-Valois, which brought the fief back to the crown, on the accession of Louis XII., in 1498. Louis XIII. detached the duchy and gave it to his brother Gaston, who died without male issue in 1660. The duchy then passed to Philip, brother of Louis XIV., who founded the House of Bourbon-Orleans, which came to the throne of France in 1830.

TABLE No. 5.
DYNASTY OF BOURBON, FROM HENRY IV.

TABLE No. 6.
BOURBON-ORLÉANS FAMILY.

Table No. 6.

Louis XIII. (1610-43).

Louis XIV.
(1643-1715).

Philip, Duc d'Orléans (d. 1701).

Henrietta Maria, dau. of
Charles I., of England.Charlotte Elizabeth, dau. of
Charles, Elector Palatine.

Maria Louise.

Anna Maria.

Elizabeth Charlotte.

Charles II., of Spain.
(1665-1700).

Victor Amadeus II., of Savoy.

Philip, Duc d'Orléans,
Regent of France (d. 1723).

Leopold Joseph, Duc de Lorraine.

Mary Francisca, nat.
dau. of Louis XIV.

Marie Louise.

Charlotte.

Philip Louis (d. 1752).

Louisa Elizabeth.

Charles, Duc de Berri,
son of
Louis the Dauphin.Augusta Mary, dau.
of Lewis William,
of Baden.Elizabeth Thérèse,
sister of Francis,
Emp. of Germany.

Louis I., of Spain (1724-25)

Louis Philippe (d. 1785).

Louise Henriette, dau. of Armand, Prince de Conti.

Louis Philippe, Duc d'Orléans (Egalité) executed 1793.

Louise Marie de Bourbon, dau. of the Duc de Penthièvre.

Louis Philippe (d. 1850).
K. of the French (1830-48).Antoine (d. 1807).
Duc de Montpensier.Adelaide.
Mdlle. d'Orléans.Alphonse, (d. 1808).
Count of Beaujolais.Ferdinand, (d. 1842).
Duc d'Orléans,Louis Charles,
Duc de Nemours.François,
Prince de Joinville.Henri,
Duc d'Anjou.Louise
Leopold I.
First King of
the Belgians.Louis Philippe Robert,
Comte de Paris, Duc de
Chartres.Ferdinand
Louis, Duc
Comte d'Alençon.Pierre,
Duc de
de Condé.Louis Philippe François,
Prince
Duc de
Guise.

Antoine Louis,

Louis Philippe
(b. 1869).Isabella, dau. of
Dom Pedro II.,
Emp. of Brazil.

TABLE No. 7.
RTES, WITH THE RELATIONSHIP
STORIA TO THE KING OF PORTU-
D THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

TABLE No. 8.
 THE HOUSES OF ANJOU AND BOURBON
 IN NAPLES AND SICILY.

Henry VI. (1190-98), Emperor of Germany, of the House of Hohenstaufen, gained the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, in right of his wife, Constantia, the last heiress of the Norman kings. His son and successor, Frederic II., was, from his unusual talents, called the "Astonishment of the World." During his reign, the University of Naples was founded, and, at his court, modern Italian received its first literary form.

In his time, the contentions of the Guelfs and Ghibellines raged fiercely, and, when, after the death of Frederic and his son, Conrad IV., Manfred (a son by an Italian mother) became Regent of Naples, he was excommunicated by Innocent IV., and the Sicilian kingdom was offered to Charles of Anjou. Manfred was killed, at the Battle of Beneventum; his sons died in prison, and young Conradin (son of Conrad IV.), the last representative of the Hohenstaufen, went to Italy to claim his inheritance. He was defeated by Charles of Anjou, captured, and beheaded with five of his faithful friends. On the scaffold, he bequeathed his Italian kingdom to his cousin, Constance (daughter of Manfred), who had married Peter III., of Aragon.

Charles of Anjou ruled the Sicilians with a rod of iron, and, after the frightful massacre of the "Sicilian Vespers," the island was seized by a fleet sent by Peter III. (1282), and Naples alone remained to the House of Anjou.

Joanna succeeded her grandfather, Robert the Wise, and married her cousin, Andrew of Hungary. The assumed claims of Andrew to the throne of Naples alarmed Joanna's counsellors, and he was murdered (1345). To avenge his death, his brother, Louis the Great, of Hungary, invaded the kingdom, but was not successful in his attempts on the throne. Urban VI., in revenge for Joanna's adherence to his rival, Clement VII., bestowed her kingdom on Charles of Durazzo (1381). Charles was the rightful heir, but Joanna, displeased at this disposal of her kingdom before her death, adopted Louis of Anjou, and he was crowned King, at Avignon, by Clement VII. Charles of Durazzo took up arms, and Joanna was captured, imprisoned and, finally, murdered (1382).

The Duke of Anjou, as uncle of the minor, Charles VI., King of France, was appointed one of his guardians. He made use of his power to seize upon the royal treasures, and marched into Italy, but, with most of his army, died of the plague. His adoption cost France more than a century of war, which resulted in no permanent conquest.

Joanna II. adopted, at different times, Louis III., of Anjou, and Alfonso V., "the Magnanimous," of Aragon. She finally bequeathed her crown to René. He was expelled from Naples by Alfonso V., who reunited the two parts of the old monarchy, Sicily and the continental portion of the kingdom (1435). At his death, he left Naples to his natural son, Ferdinand, who disputed the right of John, of Calabria. Sicily and Aragon fell to the lot of John II., brother of Alfonso and father of Ferdinand, the Catholic. Ferdinand united Naples to the Spanish monarchy, and, till the beginning of the eighteenth century, the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies was a part of the Spanish Empire.

During the War of the Spanish Succession, the Austrians made themselves masters of Sicily and Naples, and, though Sicily was ceded by them, in 1713, to the House of Savoy, and, in 1718, conquered by Spain, they became again, in 1720, possessors of both kingdoms. The War of the Polish Succession gave monarchial independence, once more, to the Sicilies; for, in 1735, Don Carlos, a younger son of Philip V., after a successful campaign against the Austrians, was crowned sovereign of the two kingdoms, at

Palermo. He founded the Bourbon line, which reigned in Sicily and Naples, until 1861, interrupted only by the disturbances of the French Revolution, and the reigns of Joseph Bonaparte and Murat.

When Ferdinand, King of Spain (1746-59), died, Charles succeeded; as the crowns of Spain and the Sicilies were never to be united, he resigned the latter to his third son, Ferdinand (1759-1825). Ferdinand was dethroned, in 1805, by a proclamation issued by Napoleon, and Joseph was made King of Naples (1806). Sicily was beyond Napoleon's reach, as the English controlled the sea; and it remained under the sway of the Bourbon princes.

By the Congress of Vienna (1814), the old dynasties were restored; but the Bourbons were not reinstated, in Naples, until 1815, as Murat had secured possession of the state, for a while, by his desertion of Napoleon. When the Bourbons, under the protection of the English, returned to Naples, the Neapolitans, who had accepted office under the French government, were the victims of the wrath of Ferdinand and his cruel queen, Caroline, and by an infamous tribunal, organized on Lord Nelson's ship and under his supervision, an entire government, which had legally succeeded to a banished king, was brought to the scaffold. Francis I. succeeded his father, Ferdinand, as King of the Two Sicilies, in 1825, and was followed, in 1830, by his son Ferdinand V., of Naples, and II., of Sicily (King Bomba, or Puff-Cheek). He lost his kingdom as a result of Garibaldi's victories, and the Bourbon family fled from Naples, Sept., 1860.

Table No. 8.]

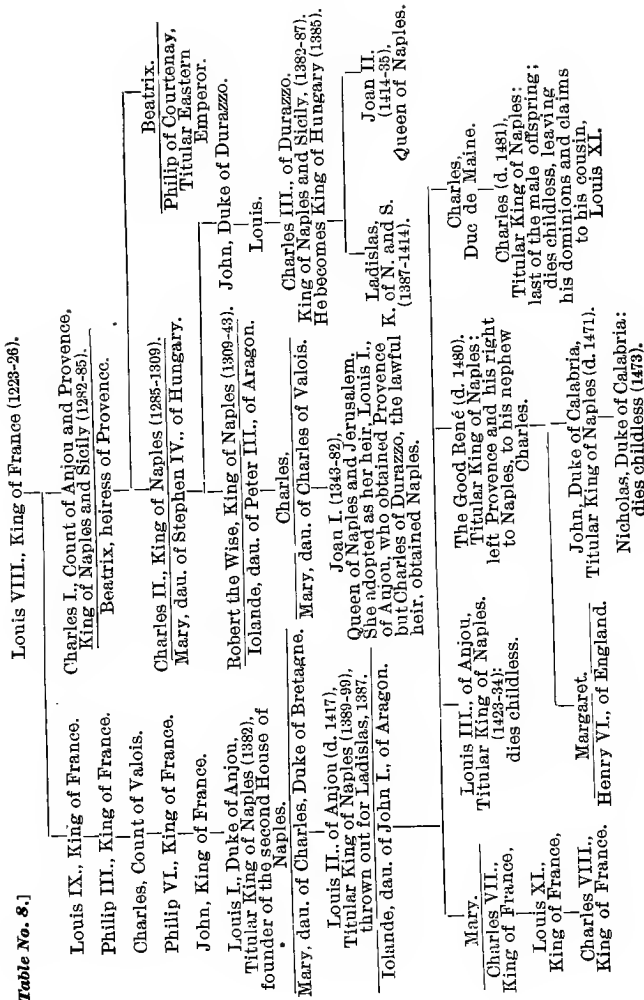


TABLE No. 9.
THE HOUSE OF BURGUNDY.

