

1603. On his third voyage thither he founded Quebec (1608), and discovered the lake which bears his name (1609), besides establishing a flourishing fur trade. Quebec fell before the British (1629), Champlain being carried to England. The treaty of St. Germain restored Canada to the French (1632), and Champlain again became governor (1633-5). His *Mémoires* were collected as *Œuvres de Champlain* (6 vols. 1870) and *Voyages* (3 vols. 1878-82). See *Life*, in French, by Dionne (1891), and by Gravier (1900); Dix's *Samuel Champlain* (1905), and Dionne's *Champlain in Makers of Canada Series* (1905).

**Champlain Epoch**, in geology, a period of post-Glacial time, which has left important deposits in N. America around Lake Champlain and elsewhere. Old lake basins now dried up, and raised beaches and deposits of littoral character, are the principal traces left by the Champlain Epoch. The raised beaches are found around the great lakes of the United States and Canada, and on the eastern seaboard. Among the more important were those of Bonneville and Lahontan, in the Great Basin region of the west, now represented by small bitter lakes, of which the best known is the Great Salt Lake of Utah.

**Champneys**, BASIL (1842), English architect and author, born at Lichfield. Among the public buildings of his designing are the Divinity and Literary Schools, Cambridge; Lady Margaret Hall and Mansfield College, Oxford; the Girls' Schools, Bedford; the school buildings and Butler's Museum, Harrow; Rylands's Library, Manchester. He has also built many churches, and is cathedral architect at Manchester. Works: *A Quiet Corner of England* (1875), *Henry Merritt* (1879), and *Coventry Patmore* (1901).

**Champollion**, JEAN FRANÇOIS (1790-1832), French Egyptologist, known as 'Champollion le Jeune,' born at Figeac (Lot). He studied Coptic in Paris, and was later made professor of history at Grenoble (1816). By comparison of MSS. and monuments he inferred the essential identity of the three systems of Egyptian writing, and in the Rosetta inscription he discovered the twenty-five letters mentioned by Plutarch. He was sent on scientific missions to Italy (1824-6) and to Egypt (1828-30), being made conservator of the Egyptian collections (1826), and appointed to a new chair of Egyptology in the Collège de France (1830). Works include *L'Égypte sous les Pharaons* (2 vols. 1811-14); *De l'Écriture Hiéroglyphique des Anciens Égyptiens* (1821); *Précis du Système Hiéroglyphique* (1824; 2nd ed. 1828). After his death appeared *Grammaire Égyptienne* (3 vols. 1836-41), *Monuments de l'Égypte et de la Nubie* (5 vols. 1835-45), and *Dictionnaire Égyptienne* (1842-4). See *Champollion sein Leben und sein Werk*, by H. Hartleben (1905).

**Champollion-Figeac**, AIMÉ LOUIS (1812-94), French author, born at Grenoble, son of J. J. Champollion-Figeac; became assistant librarian to his father at the Royal Library, and with him edited Silvestre's *Paléographie Universelle* (4 vols. 1839-41). He published several works on French history, on palæography, and on mediæval arts, among them being *Louis et Charles d'Orléans: leur Influence sur leur Siècle* (2 vols. 1844), and *Chroniques Dauphinoises* (3 vols. 1880-87); and edited a great number of memoirs, as those of Cardinal de Retz, Francis of Lorraine, etc. He also wrote *Les Deux Champollion* (1888).

**Champollion-Figeac**, JEAN JACQUES (1778-1867), French anti-

quary, born at Figeac (Lot). He was librarian and Greek professor at Grenoble, and in 1828 was made conservator of MSS. in the Royal Library in Paris, later (1848) being appointed librarian to Napoleon III. His chief works are: *Annales des Lagides ou Chronologie des Rois Grecs d'Egypte* (1819-21), *L'écriture Démotique Egyptienne* (1843), *Le Palais de Fontainebleau* (1867), *Documents Paléographiques Relatifs à l'Histoire des Beaux-Arts et Belles-Lettres pendant le Moyen-Age* (1868). He edited several volumes of documents dealing with French history.