In 877, Charles the Bold made his brother-in-law, Richard, the first Duke of Burgundy. In 938, the duchy passed to Hugh the Great, Count of Paris. Henry, his grandson, on becoming King of France, gave it to his brother, Robert, and it remained in his family, until the death of Philip de Rouvre, in 1363. As Philip left no issue, King John, who was the nearest of blood, took possession of the duchy, and gave it to his fourth son, Philip. By his marriage with Margaret, Philip the Bold obtained the County of Burgundy (Franche Comté), as a fief of the Empire, and, on the death of his father-in-law, Count Louis, the counties of Flanders, Artois, Rhetel, Auxerre and Nevers, fiefs of the crown of France were added to his dominions.

Philip the Good purchased the county of Namur, inherited the duchies of Brabant and Limbourg, and obtained by treaty the counties of Hainault, Holland, Zealand and Friesland, as well as the Duchy of Luxembourg. By these acquisitions, he became a more powerful sovereign than the King of France, and, during his reign, Burgundy was the most wealthy, prosperous and tranquil, of all the states of Europe. His vast possessions, however, were neither geographically nor politically united, and it was the design of Charles the Bold to form a consolidated realm and found a great Gallo-Belgium kingdom. He perished miserably at Nancy, and his mortal enemy, Louis XI., of France, seized upon the duchy. As a part of the soil of France, it was subject to the Salic law. Other possessions belonging to Mary, the Low Countries and Franche-Comté, fell, by her marriage, to Austria. The contests brought on by the conflicting claims to the Burgundian domain were the origin of the prolonged wars between France and Austria.

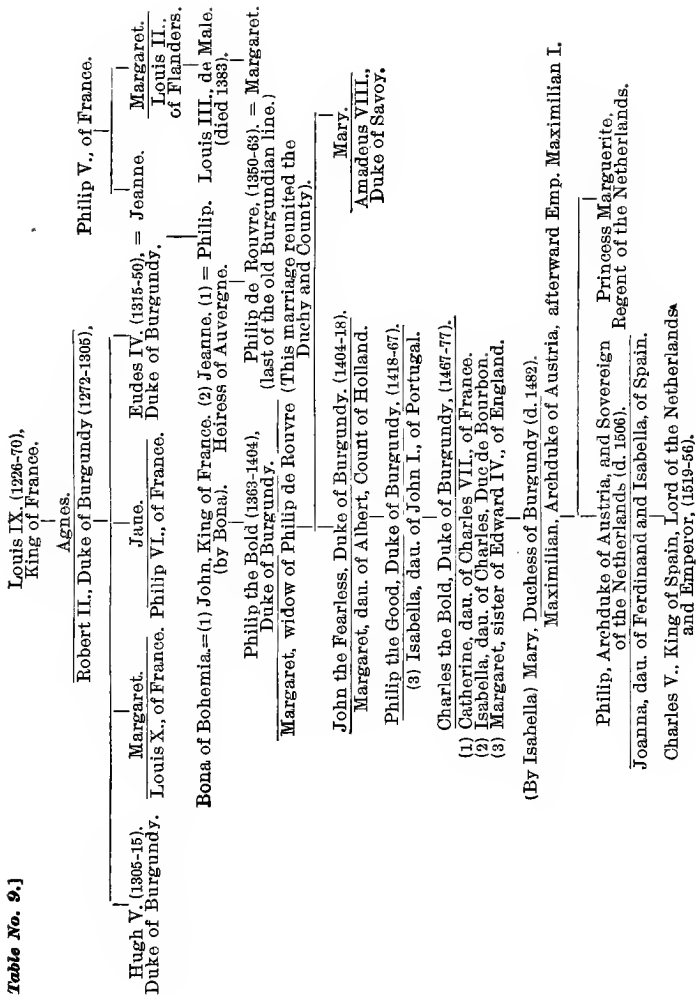


TABLE No. 10.
HOUSE OF BOURBON TO HENRY IV.

(1.) Constance, daughter of Peter the Cruel and Blanche, married John of Gaunt. Their great granddaughter was Isabelle, who married Ferdinand, of Aragon.

(2.) Isabella, dau. of Charles, Duke of Bourbon, married Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy : her sister, Margaret, married Philip II., of Savoy.

(3.) Charles, Constable of France, was the most wealthy prince in the kingdom,—in power next to the king. With him ended the elder branch of Bourbon.

TABLE No. II.
KINGS OF CHAMPAGNE AND NAVARRE, FROM 1150,
GIVING MATERNAL ANCESTRY OF HENRY IV.

Champagne was, once, a part of the Kingdom of Burgundy, and was governed by counts, from the tenth century, till it was united to Navarre, in 1234, Count Theobald becoming king. Jeanne, Countess of Champagne and Navarre, married Philip IV., of France, in 1284, and brought these countries into a personal union with the French crown.

Navarre remained united to France, until the death of Charles IV. (without male issue), and the accession of Philip VI., of Valois. It then returned to its own sovereigns ; and Jeanne II., daughter of Louis X., was crowned Queen of Navarre, in 1329, and brought her crown to the house of Evreux. Her great granddaughter, Blanche, married, first, Martin of Sicily, and afterwards John of Aragon. The latter, after the death of Blanche, made himself King of Navarre, in spite of the claims of his son Charles, who is supposed to have been poisoned by John's second wife, Joanna Henriquez (mother of Ferdinand the Catholic).

The Kingdom of Navarre now rightfully belonged to Blanche, but it had been promised by treaty to the Count de Foix, who married Eleanor, the next younger sister. Eleanor caused Blanche to be poisoned, but died, during the year of her accession. Her grandson, Francis Phoebus, was crowned in 1482, and at his death, in 1483, his sister Catherine, wife of John d'Albret, should have succeeded ; but John, having fallen under the papal ban, Ferdinand the Catholic, in 1512, seized the whole of what is now Spanish Navarre, and only the small portion of the kingdom, on the French side of the Pyrenees, known as French, or Lower, Navarre, was retained by Henry II., son of Catherine. Ferdinand sought to strengthen his claims upon Navarre, by his marriage with Germaine de Foix, who brought to him, as her dowry, the French claim to Naples.

By the marriage of Duke Anthony to Jeanne d'Albret, Navarre was acquired by the House of Bourbon, and the successors of Henry IV., till 1830, styled themselves Kings of France and Navarre.

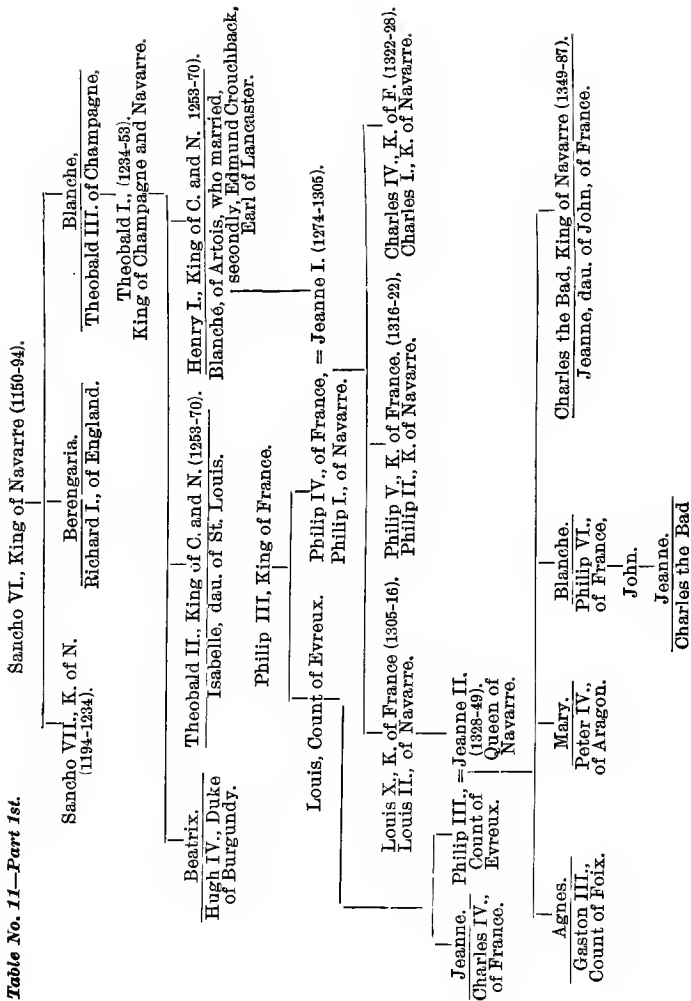


TABLE No. 12.
THE CLAIMS OF THE SPANISH SUCCESSION, WITH
THE REIGNING FAMILY OF AUSTRIA.

Table No. 12.

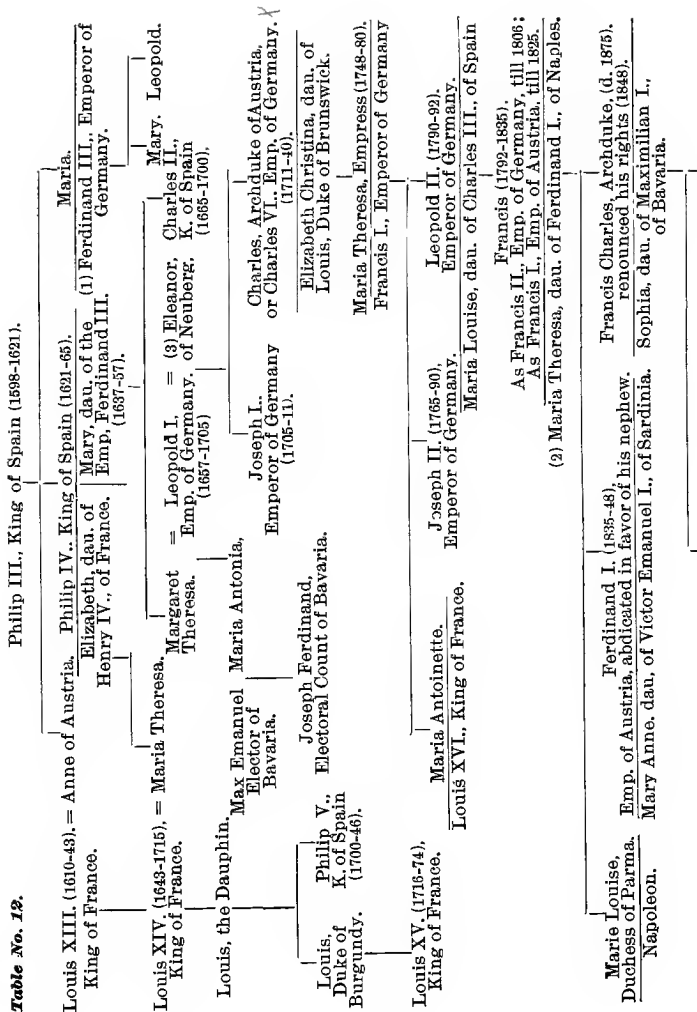


TABLE No. 13.

THE BOURBON FAMILY OF SPAIN, WITH REIGNING
SOVEREIGN.

Alfonso XII., Francisco de Asis Fernando-Pié-Jean-Maria de la Concepcion-Gregoria, born Nov. 28, 1857; declared king, Dec. 30, 1874; married, Jan. 23, 1878, Maria de las Mercedes (b. June 24, 1860; d. June 26, 1878).

He married, secondly (Nov. 29, 1879), Maria Christine Désiré Henriette Félicité Rénière (b. July 21, 1858), dau. of the late Archduke Charles Ferdinand, of Austria. Alfonso died Nov. 25, 1885. Children by Christine: Maria de las Mercedes-Ysabel-Teresa-Cristina-Alfonsina-Jacinta, Princess of the Asturias, born Sept. 11, 1880; Infanta Maria-Teresa-Ysabel, born Nov. 12, 1882.

(The heir apparent to the Spanish throne is called the "Prince of the Asturias.")

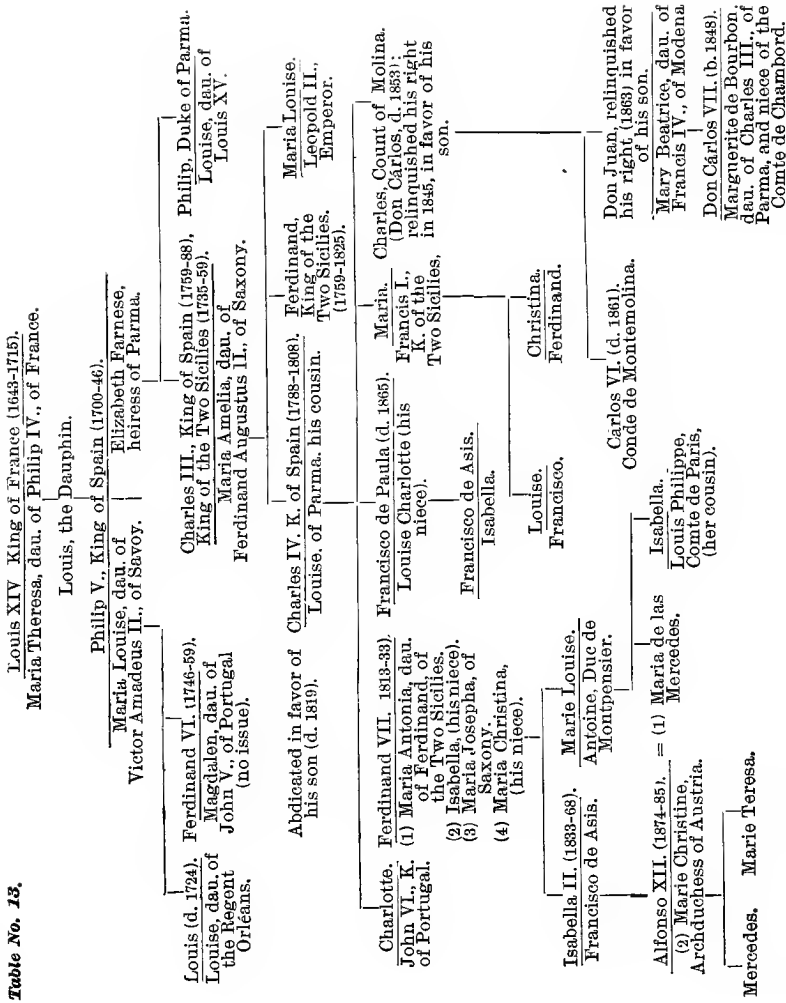


TABLE No. 14.
REIGNING FAMILIES OF PORTUGAL, BRAZIL, AND
SWEDEN.

Louis-Felipe-Maria-Fernando-Pedro de Alcantára-Antonio-Mig-
el-Rafael-Gabriel-Gonzaga-Javier-Francisco de Asis Juan-Julio-
ugusto-Valfando de Braganza. King of Portugal, Lord of
uinea, Duke of Saxony.

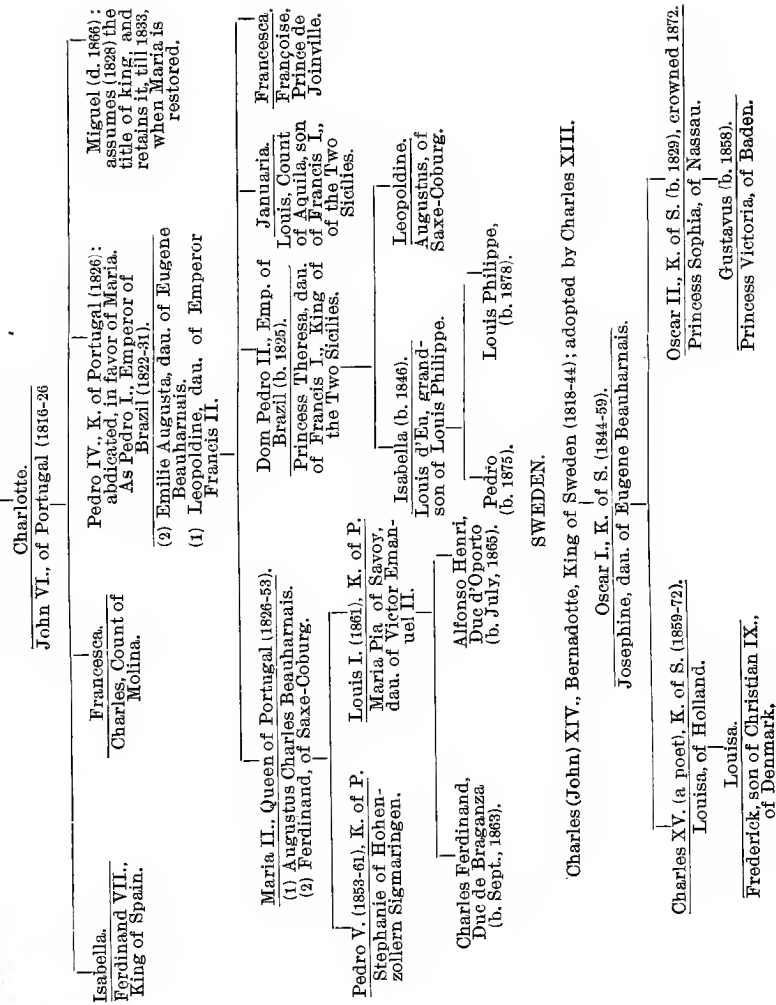


TABLE No. 15.
THE HOUSES OF LORRAINE AND GUISE.

Lorraine was made a kingdom under Lothaire (son of the Emperor Lothaire I.), about 855. At his death, it was divided and part of it was made a duchy. The first hereditary duke, Gerard, was nominated by the Emperor Henry III., in 1048 ; from him descended the House of Lorraine.

The duchy was given to Stanislaus (father-in-law of Louis XV.), for life, and was, at his death, in 1776, united to France. It was the seat of war, in Aug., 1870, and part of it, including Metz and Thionville, was annexed to Germany, Feb., 1871.

Charles I., D. of L., Constable of France (d. 1430).
 Margaret, dau. of the Emp. Rupert.
 Isabella, Duchess of Lorraine.
 René, titular King of Naples and Sicily.
 Violante, D. of Lorraine and Bar.

Frederic, (killed at Agincourt).
 Margaret, heiress of Vandemont and Joinville.
 Antoine, Count of Vandemont, Guise, etc.
 Mary, heiress of Aumale, Mayenne, etc.
 Frederic II., C. of V., G., etc.

René II., Duke of Lorraine and Bar, C. of V. and G.
 Jeanne, heiress of Aumale. | Philippine of Gueldres.

Antoine, D. of L. and B. (d. 1514).
 Francis, D. of L. and B.
 Christina, dau. of D. of Mercœur.
 Christian II., of Denmark.
 Catharine of Aumale.

Claudius, first Duke of Guise, Count of Aumale.
 Antonia of Bourbon, dau. of Francis, C. of Vendôme.

Francis, D. of G. (murdered 1563).
 Charles, Cardinal of Lorraine.
 Louis, Cardinal of Guise.
 Mary, James V. of Scotland.

Henry, D. of L. and B.
 Claude, dau. of Henry II. of France.
 Henry, D. of G. Charles, Duke of Mayenne, (murdered two days after his brother).
 Catharine, Louis, Duke of Montpensier.
 Francis.
 Henry.

Henry, D. of L.
 Francis II., D. of L.

Charles III., D. of L.
 Nicholas Francis, D. of L.
 Charles Leopold, D. of L.
 Eleanor, dau. of Emp. Ferdinand III.

Elizabeth, dau. of Philip, Duc d'Orléans, Regent of France.
 Leopold Joseph, D. of L. (d. 1729).

Francis Stephen, D. of L.; Emp. of Germany (1745-65).
 Maria Theresa, Queen of Hungary, dau. of Charles VI., Emperor.

Elizabeth Theresa,
 Charles Emanuel III., of Sardinia.