**Chamusca**, comm., Estremadura, Portugal, on the Tagus, 56 m. N.E. of Lisbon; produces good wine. Pop. 8,000.

**Chanar**, or CHUNAR, anc. tn. and fortress on the Ganges, United Provinces, India, 20 m. E. of Mirzapur; was a favourite residence of Warren Hastings. Pop. 10,000.

**Chañaral de las Animas**, tn., Atacama, Chile, 65 m. N. of Copiapó, on the w. coast; manufactures salt, and has large smelting works. Exports copper and other ores. Pop. about 3,000.

**Chance**. See PROBABILITIES, THEORY OF.

**Chancel**, that portion of an Episcopal church in which the communion table stands. In English law the freehold of the chancel is vested in the rector, whether lay or ecclesiastical, and he is entitled to the chief seat in it, and is compelled to repair it unless there is a custom to the contrary. The parishioners are entitled to the use of the chancel only for the celebration of the communion and the solemnization of marriages, and the minister (if he is not the rector) is ordinarily entitled to admission at all times; but all other rights belong to the rector. The legality of chancel screens which separate the chan-

cel from the nave is doubtful. They were prevalent before the Reformation, and are supposed by some to suggest an erroneous view of the position of the clergy by separating them from the laity.

**Chancellor**. The primary meaning is one who is stationed at the lattice-work (*cancellus*) of a window or a doorway to introduce visitors and others. The *cancellarius* under the later Roman emperors was a chief scribe or secretary, ultimately invested with judicial powers. Most of the chief countries of Europe have had high officers of state with this title. For instance, the arch-chancellor of the Holy Roman empire was the archbishop and elector of Mainz, while the abbot of Fulda was the official arch-chancellor of the empress; the archbishop of Cologne was arch-chancellor in Italy, and the archbishop of Trèves arch-chancellor in Burgundy. The chief judicial officer or president of the chief judicial colleges in Germany was often called chancellor. Under the present German empire, the head of the administration is known as the imperial chancellor. In France, the highest official of the kingdom bore, down to the Revolution, the title of chancellor. In Britain the title is given to the chief financial minister in the cabinet, and the head of the legal profession, and to heads of universities. (1.) The LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR of Great Britain is the chief lay officer of the crown, and takes precedence after the Archbishop of Canterbury. He is a member of the cabinet, and retires on a change of ministry. He is called the keeper of the King's conscience, because, as keeper of the Great Seal, he is the officer through whom and by whose consent the King expresses his will on all important occasions. The office dates from the reign of Edward

the Confessor, and was originally administrative. The Lord Chancellor receives a salary of £10,000 a year; he is patron of all crown livings of the value of less than £20, according to the valuation taken in the reign of Henry VIII.; he appoints all the judges of the High Court (except the lord chief-justice and the judges of the Court of Appeal, who are appointed by the prime minister), and all county court judges, King's counsel, and justices of the peace except in the duchy of Lancaster. Owing to his ecclesiastical patronage, he may not be a Roman Catholic (or probably a Jew); but this disability does not apply to the Irish lord chancellor. He is prolocutor of the House of Lords, but his powers are much less extensive in this respect than those of the Speaker in the Commons. He is ex-officio president of the House of Lords as the supreme court of appeal for the three kingdoms, of the Court of Appeal in England, and also a member of the judicial committee of the Privy Council. Originally he was guardian of lunatics, infants, and charities, and the only judge of the Court of Chancery; but most of his powers in these respects, and in bankruptcy, have been transferred to various judges and commissioners. All writs are issued in his name. Formerly the offices of Lord Keeper of the Great Seal and Lord Chancellor were occasionally held by different persons, but since the reign of Queen Elizabeth they have been united. If there were no lord chancellor, or should he be absent from the country, the Great Seal would be put 'in commission'—i.e. the duties of the office would be carried out by commissioners, as was last done in 1850. Though called Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, he has no jurisdiction over Scotland except as a member of the