TABLE No. 16.
THE HOUSE OF SAVOY.

The House of Savoy was one of the most ancient sovereign families, in Europe. The founder of its power was a baron of the Burgundian kings, in the eleventh century. Ever since, it has, through many vicissitudes of fortune, steadily gained power and influence, while other great mediæval Italian families have disappeared.

Charles III. (1504-53), during the contests of Francis I. and Charles V., displeased the former by attending the coronation of the Emperor, at Bologna. Francis invaded Piedmont (which belonged to Savoy), and, by a royal edict, in 1537, declared it a French possession, which had been unlawfully detached from the kingdom.

Emanuel Philibert, son and heir of Charles, having by his wisdom and valor assisted the Spaniards, in gaining the victory of St. Quentins, was, by the Treaty of Cateau-Cambresis, reinstated in his paternal dominions.

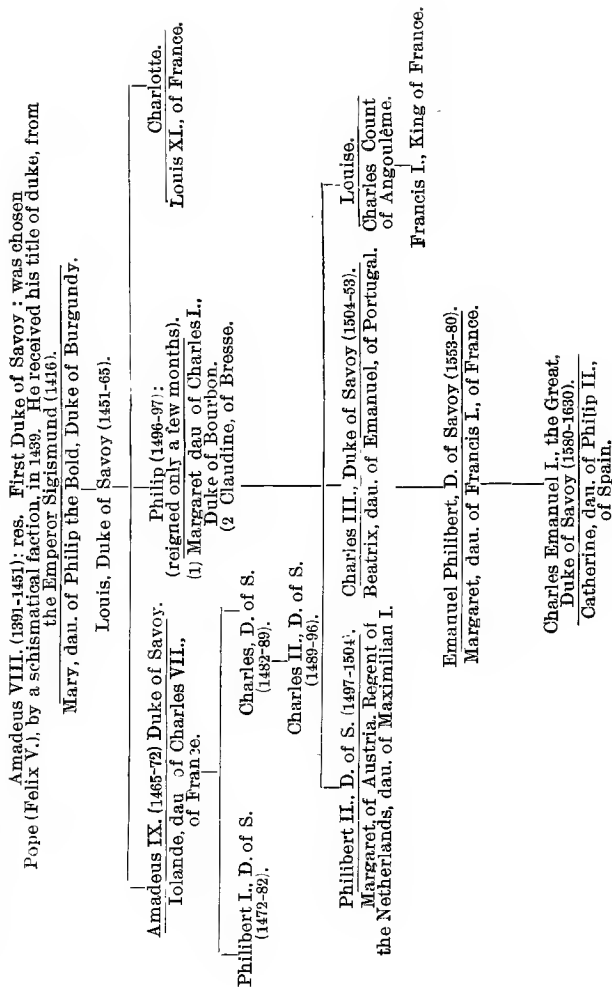
Victor Amadeus (1675) was almost constantly at war with France or Spain. When the War of the Spanish Succession broke out, he, at first, took the part of the French, but, indignant at the treatment he received from Louis XIV., he declared for the allies, in 1703. The victory of the imperial army, at Turin, obliged the French to withdraw from Italy, and, by the Treaty of Turin, in 1707, the possessions which France held in Italy, by virtue of the rights and in the name of Spain, were surrendered to Austria. Austria then ceded to Victor Amadeus several districts, which extended the power of the House of Savoy into Lombardy. By the Peace of Utrecht, Sardinia was given, by Spain, to the Emperor, and Sicily to Victor Amadeus, who became King of Sicily.

After the death of Louis XIV., Spain tried, by war, to recover her losses, and seized Sicily and Sardinia. The Quadruple Alliance, formed against her by France, England, the Emperor and the Republic of Holland, compelled her, in 1720, to a peace; Austria retained Naples—to which Sicily was added—and Sardinia was given to Savoy.

In 1805, Sardinia was merged in the Kingdom of Italy, of which Napoleon was crowned king, May, 1805. Until 1814, when Victor Emanuel was restored, the continental possessions of the Kingdom of Sardinia remained a part of the French Empire. In 1860, by universal suffrage, Tuscany was annexed to Sardinia, and Nice and Savoy to France. In Oct., 1860, Naples and Sicily voted for annexation to Sardinia. Victor Emanuel II. was declared King of Italy, March 17, 1861. Rome was made the capital, July 3, 1871.

Humbert Charles Emanuel Jean Marie Ferdinand Eugene, born, March 14, 1844; succeeded, Jan. 8, 1878; married, April 22, 1868, Marie Marguerite Thérèse Jeanne (b. Nov. 20, 1851). Issue: Prince Royal Victor Emanuel Ferdinand Marie Janvier, Prince of Naples; born at Naples, Nov. 11, 1869. Amadeus, Duke of Aosta, married Maria Victoria, daughter of Prince Charles Emanuel, of Pozza della Cisterna.

Table No. 16—Part 1st.



Charles Emmanuel I. the Great, Duke of Savoy (1580-1610).
Catherine, dau. of Philip II., of Spain.

Thomas Francis, of Carignan.

Victor Amadeus, Duke of Savoy (1630-37).
Christina, dau. of Henry IV., of France.

Emmanuel Philibert.

Charles Emmanuel II. Duke of Savoy (1637-75).
Mary, of Nemours.

Victor Amadeus.

Louis Victor.

Francis Hyacinthe (1637):
died, after a reign of a few months.
Victor Amadeus I. (1675-1730), res., in favor of Charles Emmanuel: King of Sicily (1703). King of Sardinia (1720-30).
Anna Maria, dau. of Philip, Duke of Orleans.

Victor Amadeus.

Charles Emmanuel, K. of S. (1730-73).
Louis, Duke of Burgundy.

(1) Louisa.

Philip V., of Spain.

Charles Emmanuel,
(d. 1800).

Victor Amadeus II., K. of S. (1773-96).
Maria Antoinette, dau. of Philip V.

Charles Emmanuel II., Maria Theresa.
Victor Emmanuel, Charles Felix,
K. of S. (1796-1802); Charles X., K. of S. (1821-31).
died without male issue (1819); K. of France. res.; died (1824).
The elder branch becomes extinct.

Maria Josepha,
Louis XVIII.,
K. of France.

His claims acknowledged by the Congress of Vienna.
Charles Albert, K. of S. (1831-49), res. (d. 1849).
Theresa, dau. of Ferdinand III., Duke of Tuscany.

Elizabeth,
Archduke Rainer, son
of the Emp. Leopold II.

Ferdinand, Duke of Genoa, (d. 1855).
Elizabeth, Duchess of Genoa, dau. of John, King of Saxony.
Victor Emmanuel II., K. of S. (1849-78),
King of Italy (1861-78).
Adelaide Archduchess of Austria.

Adelaide,
Archduchess of Austria.

Margaret.

Humbert, King of Italy (1875).
Margaret, dau. of Ferdinand, Napoleon.

Maria Pia,
Louis, King of Portugal.

MARRIAGES AND CHILDREN
OF
FRENCH SOVEREIGNS.

MARRIAGES AND CHILDREN OF FRENCH SOVEREIGNS.

THE MEROVINGIANS AND CARLOVINGIANS.

Clovis married Clotilda, daughter of Chilperic, Duke of Burgundy. She was a Christian, and Clovis, adopting her faith, became the first great Teutonic prince who was a Catholic Christian.

Childeric and Sigebert, grandsons of Clovis, married the two daughters of Athangild, King of the Goths in Spain, Galswinth and Brynhild. Fredegonde, a slave girl belonging to Childeric, caused Galswinth to be put to death, and afterwards Sigebert, her husband, and all his children except her own son, Clotaire II., who came to the throne and ruled the western part of the kingdom, while Brynhild, and her descendants, ruled the eastern. Clotaire, after killing the great-grandchildren of Brynhild, caused the latter to be tied to the tail of a wild horse and dragged to death. He thus became King of all the Franks.

Charlemagne married Hildegard, daughter of Childebrand, Duke of Swabia.

Louis le Debonnaire married, first, Hermengarde ; secondly, Judith. Issue by Hermengarde : Lothaire, Emperor ; Pepin ; Louis.

Issue by Judith, Charles the Bald.

Charles the Bald married, first, Hermentrudis, daughter of Odo, Count of Orleans ; secondly, Richildis or Judith, daughter of Bosco, King of Burgundy.

Issue by Hermentrudis : Louis le Bégue ; Charles ; Carloman.

Issue by Richildis : Judith, who married, first, Ethelwolf, King of England ; secondly, Ethelbald, his son ; thirdly, Baldwin, Count of Flanders ; Rothilda, who married Hugh Magnus, Count of Paris.

Louis le Bégue married, first, Ansgard ; secondly, Adelheid.

Issue by Ansgard, Louis III. and Carloman, who ruled jointly as kings.

Issue by Adelheid, Charles the Simple.

Charles the Simple married Egwina, daughter of Edward the Elder, King of England: Egwina afterwards married Heribert, Count of Champagne, Vermandois and Blois (the Counts of Vermandois were descended from Pepin, King of Italy, second son of Charlemagne).

Charles died in prison, in 929. During his imprisonment, Robert, Duke of France, and Rudolph, of Burgundy, successively obtained the crown. The wife of Charles, with her infant son Louis, took refuge in England, at the court of her brother, Athelstan. Upon the death of King Rudolph, in 936, three great nobles united to recall the young prince, who, on account of his exile, was called Louis d'Outremer. Louis married Geberga, daughter of Henry Auceps, Emperor.

Lothaire married Emma, daughter of Lothaire, King of Italy.

Louis V., le Fainéant, the last of the Carlovingians, married Blanca, daughter of William, Duke of Aquitaine.

THE CAPETIAN DYNASTY.

Hugh the Great married, first, Judith, sister of Louis le Bégue ; secondly, Ethelda, daughter of Edward the Elder, King of England ; thirdly, Hadwige, Duchess of Lorraine, daughter of Henry I., King of Germany.