House of Lords in its character as a court of appeal. The Irish lord chancellor has similar functions in Ireland. (See Lord Campbell's *Lives of the Chancellors*.) (2.) CHANCELLOR OF A CATHEDRAL, one of the higher clergy attached to some of the older cathedrals in England, who has the custody of the seal of the dean and chapter, and exercises oversight in educational matters. In some places, as at Lincoln, he is the head of a theological college. (3.) CHANCELLOR OF A DIOCESE, the judge of the consistory court of a diocese. Usually he is a member of the bar, but sometimes the office is held by a clergyman. The appointment to the office lies with the bishop. (4.) CHANCELLOR OF A JURY. In Scotland the foreman of a jury is called the chancellor. See also EXCHEQUER; LANCASTER, DUCHY OF; and UNIVERSITIES.

**Chancellor, RICHARD** (d. 1556), English navigator, was appointed pilot-general in 1553 to Sir Hugh Willoughby's expedition in search of a north-east passage to India. The fleet being separated by a storm off the Lofoden Islands, Chancellor, in the *Bonaventure*, reached the meeting-place, Vardöhus, in the north of Norway, and hearing nothing of his companions, pushed on into the White Sea, whence he was permitted to visit the Muscovite Czar at Moscow. The result was the establishment of the Muscovy Trading Company. A second voyage to the White Sea in 1555 ended in Chancellor's shipwreck and death off Pitsligo, on the coast of Aberdeen. See Hakluyt's *Navigations*, vol. i. (1589).

**Chancellorsville**, vil., co. Spottsylvania, Virginia, U.S.A., 60 m. N.W. of Richmond; the scene of the defeat, in May 1863, of the Federals under Hooker by the Confederates under Lee. In this battle

Stonewall Jackson was mortally wounded by his own men.

**Chancery Division.** See EQUITY, SUPREME COURT.

**Chancery Stocks.** See TRUSTEE STOCKS.

**Chancre** (Fr.), the sore which arises at the point of inoculation of syphilitic virus. See SYPHILIS.

**Chanda**, chief tn. in Chanda dist., Central Provinces, India, 85 m. s. of Nagpur; manufactures cottons, silks, brass ware, etc. Pop. 18,000. The dist. has an area of 10,750 sq. m., and a pop. of 600,000. It has large deposits of coal and iron.

**Chandarnagar**, or CHANDERNAGORE (correctly *Chandannagar*, 'city of sandalwood,' or perhaps 'moon city'), a French settlement (area, 3½ sq. m.) in Bengal, India, 20 m. N. of Fort William, Calcutta, on the r. bk. of the Hugli. Established by the French in 1673; British, 1757-63 and 1794-1816. It is the seat of a French sub-governor, but owing to the silting up of the river it is of no commercial importance, though at one time a rival to Calcutta. Pop. of town, 11,000; total of settlement, 25,000.

**Chandausi**, tn., United Provinces, India, 27 m. s. of Moradabad. Pop. 26,000.

**Chandelier**, a frame of metal, wood, or glass, suspended from the ceiling in order to hold lights. The most famous chandeliers were made in 18th century France.

**Chanderi**, tn., Gwalior, Central India, 105 m. s. of Gwalior; at one time an important fortified town. Pop. 4,000.

**Chandler**, RICHARD (1738-1810), English classical antiquary, born at Elson (Hants). In 1763 his *Marmora Oxoniensia*, descriptive of the university's archaeological treasures, was printed at the university's expense. In 1764 the Society of Dilettanti commissioned him to superintend a tour of exploration in Asia Minor

and Greece, of which the result was *Ionian Antiquities* (1769), *Inscriptiones Antiquæ* (1774), *Travels in Asia Minor* (1775), and *Travels in Greece* (1776). See 'Account of the Author' in R. Churton's edition of the *Travels* (1825). For criticism of his work, see Leake's *Topography of Athens* (1841), and Professor Michaelis's *Ancient Marbles in Great Britain* (1882).