Issue by Hadwige : Hugh Capet ; Emma, first wife of Richard I., Duke of Normandy ; Otto and Eudo, d. y. ; Henry, Duke of Burgundy ; Beatrice, who married Frederick I., Duke of Upper Lorraine.

Hugh Capet married Alisa, daughter of William, Duke of Aquitaine.

Issue.—Robert ; Hadwiga ; Alice ; Giselle.

Robert II. married, first, Susanna, daughter of Berengarius, King of Italy ; secondly, Bertha, daughter of Conrad, Duke of Burgundy ; thirdly, Blanche, daughter of William, Count of Toulouse.

Issue by Blanche : Hugh ; Henry ; Alisa, who married, first Richard III., Duke of Normandy ; secondly, Baldwin V., Count of Flanders (their daughter, Matilda, married William the Conqueror) : Eudo ; Robert, Duke of Burgundy. Robert founded the first Burgundian line, and began a family of dukes

which lasted four hundred years. His daughter, Constance, married Alfonso VI., of Castile, and from them are descended the Kings of Castile and Leon. From the marriage of Theresa, daughter of Alfonso and Constance, with Henry, Count of Portugal (1093-1112), come the Kings of Portugal.

Henry, born 1011, married, first, Agnes, daughter of George, King of Russia; secondly, Maud, niece of the Emperor Henry II.

Issue by Agnes: Philip I.; Robert, d. y.; Hugh the Great, Count of Vermandois-Valois. Hugh was one of the leaders of the First Crusade, and married Adelaide, heiress of Vermandois.

Philip I., born 1053, married, first, Bertha, daughter of Florence I., Count of Holland; secondly, Bertrade, daughter of Simon de Montfort, a lord of Normandy.

Issue by Bertha: Louis VI.; Constantia, who married secondly Boemond, Prince of Taranto, Prince of Antioch (their son, Boemond II. was also Prince of Antioch). Boemond was the son of Robert Guiscard, Duke of Apulia, who was the Norman founder of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

Issue by Bertrade: Philip, Count of Mantes; Florus; Cecilia who married first, Tancred, Prince of Antioch; secondly, Pontius, Count of Tripoli; Eustachis who married John, Comte d'Etampes.

Louis VI., le Gros, born 1081, married Adelaide, daughter of Humbert II., Count of Savoy (1072-1108).

Issue.—Philip, d.y.; Louis VII.; Henry, Archbishop of Rheims; Robert I., Count of Dreux; Philip, Archdeacon of

Paris ; Hugh ; Constantia, who married Raymond V., Count of Toulouse ; Peter, who married Isabelle, heiress of Courtenay. Their son, Peter, was elected Emperor of Constantinople in 1216, and married Iolande, sister of Baldwin IX., of Flanders, first Latin Emperor of Constantinople (1204-05). Their son, Robert, was Emperor (1221-28), and another son, Baldwin II. (1228-61).

The first husband of Constance was Eustace, son of Stephen, King of England.

Louis VII., born 1120, married, first, Eleanora, daughter of William V., Duke of Aquitaine ; secondly, Constance, daughter of Alfonso VIII., of Castile (1126-57) ; thirdly, Alice, daughter of Theobald II., Count of Champagne.

Issue by Eleanor : Mary, who married Henry, Count of Champagne and Blois (he was the brother of Alice, third wife of Louis VII.). Their daughter, Mary, married Baldwin, Eastern Emperor (1204-05). Her son, Theobald III., married Blanche, heiress of Navarre, daughter of Sancho VI., the Wise ; Alice married Theobald V., Count of Blois.

Issue of Louis VII., by Constance—Margaret, who married first, Bela, King of Hungary ; secondly, Henry, son of Henry II., King of England.

Issue by Alice : Philip II. ; Aliza, who was promised by treaty to Richard, the Lion-Heart, and sent to England to be educated. When Richard became king he broke the treaty and married Berengaria. Aliza married William II., Count of Ponthieu ; Agnes, who married, first, Alexius II., Comnenus, Emperor of Constantinople (1180-83) ; secondly, Andronicus Comnenus (1183-85), who had caused Alexius to be strangled, and had usurped the Empire ; thirdly, Theodoric, Lord of Adrianople.

Philip II., Augustus, born 1165, married, first, Isabella, daughter of Baldwin, Count of Hainault and Flanders (by this marriage, Artois was re-annexed to the crown) ; second y, Ingelburga, daughter of Waldemar I., King of Denmark. He put her aside to marry Agnes, daughter of Berthold, Duke of Moravia, an Austrian province. Innocent III. compelled the king to recall Ingelberga and send away Alice.

Issue by Isabella ; Louis VIII.

Issue by Agnes : Philip, Count of Boulogne ; Mary, who married, first, Philip, Count of Namur ; secondly, Henry IV., Duke of Brabant.

Louis VIII., Cœur de Lion, born 1187, was by his mother, Isabel of Hainault, descended in the direct line from Hermengarde, daughter of Charles of Lorraine. The claims of the dynasties of Charlemagne and of Hugh Capet were united in his person.

Louis married Blanche, daughter of Alfonso IX., King of Castile (1158-1214), and Eleanor of England, sister of Richard the Lion-Heart.

Issue.—Philip, d. 1218 ; Louis IX. ; Robert, Count of Artois ; Philip and John, d.y. ; Alfonso, Count of Poitiers, who married Jeanne, daughter of Raymond VII., Count of Toulouse : they died without issue, and the county of Toulouse was united to the French monarchy in 1271 ; Charles, Count of Anjou, founder of the first royal house of Naples and Sicily, who married Beatrix, heiress of Provence ; Stephen ; Isabelle, a nun.

The House of Anjou vied with royalty in splendor and

power. Its heritage was Provence, Anjou, Maine and Lorraine.

When Raymond Berenger had married his eldest daughter to Louis IX. ; his second daughter, Eleanor, to Henry III., of England, and the third daughter, Sancier, to Henry's brother, Richard, Earl of Cornwall and King of the Romans, he considered that his elder children were provided for, and constituted his youngest daughter heiress of all his estates. Her suitors were numerous, but Charles of Anjou carried off the prize and secured her noble heritage from going into hostile hands. Provence was united to France, in the reign of Louis XI.

Louis IX., St. Louis, b., 1215, married Margaret, daughter of Raymond Berenger, Count of Provence, a girl twelve years of age.

Issue.—Louis, d. y. ; Philip III. ; Isabel, who married Theobald II., Count of Champagne, and King of Navarre ; Louis ; John of Valois, who married Iolanthe, daughter of Eudes, Count of Nevers ; Blanche, who married Ferdinand de la Cerda, Prince of Castile, and son of Alfonso X. (1252-84). From her, in the seventh generation, came Ferdinand of Aragon and of Spain (1479-1516) ; Peter, Count of Alençon, who married Jeanne, daughter of John, Count of Blois ; Robert, Count of Clermont, who married Beatrix, the only heiress of Bourbon, and thus became at the head of the great family of Bourbon ; James, Count of Chartres ; Margaret, who married John I., Duke of Brabant ; Agnes, who married Robert II., Duke of Burgundy (1272-1305).

Philip III. the Bold, born 1245, married, first, Isabel, daughter of James I., King of Aragon (1213-76) ; secondly, Mary, daughter of Henry, Duke of Brabant.

Issue by Isabel : Louis ; Philip IV. ; Charles of Valois, Count of Alençon ; Robert, d.y.

Philip III. ceded to Pope Urban IV. the county of Venaissin, with its capital, Avignon, which the court of Rome claimed by virtue of a gift from Raymond VII., Count of Toulouse. It remained in possession of the Holy See, until it was reunited to France, in 1797.

The county of Valois was given by Philip III. to his younger son Charles.

Issue by Mary : Louis, Count of Evreux ; Blanche, who married thirdly Rudolph, Duke of Austria, son of Albert I., Emperor (1282-1308). He was elected King of Bohemia (1306) ; Margaret, who married Edward I., King of England.

Philip IV., the Handsome, born 1268 ; married, first, Jeanne, daughter of Henry, Count of Champagne and King of Navarre. These countries were united to the crown, and remained so, until 1327, when Navarre passed to Jeanne, daughter of Louis X., and was separated from France.

Philip married, secondly, Constance, daughter of Charles II., King of Sicily (1285-1309).

Issue by Jane : Louis X. ; Philip V. ; Charles IV. ; Robert ; Blanche ; Margaret ; Isabel, who married Edward II., of England.

Louis X., the Quarreler, born 1289, married, first, Margaret, daughter of Robert II., Duke of Burgundy, and Agnes, daughter

of St. Louis (he had her strangled for her infamous life); secondly, Clementia, daughter of Charles Martel, King of Hungary.

Issue by Margaret, Jane, who married Philip, Count of Evreux.

Issue by Clementia, John, d. 1316.

Philip V., the Long, married Jane, heiress of Otto IV., Count of Burgundy and Artois (1279-1303).

Issue.—Louis, d.y.; Jane, who married Eudes IV., Duke of Burgundy (1315-50); Margaret, who married Louis II., Count of Flanders; Isabelle and Blanche d.y.

Charles IV., the Handsome, married, first, Blanche, second daughter of Otto IV., Duke of Burgundy (1279-1303); secondly, Mary, daughter of the Emperor, Henry VII. (1308-13); thirdly, Jane, daughter of Louis, Count of Evreux.

Issue by Mary, Louis, d.y.

Issue by Jane: Jane and Mary d.y.; Blanche, who married Philip, Duke of Orleans.

HOUSE OF VALOIS.

Charles, Count of Valois, Anjou, Maine, and Alençon (son of Philip III., King of France) married, first, Margaret, daughter of Charles II., King of Naples and Sicily (1285-1309); secondly, Catherine, daughter of Philip de Courtenay, titular Eastern Emperor; thirdly, Matilda, daughter of Guy de Châtillon, Count of St. Pol.