**Chandler**, SAMUEL (1693-1766), English Nonconformist divine, born at Hungerford, became Presbyterian minister at Peckham (1716), and at Old Jewry from 1726. His writings—*Vindication of the Christian Religion* (1725), *Reflections on the Conduct of Modern Deists* (1727), *Vindication of the Old Testament* (1740), etc.—are concerned with the deistical controversy, the most important being answers to Collins. He also wrote on toleration. See his *Sermons*, ed. Amory (1768).

**Chandor**, or CHANDWAR, tn., presidency of Bombay, India, 125 m. N.E. of Bombay. Its old fort, on the summit of a hill nearly 4,000 ft. high, commands the pass between Khandesh and Bombay. It was first taken by the British in 1804, and finally ceded in 1818. Pop. 5,500.

**Chandos**, an English family of Norman descent, extinct in direct male line in 1428; but Sir John Brydges, a descendant in the female line, was created Baron Chandos (1554). James Brydges, eighth Lord Chandos, was made Duke of Chandos (1719), the title passing by marriage (1796) to the Grenvilles, later dukes of Buckingham and Chandos. With the death of the last Duke of Buckingham (1889) the title became extinct again.

**Chandpur**, tn. 19 m. s. of Bijnaur, United Provinces, India. Pop. 12,500.

**Chandragupta**, or SANDROCOTTUS (of Megasthenes), first

emperor of India of the Maurya dynasty, reigning from B.C. 316 to 292. Of humble birth, Chandragupta Maurya attained great power in the valley of the Ganges by building up a kingdom which had for its capital Pataliputra or Palibothra (modern Patna). After the death of Alexander the Great (323 B.C.) he made an alliance with his most powerful western neighbour, Seleucus Nicator, king of Syria. His empire extended from the Hindu-Kush to the Bay of Bengal.

**Chandrakona**, tn., Bengal, India, 60 m. W.N.W. of Calcutta. Pop. 11,000.

**Chang**, a prov. of Tibet, lying immediately W. of U or Us, the prov. in which Lhasa is situated. It is traversed by the Sanpo or Brahmaputra, and its largest town is Shigatse.

**Changarnier**, NICOLAS ANNE THÉODULE (1793-1877), French general, born at Autun; served in the Spanish war (1823), and for many years as governor-general in Algeria. He soon returned to a military post in Paris, where he crushed (1849) the outbreaks of the communists. In 1851, for manifesting opposition to Napoleon III., he was arrested, and exiled from France, to which he only returned after the amnesty of 1859. In the war of 1870-1 he was with Bazaine at Metz, and at the fall of the town was sent a prisoner to Germany. See *Life*, in French, by D'Antioche (1891).

**Chang Bhakar**, native state in Chota Nagpur, Bengal, India, with an area of 905 sq. m., and a pop. of 20,000.

**Chang-chia-ku**. See KALGAN.

**Chang-chia-wan**, vil. about 6 m. from Tung-chou in Chi-li, China, near which an engagement was fought on Sept. 18, 1860, by the Franco-British forces. Lord Loch, Sir H. Parkes, and others,

under a flag of truce, were treacherously seized by the Chinese.

**Chang Chih-tung** (1837-1909), Chinese scholar and statesman, was born in the prov. of Chih-li. He was an enthusiast and a dreamer, and utterly unpractical, but his great literary power and unrivalled knowledge of the Chinese classics, as well as his strong patriotism and interesting personality, gained him a unique position in the esteem of the throne and of his fellow-countrymen. He is acknowledged to have been one of the greatest Chinese of modern times. From 1889 to 1907 he was viceroy of Hukuang, and later he was minister of education.

**Chang-chou-fu**. (1.) City, Fo-kien, China, 23 m. W.N.W. of Amoy, its port. Identified by Colonel Yule with Marco Polo's 'Chinginju.' Pop. (est.) 1,000,000. (2.) City, Kiang-su, China, on the Grand Canal, 60 m. S.E. of Nanking.

**Chang-chun**, tn., Manchuria, prov. of and 60 m. W. of Kirin. By treaty in 1905 Japan controls the railway lines from Port Arthur as far as Chang-chun. Pop. 80,000.

**Change**, a place where merchants meet to transact business; an exchange. According to the Oxford *Eng. Dict.* (Murray), the form 'change' (as if it were an abbreviation from exchange), which has been in use since 1800, is incorrect.

**Changeling**, an elf infant substituted (according to fairy lore) for a human infant shortly after birth, and soon developing a repulsive appearance and peevish temper. As a precaution against such fairy theft, infants were ceaselessly watched, a Bible or other charm being left in the cradle; but baptized children were generally considered safe. See Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream*, act ii. sc. 1;

*Winter's Tale*, act iii. sc. 3; and Sikes's *Brit. Goblins* (1880).

**Change of Life.** See MENO-PAUSE.

**Chang-pai-shan**, LAO-LING, or SHAN-ALIN MOUNTAINS, mountain range, Manchuria, China, stretching in a N.E. direction between Kirin and Korea, and having an altitude of 8,000 ft. The Sungari has its source on the north slope, and the Yalu on the south.

**Changra.** See KIANGRI.

**Chang-sha-fu**, cap. of the prov. of Hu-nan, China, on the Hsiang R. Lat.  $28^{\circ} 12' N.$ ; long.  $112^{\circ} 47' E.$  The city faces the river, the bank of which is lined with junks for about three miles. It is a place of considerable trade, the exports (coal, antimony, rice, etc.) being valued at £650,000, and the imports at £750,000 per annum, practically all through Chinese ports. Here is a famous college, Yo-lo. Pop. (est.) 230,000.

**Chang-te-fu.** (1.) City in Ho-nan, China. Lat.  $36^{\circ} 7' N.$ , long.  $114^{\circ} 30' E.$  (2.) City in Hu-nan, China, on the Yuan R., which forms the highway from the neighbouring province of Kwei-chou to Hu-nan. Lat.  $29^{\circ} 1' N.$ , long.  $111^{\circ} 27' E.$

**Channel Islands**, THE, a group of small rocky islands off the N.W. coast of France, and 90 to 100 m. S. of England. The group consists of Jersey and Guernsey, two or three smaller islands—Alderney, Sark, and Herm—and various tiny islets of rock or sea-crags, as the Casquets, Jéthou, Brechou, Dirouilles, Paternosters, Burhou, Minquiers, and Chausseys. The total area is about 75 sq. m.; pop. 100,000. The adjacent waters are beset with dangerous reefs, especially to the S. and E. of Jersey and the W. of Alderney. Many shipwrecks have taken place on the Casquets. The climate is mild, the annual mean tem-

perature being  $51.7^{\circ} F.$ , and the amount of sunshine three to five per cent. higher than on the S. coast of England. The camellia thrives in the open air as a garden shrub. The annual rainfall varies, on an average, from 34 to 38 in. The soil is fertile and exceptionally well cultivated. The islands send large quantities of early potatoes, tomatoes, grapes, and other fruit and vegetables to the English markets. Each of the largest islands possesses its own peculiar race of cattle—small, neatly shaped, and splendid milkers; and the purity of the breeds is most jealously guarded. The holdings are in general small (from five to twenty acres), about two-fifths of the total cultivated area being farmed by the owners. The fisheries, which include lobsters, oysters, and cod, are important.

The people, who are of Norman descent, are industrious and fairly prosperous. The language of everyday intercourse is the Norman-French patois; of the popular assemblies, law courts, and churches, modern French. English, however, is taught in the schools.

These islands enjoy practically home rule. The chief executive officer in Jersey, and also in Guernsey and its dependencies, is the lieutenant-governor. The popular assemblies or 'states' embrace life members (*jurats*), clergy, mayors of towns, and members elected by the people. The people are Protestants, and ecclesiastically the islands are attached to the diocese of Winchester. Taxation is extremely light.

Evidences of the existence of a prehistoric race of inhabitants exist in the form of numerous megalithic monuments (cromlechs, etc.). The entire group was granted to the dukes of Nor-

mandy in the first half of the 10th century, during which period the peculiar insular (Norman) customs of the islands became established. Ever since the conquest of England the islands have loyally adhered to the English crown, in spite of repeated attempts on the part of France (e.g. 1461 and 1781) to subjugate them. During the civil war Jersey embraced the cause of the king, whereas Guernsey sided with the parliament. See Ansted and Latham's *The Channel Islands* (3rd ed. 1893), De Cléry's *Les Iles Normandes* (1898), and Wimbush's *The Channel Islands* (1904).