Issue by Margaret : Philip VI., Charles de Valois, Count of Alençon, who married Mary, daughter of Ferdinand (the son of Ferdinand de la Cerda and Blanche, daughter of Louis IX.) ; Jeanne, who married William III., Count of Holland (their daughter, Philippa, married Edward III., of England); Margaret, who married Guy de Châtillon, Count of Blois ; Isabella, who married John III., Duke of Brittany.

Issue by Catherine : John ; Catherine d.y. ; Isabel ; Jeanne, who married Robert d'Artois ; Catherine, who married Philip, Prince of Tarentum (their daughter Margaret married Edward Balliol).

Issue by Matilda : Louis, Count of Chartres ; Mary, who married Charles, Duke of Calabria (their daughter was Joan I., Queen of Naples and Sicily (1343-82) ; Blanche, who married Charles IV., Emperor (1347-78) ; Isabella, who married Peter I., Duke of Bourbon.

Philip VI., the Fortunate, born 1293, married, first, Jane, daughter of Robert II., Duke of Burgundy (she died of the plague). At the age of sixty, Philip married Blanche, sister of Charles the Bad, King of Navarre, a young girl, reputed the loveliest woman of her time, whom he, at first, sought in marriage, for his eldest son.

Issue by Jane : John ; Louis ; Louis and John, d.y. ; Philip, Duke of Orleans, who married Blanche, daughter of Charles IV. ; Mary, who married John of Brabant.

Issue by Blanche ; Blanche, betrothed to John. King of Aragon.

John II., the Good, born 1319, married, first, Bona, daughter of John, King of Bohemia ; secondly, Jeanne, daughter of William, Count of Auvergne.

Issue by Bona : Charles V. ; Louis, Duke of Anjou, titular King of Naples. (Anjou had been conquered by Edward III., of England and relinquished, at the Peace of Brétigny, in 1360. Charles V. gave it to his brother with the title of duke) ; Jane, who married Charles II., the Bad, King of Navarre (her grandfather thus became her brother-in-law) ; Agnes ; Margaret ; Mary, who married Robert, Duke of Bar ; Isabel, who married Gian Galeazzo Visconti, Duke of Milan (John consented to the marriage, in order to raise money from this rich and powerful lord, to pay his ransom to the King of England. Petrarch visited Paris, on this occasion) ; John, Duke de Berri et d'Auvergne, who married, first, Jeanne d'Armagnac ; secondly, Anne de Bourbon ; Philip the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, who married Marguerite, daughter of Count Louis of Flanders, and heiress to the countship.

Charles V., the Wise, born 1337, married Jeanne, daughter of Peter I., Duke of Bourbon. Charles was the first Dauphin. Humbert II., last Count and Dauphin, of Dauphiné and the Viennois, abdicated his principality in favor of Prince Charles, in 1349, on condition that the prince should be styled, Dauphin.

Issue.—Charles VI. ; Louis, Duke of Orleans, who married his cousin, Valentina Visconti, daughter of Gian Galeazzo, Duke of Milan, by his second wife, Catherine ; John d.y. ; Jane, Bona, Jane, Mary d.y. ; Isabel ; Catherine, married her cousin John, son of John, Duke of Berri, Count of Montpensier.

Charles VI., the Beloved, born 1368, married Isabel, daughter of Stephen, Duke of Bavaria.

Issue.—Louis (d. 1415) married Margaret, daughter of John the Fearless, Duke of Burgundy; John (poisoned, 1417) married Jacqueline, daughter of William VI., Count of Flanders, the richest heiress in the world (she married, afterwards, a gentleman of her country, and Philip, Duke of Burgundy, by imprisoning him and by threats, induced Jacqueline to surrender to him all her estates); Charles and Jane d.y.; Charles VII.; Mary, a nun; Jane; Philip d.y.; Jeanne, who married John V., Duke of Brittany; Michaelis, who married Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy; Catherine, who married, first, Henry V., of England; secondly, Owen Tudor; Isabel, who married, first, Richard II., of England; secondly, Charles, Duke of Orleans.

Charles VII., the Victorious, born 1402, married Mary, daughter of Louis II., Duke of Anjou, King of Naples (grandson of John, King of France) and Yolande of Aragon.

Issue.—Louis XI.; Philip and James d.y.; Charles, Duke of Berri and Guienne; Violante, who married Amadeus IX., Duke of Savoy (1465-72); Catherine, who married Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy; Jeanne, who married John II., Duke of Bourbon; Madeleine, who married, first, Ladislas Posternus, King of Hungary (1450), King of Bohemia (1454), only son of Albert, Emperor (1404-39); secondly, Gaston, son of Gaston IV., King of Navarre; four others, d.y.

Louis XI., born 1423, married, first, Margaret, daughter of James I. of Scotland, a charming princess, whose life Louis made so wretched that she died, at the age of twenty-one, re-

fusing to take remedies which would have cured her, and exclaiming, "Oh, fie! on life! Speak to me no more of it."

Louis married, secondly, Charlotte, daughter of Louis, Duke of Savoy (1451-65).

Issue by Charlotte: Charles VIII. ; John, Francis and Louisa, d.y. ; Anne, who married Peter II., Duke of Bourbon ; Jeanne, who married Louis, Duke of Orleans, afterwards Louis XII. ; three others.

Charles VIII., the Affable, born 1470, married Anne, daughter of Francis II., Duke of Brittany.

Issue.—Charles (died 1495) ; Charles (d. 1496) ; Francis and Anne d.y.

Louis XII., born, 1462, married, Jane, daughter of Louis XI. ; secondly, Anne, Duchess of Brittany ; thirdly, Mary, daughter of Henry VII., of England.

Louis looked upon the Milaness as his patrimony. His grandmother, Valentina Visconti, widow of the Duke of Orleans, had been the last to inherit the Duchy of Milan, which the Sforzas, in 1450, had seized.

A few months after the death of Anne, Louis, being fifty-two years old, married Mary, then sixteen. He survived the marriage three months. In the train of Mary, as a maid of honor, was Anne Boleyn.

Issue by Anne.—Two sons d.y. ; Claude, who married Francis, Count of Angoulême ; Renée, who married Hercules II., Duke of Ferrara.

Francis I., born 1494. His father was Charles, Count of Angoulême, and his mother, Louise, daughter of Philip, Duke of Savoy. His sister Margaret married, secondly, Henry II., of Navarre, and was the mother of Jeanne d'Albret. She was the protector of Calvin.

Francis married, first, Claude, daughter of Louis XII.; secondly, Eleanor, sister of the Emperor, Charles V

Issue by Claude.—Louise and Charlotte, d.y.; Frances (d. 1536); Henry II.; Madeleine, who married James V., of Scotland; Charles, Duke of Orleans and Angoulême; Margaret, who married Emanuel Philibert, Duke of Savoy, “the Prince with a hundred eyes.” Her son was Charles Emanuel I., from whom descended the Dukes of Savoy, and the Princes of Carignan.

Henry II., born 1522, married Catherine de Medici, daughter of Lawrence, Duke of Florence, and niece of Clement VII.

Issue.—Francis II.; Louis, Duke of Orleans, d.y.; Charles IX.; Henry, King of Poland (1573-74) afterwards Henry III., Elizabeth, third wife of Philip II., King of Spain; Claude, who married, Charles II., Duke of Lorraine; Victoria and Jeanne, twins, d.y.; Francis, duke of Anjou and Alençon; Margaret, who married Henry of Navarre, afterwards, Henry IV., of France.

Francis II., born 1543, married Mary of Guise, Queen of Scotland.

Charles IX., born 1550, married Elizabeth, daughter of Maximilian, Emperor (1564-76).

Henry III.; born 1551, married Louisa, daughter of Nicholas, Duke of Mercœur, Comte de Vandemont.

THE HOUSE OF BOURBON.

Antoine, Duc de Vendôme and King of Navarre, married Jeanne d'Albret, Queen of Navarre (1555-72). When his son Henry IV., came to the throne, his kingdom, which comprised only that part of Navarre which lay north of the Pyrenees, was permanently united with France.

Issue.—Henry IV., the Great, Prince of Bearn, King of Navarre, founder of the House of Bourbon, born 1553, married, first, Margaret, daughter of Henry II.; secondly, Marie de Medici, daughter of Francis, Grand Duke of Tuscany and Jane, Archduchess of Austria and Queen of Hungary, daughter of the Emperor Ferdinand. Marie died in poverty, at Cologne.

Issue by Marie.—Louis XIII.; Elizabeth, who married Philip IV., of Spain (1621-65); Christina, who married Victor Amadeus I., Duke of Savoy (1630-37); Gaston, Duke of Orleans, who married, first, Mary de Montpensier, the richest heiress in France (their daughter was Anne Maria Louise, “La Grande Demoiselle”); secondly, Marguerite, sister of Charles IV., of Lorraine; Henrietta Maria, who married Charles I., of England.

Louis XIII., the Just, born 1601, married Anne, daughter of Philip III., of Spain (1598-1621).

Issue.—Louis XIV.; Philip, Duke of Orléans, who married, first, Henrietta Maria, daughter of Charles I., of England;

secondly, Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Lewis, Duke of Bavaria, Elector Palatine.

Children of Philip, Duke of Orléans by Henrietta Maria : Louise, who married Charles II., of Spain (1665-1700); Anna Maria, who married Victor Amadeus II., of Savoy (1675-1730).

Children of Philip by Charlotte Elizabeth : Philip, Duke of Orléans, Regent of France, during the minority of Louis XV. ; Elizabeth Charlotte, who married Leopold Joseph, Duke of Lorraine.

Louis XIV., the Great Dieudonné, born 1638, married Maria Theresa, daughter of Philip IV., of Spain.

Issue.—Louis the Dauphin, who married Maria Anne, daughter of Ferdinand Maria, Elector of Bavaria (her mother was Henrietta, daughter of Victor Amadeus I., of Savoy) ; Maria ; Anne ; Elizabeth d.y. ; Maria Anne, d.y. ; Maria Theresa ; Philip, Duke of Anjou (d. 1671) ; Louis Francis, Duke of Anjou (d. 1672).

Children of Louis the Dauphin : Louis, Duke of Burgundy, who married Mary Adelaide, daughter of Victor Amadeus, Duke of Savoy ; Philip, Duke of Anjou and King of Spain (1700-46), who married, first, Maria Louisa, daughter of Victor Amadeus II., of Savoy ; secondly, Elizabeth Farnese, ultimately heiress of Parma ; Charles, Duc de Berri, who married Marie Louise, daughter of Philip of Orléans, Regent.

Issue.—Louis, Duke of Brittany (d.y. 1705) ; Louis, Duke of Brittany (d.y. 1712) ; Louis XV.

Louis XV., born 1710, married Mary, daughter of Stanislaus Leczinsky, King of Poland.

Issue.—Louis the Dauphin, who married, first, Maria Theresa, of Spain ; secondly, Maria Josepha, daughter of Frederic Augustus, King of Poland and Saxony ; Louise Elizabeth, who married Philip, Duke of Parma, fourth son of Philip V., of Spain ; Louise Maria ; Maria Adelaide, Duchess of Lorraine and Bar ; Victoria Louise ; Sophia Philippina ; Louisa Maria, a nun.

Issue of Louis the Dauphin by Maria Josepha ; Louis XVI. ; Louis Stanislaus Xavier, Count of Provence, afterwards Louis XVIII. ; Charles Philip, Count of Artois, afterwards Charles X. ; Maria Adelaide, who married Charles Emanuel, Prince of Piedmont ; Elizabeth, b. 1764, guillotined 1794.

Louis XVI., born 1754, married Maria Antoinette, daughter of the Emperor Francis I., and Maria Theresa ; dethroned July 14, 1789 ; guillotined Jan. 21, 1793, his Queen, Oct. 16, following.

Issue.—Louis Joseph (d. 1789) ; Charles Louis, or Louis XVII. He never reigned, and died of ill-treatment, in 1795 ; Maria Theresa Charlotte was imprisoned with her parents in the Temple. She married her cousin, Louis, Duke of Angoulême, and returned to France, when Louis XVIII. came to the throne.

Louis XVIII., Comte de Provence, born 1755, “ by the grace of God, King of France and Navarre,” married Maria Josepha Louise, daughter of Victor Amadeus II., King of Sardinia ; took possession of the throne May 3, 1814 ; was obliged to flee, March 20, 1815 ; returned July 8, and died without issue, Sept. 6, 1824.

Charles X., Comte d'Artois, born 1757, married Maria Theresa, daughter of Victor Amadeus II., King of Sardinia (1773-96); was deposed July 30, 1830. The family went to Holyrood; then to Prague; from Prague to Goritz, where Charles died, 1836.

Issue. — Louis, Duc d'Angoulême, who married Maria Theresa, daughter of Louis XVI.; Charles Ferdinand, Duc de Berri, who married Caroline, daughter of Francis I., of the Two Sicilies. Charles was stabbed at the opera house (Feb. 1820), by Lovell, a fanatic Bonapartist, who wished to destroy the Bourbon dynasty.

Issue.—Henry, born after the death of his father; Louisa, who married Charles III., Duke of Parma.

Henri Charles Ferdinand Marie Dieudonné de Bourbon, Fils de France, Duc de Bordeaux, Comte de Chambord (born 1820, died 1883), married Theresa, daughter of Francis IV., Duke of Modena. He was the last surviving representative of the elder branch of the Bourbons.

HOUSE OF ORLEANS.

Louis Philippe, Duc d'Orléans, King of the French, born 1773, married 1809, Maria Amelia, daughter of Ferdinand I., King of the Two Sicilies; abdicated 1848; died in exile, in England, 1850.

Maria Theresa, sister of Maria Amelia, married Francis II., Emperor of Austria; another sister, Maria Antonia, married Ferdinand VII., of Spain.

Issue.—Ferdinand; Louise Marie Thérèse; Louis Charles;

Marie Christine ; Marie Clémentine ; François ; Henri ; Antoine.

Ferdinand, Duc d'Orléans (born 1810, d'ed 1842) married Hélène Louise, Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. He was thrown from his carriage and killed, as he was about to start for Algeria. His death was considered a national calamity.

Issue.—Louis Philippe, Comte de Paris ; Robert, Duc de Chartres. During the exile of Louis Philippe, the two lads were members of the staff of General McClellan.

Louis Philippe, Comte de Paris, born Aug. 24, 1838, married his cousin, Maria Isabelle, daughter of the Duc de Montpensier.

Issue.—Marie Amélie, born 1865 ; Louis Philippe, born 1869 ; Hélène Louise, born 1871.

Robert Philippe, Duc de Chartres, born 1840, married Françoise Marie Amélie d'Orléans, daughter of the Prince de Joinville.

Issue.—Marie Amélie, born 1865 ; Robert François, born 1866 ; Henri, born 1867 ; Margaret, born 1869 ; Jean Pierre, born 1874.

The second son of Louis Philippe, Charles, Duc de Nemours, born 1814, married Victoria Augusta, daughter of the late Ferdinand, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

Issue.—Louis Philippe Gaston d'Orléans, Comte d'Eu, born 1842, married Isabelle, daughter of Peter II., Emperor of Brazil.

Their children are Pierre and Louis Philippe.

Ferdinand Philippe, Duc d'Alençon, born, 1844, second son of the Duc de Nemours, married Sophia Charlotte, daughter of Maximilian, Duke of Bavaria.

Issue.—Louis ; Philippe ; Margaret ; Blanche.

Louise Marie Thérèse, eldest daughter of Louis Philippe, married Leopold I., of Belgium (his first wife was Charlotte, daughter of George IV., of England). Her son is Leopold II., born April 9, 1835, present King of the Belgians ; her daughter is the unfortunate Carlotta, ex-empress of Mexico, widow of the Archduke Maximilian (brother to the Emperor of Austria). They were married in 1857. Maximilian accepted the crown of Mexico in 1864, and was shot, June 19, 1867

Marie Christine married Prince Frederick, of Würtemberg.

Marie Clémentine married Augustus, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

François Ferdinand, Prince de Joinville, born 1818, married Françoise Caroline, daughter of Pedro I., Emperor of Brazil.

Issue.—Françoise, born 1844, married Robert, Prince D'Orléans, Duc de Chartres ; Pierre Philippe, Duc de Penhièvre.

Henry Eugene, Duc d'Aumale, born 1822, married Marie Caroline, daughter of Prince Léopold de Salerne. He inherited the vast wealth of the Condés, bequeathed by the last Prince de Condé, the father of the Duc d'Enghien.

Issue.—Louis Philippe, Prince de Condé, born 1845, died 1866 ; François, Duc de Guise, born 1854, d. 1872.

Antoine, Duc de Montpensier, born 1824, married Marie Louise, daughter of Ferdinand VII., and Isabella of Spain.

Issue.—Marie Isabelle, born 1848, married her cousin, Louis Philippe, Comte de Paris ; Antoine Louis, born 1866 ; Maria de las Mercedes, d. 1878, married Alfonso XII., King of Spain ; others, who died in infancy.

THE BONAPARTE FAMILY.

Charles Bonaparte (d. 1785), a native of Corsica, married Lætitia Ramolino (d. at Rome 1836). They had thirteen children, five of whom were destined to wear crowns.

Issue.—Joseph ; Napoleon I. ; Lucien ; Eliza ; Louis ; Pauline ; Caroline ; Jerome ; others who died in infancy.

Joseph, King of Naples (1806-08) and of Spain (1808), married Mdlle. Marie Julie Clary, the daughter of a retired soap-boiler, and one of the richest heiresses of the south. Her sister, Mdlle. Désirée, married Bernadotte, one of Napoleon's generals, who, changing his religion, was called to the throne of Protestant Sweden.

Issue.—Zenaïde Julie, who married her cousin, Charles Lucien, Prince of Canino, the eldest son of Lucien, by his first wife. They had twelve children, one of whom, Charlotte, married Napoleon Louis, elder brother of Napoleon III.

After Waterloo, Joseph escaped to the United States, and passed as the Comte de Survilliers. He bought a beautiful

country seat in Bordentown, New Jersey, where he lived in opulent retirement. but died in Florence, in 1824.

Napoleon I., Emperor of the French, was born, Aug. 15, 1769, and died, May 5, 1821. He is buried at the Invalides, in Paris, with the cloak of Marengo and the sword of Austerlitz, on his coffin.

He married, first, Marie Rose Joseph Tascher de la Pagerie, daughter of Madame de la Pagerie, of Martinique. She was the widow of General Beauharnais (The Beauharnais had been governors in Martinique). The General distinguished himself, in the War of the American Revolution, under Count Rochambeau. He married Josephine, in 1779. During the French Revolution, they were imprisoned, and Beauharnais was executed (1794). His widow was released from prison, after the death of Robespierre, and her son, Eugene, was apprenticed to a carpenter, while her daughter, Hortense, was bound to a milliner.

Hortense married Louis Napoleon, King of Holland.

Eugene (b. 1781), died, in 1824, of apoplexy. He married Augusta, daughter of Maximilian Joseph, King of Bavaria. Napoleon made him Viceroy of Italy. After the fall of the Emperor, Eugene returned to the court of his father-in-law, and became Prince of Eichstadt, Duke of Leuchtenburg, and first nobleman in the kingdom. His six children made brilliant marriages.

Issue.—Maximilian Joseph, who married Maria, sister of Alexander II., of Russia ; Josephine, who married Oscar I., son of Bernadotte, King of Sweden ; Eugénie Hortense, who married Prince Frederick of Hohenzollern ; Emilie Augusta, who married

Dom Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil (His first wife was the sister of Maria Louise) ; Augustus Charles, Duc de Leuchtenberg, who married Maria II., daughter of Dom Pedro IV., of Portugal, who, in 1826, delegated the government of Portugal to his daughter, and, in 1831, gave the crown of Brazil to his son, Pedro II. (Augustus survived his marriage, only two months) ; Theolinda Louise, who married the Count of Württemberg.

Oscar II. (b. Jan., 1829), the son of Josephine and Oscar I., succeeded to the throne of Sweden, in 1872. He married Sophie Wilhelmine, daughter of William, Duke of Nassau. The present heir to the throne of Sweden and Norway is his son, Prince Gustaf, Duke of Wermerland, born June, 1858 ; married Sophia Marie Victoria, daughter of the Grand Duke of Baden and the Grand Duchess Louise, Princess of Prussia.

Charles XV., of Sweden, another son of Josephine and Oscar I., married Louise of Holland.

The House of Bernadotte, in Sweden, is the sole surviving dynasty of those that were made out of French marshals and princes, in the time of Napoleon.

Napoleon married, secondly, Maria Louise, Archduchess of Austria, daughter of the Emperor, Francis I. She returned, with her son, to Austria, after the fall of Bonaparte, and, after his death, married Count Neipperg, an Austrian general. In 1816, she was invested with the government of the Italian duchies of Parma, Piacenza and Guastalla.

Issue of Napoleon and Marie Louise.—Joseph Francis Charles, Napoleon II., King of Rome (b. March, 1811, d. at Vienna July, 1832).

After the collapse of the French Empire, Francis deprived his grandson of the name of Napoleon, and of the title, "King of Rome." He was made Duke of Reichstadt and colonel of an Austrian cavalry regiment. His constitution was delicate, and his devotion to his military duties hastened his death.

Lucien, born 1775 (called Prince of Canino, from his estate on the borders of Tuscany), was the only brother of Bonaparte, who did not become a king. He married, first, Christine Boyer, the daughter of a well-to-do inn-keeper; secondly, against his brother's positive prohibition, the divorced wife of the great broker, Jouberton.

Lucien had, by his first wife, two daughters; by his second, ten children. Several members of his family became famous, in the world of literature and science, and married with some of the highest aristocracy of Italy. The shooting, by his son Prince Pierre Napoleon, of the journalist, Victor Noir, contributed powerfully to shake the popularity of the Bonaparte dynasty, in 1870. Pierre afterwards went to England, in straightened circumstances, and his wife opened a millinery shop, in London. Lucien left his title to his eldest son, Charles Lucien Bonaparte, who resided several years in the United States, and published a splendid continuation of Wilson's American Ornithology.

Marie-Anne Eliza (b. 1777, d. 1820), married Felix Bacciochi, a poor Corsican officer, though belonging to a noble family. When the Kingdom of Italy was united to the Empire, in 1805, the Emperor bestowed upon her the State of Piombino. Lucca was afterward added, and the princess governed these states with so much skill and energy that she was called the "Semiramis

of Lucca." In 1809, she was made Grand Duchess of Tuscany. When the fall of the Empire came, she assumed the title of Countess of Campignano. Her daughter, Napoleone, married Prince Camerata, one of the richest proprietors of the Marshes of Ancona.

Louis Napoleon, King of Holland (b. 1778, d. 1846), married Hortense, daughter of Josephine.

Issue.—Napoleon Charles (d. 1807); Napoleon Louis (d. 1831); Louis Napoleon.

Napoleon Louis married Charlotte, daughter of Joseph. No children.

Louis Napoleon, or Napoleon III., Emperor of the French, was born, April 20, 1808, and died, at Chiselhurst, England, Jan. 9, 1873. He married Eugénia Maria de Guzman, Comtesse de Teba (b. May 5, 1826). Her maternal grandfather was a Mr. Kirkpatrick, an Irishman, who, under the presidency of Andrew Jackson, was United States Consul, at Malaga. Her mother, Maria Manuela, married a Spaniard, Comte de Montijo; the elder sister married the Duc d'Alba.

The only child of Napoleon III. was Napoleon Eugene Louis Joseph, Prince Imperial, born March, 16, 1856; killed, June, 1879, in the war of England against the Zulus.

Pauline, Princess of Guastalla (b. 1780, d. 1825), married, first, General Victor Emanuel Leclerc, who served with Napoleon, in the siege of Toulon and was a great favorite; secondly, Prince Camillo Borghese, who was appointed, in 1808, governor-general of Piedmont, Genoa and Parma. In 1806, the Emperor

settled upon Pauline the Duchy of Guastalla. She left no children. Pauline was very beautiful, and posed to Canova, for his "Venus Victrix."

Caroline Marie Annonciade married, first, Joachim Murat, the son of an inn-keeper, and one of Napoleon's generals. He was made, successively, Marshal, Lord High Admiral and Grand Duke of Berg. He afterwards ascended the throne of Naples as Joachim Napoleon (1808). Though Murat was present at the fatal battle of Leipsig, he entered into negotiations with the Court of Vienna, which guaranteed him his throne. The Pope favored the restoration of the Bourbons.

When Napoleon made his escape from Elba, the King of Naples cast in his lot with his brother-in-law. On the second fall of the Empire, Murat escaped to Corsica. He made a fool-hardy attempt to regain his crown, was captured, tried by court-martial and shot, Oct., 1815, by order of Ferdinand of Naples. Being offered a chair, and a handkerchief to bandage his eyes, he replied, "I have braved death long and often enough, to face it with my eyes open and standing."

Caroline married, secondly, General Macdonald, who had served on the staff of Murat, and had accompanied her, in her exile.

The Murats had two sons and a daughter. The eldest, Napoleon Achille Charles Louis Murat, after the execution of his father, went to Florida, where he married the grand-niece of Washington.

The second son, Prince Lucien Murat, joined his uncle Joseph, in America, and married a Miss Fraser, of Philadelphia.

Jerome, King of Westphalia (b. 1784, d. 1860), married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of William Patterson, of Baltimore. Jerome was sent with General Leclerc, in the expedition fitted out to suppress, in St. Domingo, the rebellion of the slaves, headed by the celebrated Toussaint l'Ouverture. On his return to France, he came to the United States, and received much attention in New York and Baltimore.

He first met Miss Patterson, at the house of Samuel Chase, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

The marriage was declared null, by an Imperial decree (March, 1805). The wife obtained a divorce in 1813, and died in 1878, aged 94. After the separation, Jerome offered her an allowance of 200,000 francs a year if she would give up their son, "Bo." She refused, although she accepted 60,000 francs a year from Napoleon. She said she preferred "being sheltered under the wings of an eagle, to being suspended to the bill of a goose."

Their son, Jerome Bonaparte (b. July, 1805, d. June, 1870), married Miss Sarah May Williams, of Roxbury, Mass.

Issue.—Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte ; Charles Joseph Bonaparte.

Jerome married Caroline Le Roy Appleton, a granddaughter of Daniel Webster. He distinguished himself as a soldier in the War of the Crimea, the Italian War, and the Franco-Prussian. A "Decree" was issued, in 1854, recognizing the son of Miss Patterson as legitimate ; another decree conferred upon young Jerome the rank of lieutenant, in the French army. He afterward obtained the title of Colonel for, gallant conduct in

the Crimean War. Until the fall of the Empire, he received a pension of \$6,000.

Charles Joseph married Miss Ellen Channing Day, granddaughter of William Ellery Channing. He is a prominent lawyer, in Baltimore. The Baltimore Bonapartes are not included, in the order of succession.

Jerome married, secondly (1807), the Princess Frederica Catherine, daughter of Frederick I., King of Würtemberg. The king abhorred this marriage, but dared not refuse, as he owed his crown to Napoleon. After the marriage, Jerome was made King of Westphalia. He lived in the chateau of Wilhemshöhe, where Napoleon III. was imprisoned, after Sedan. He died in 1860. and, as Governor of the Invalides, he has a tomb close to the mausoleum of his great brother.

Children of Jerome by his second marriage : Jerome Napoleon Charles, who died young ; Mathilde Letitia, who married the Russian Prince, Anatole Demidoff ; Napoleon Joseph Charles Paul (Plon-Plon), born 1822, who married the Princess Clotilde Maria Theresa, daughter of Victor Emanuel, King of Sardinia, and sister to the present King of Italy.

Issue.—Napoleon Victor Jerome Frederick, b. 1862. (This prince is the hope of those Imperialists who cannot accept the liberal and anti-clerical views of his father) ; Napoleon Louis Joseph Jerome (b. 1864) ; Marie Letitia Eugénie Catherine Adelaide (b. 1866).

The Bonapartists are confined, in their choice of a leader, to Prince Napoleon Jerome and his sons ; all the other Bonapartes are excluded, by sex or by the will of the great Napoleon from

the succession. When the heirs of Napoleon and Louis became extinct, the choice was narrowed down to those of Lucien and Jerome. The descendents of Lucien being excluded by the deliberate act of the Emperor, the heirs of Jerome are alone left; Jerome's marriage with Miss Patterson being annulled, the leadership of the Imperialists is confined to Prince Napoleon Jerome and his sons, Victor and Louis.

Plon-Plon is universally disliked and despised. Even the Bonapartists dare not put forward his claims. He opposes the transfer of their allegiance to his son, Prince Victor, whom the Prince Imperial appointed his heir.

THIRD REPUBLIC.

PRESIDENTS.

Louis Adolphe Thiers, born April 16, 1797; appointed chief of the executive power, February 17, 1871, and President of the French Republic, by the National Assembly, August 31, 1871; resigned, May 24, 1873; died, September 3, 1877.

Marshal M. E. Patrice Maurice MacMahon, Duc de Magenta; elected President, May 24, 1873; nominated, for seven years, Nov. 29, 1873; resigned, Jan. 30, 1879.

François Paul Jules Grévy, born August 15, 1813; elected, January 30, 1879; re-elected, December 28, 1885.