**Channel, THE.** See ENGLISH CHANNEL.

**Channel Tunnel.** A Frenchman, M. Mathieu, was the first to suggest submarine communication with England. He proposed to Napoleon I. to construct a road under the English Channel, the traffic to be worked by relays of horses. After the introduction of railways some French and English engineers suggested a tube on the bed of the sea. In 1867 William Low favoured two single-line tunnels, with connecting passages. At the Paris exhibition of that year Thomé de Gamond exhibited the model of a tunnel. In 1872 the English Channel Tunnel Company was formed, and the plan of tunneling through the impervious bed of gray chalk from Sangatte, near Calais, to Shakespeare's Cliff, near Dover, was adopted, and headways have been bored under the sea for 2,000 yards on each side of the Channel. But English military authorities have stoutly opposed the tunnel, because it would make increased defensive precautions necessary, and Parliament has uniformly refused sanction to the scheme, the latest bill for a tunnel being emphatically rejected in March 1907.

One result of the experimental borings was the discovery of coal near Dover. The alternative scheme of a Channel train-ferry has received considerable support. See Griffiths's *Under the Deep, Deep Sea: the Story of the Channel Tunnel* (1887), and *Jour. of the Society of Arts*, vols. xxii. and xxx.

**Channing, SIR FRANCIS ALSTON** (1841), English politician, born in the United States, and educated at Exeter College, Oxford. He is interested in railway servants' hours of labour, land tenure, education, and agricultural reform. In the Railway Regulation Acts of 1889 and 1893 his proposals in regard to the hours of railway servants are embodied. He has been M.P. for E. Northamptonshire since 1885. He was for a time lecturer in philosophy at University College, Oxford. He has published *Instinct, The Second Ballot, The Truth about Agricultural Depression* (1897), and other works. In 1906 he received a baronetcy.

**Channing, WILLIAM ELLERY** (1780-1842), American author and divine, born at Newport, Rhode I. After graduating at Harvard, he became minister of the Federal Street Congregational church, Boston (1803), where he remained until his death. Channing was an eloquent and powerful preacher. His religious views gradually developed into something akin to those of modern Unitarianism, and much controversy followed his sermon preached at Baltimore at the ordination of Jared Sparks. Channing, however, stated that he was not a Unitarian in the sense of the word commonly understood, and had little 'sympathy with the system of Priestley and Belsham.' In religious matters he was always struggling for more light, while he was a powerful advocate of all social and humanitarian causes. Especially was he

the friend of the poor and the slave, and he denounced war and slavery in scathing terms. In 1822-3 Channing travelled in Europe, and while in England he became the friend of Wordsworth and Coleridge. His most important works were: *Essay on National Literature* (1823), *The Character and Writings of Milton* (1826), *The Life and Writings of Fénelon* (1829), *Self-Culture and the Elevation of the Masses* (1828), and *Remarks on the Life and Character of Napoleon Bonaparte* (1840). His works were collected and published in 1841. A posthumous volume of sermons, entitled *The Perfect Life*, appeared in 1872. See *Life of W. E. Channing*, by his nephew, W. H. Channing (1848; centenary edition, 1880); *Correspondence with Lucy Aikin* (1826-42); *Channing: sa Vie et ses Œuvres*, by C. de Rémusat (1861); *Life of Channing*, by O. B. Frothingham (1887); and that of J. W. Chadwick (1903).

**Chansons de Gestes**, long narrative poems written by the old *trouvères* of N. France, and dealing with subjects of French history. The word *gestes* comes from the Latin *res gestæ*, 'public acts,' and is applied indifferently to the deeds of a hero and to the poetical account of these deeds. Gautier enumerates 110 extant *chansons*, extending from the 11th to the 15th century, and ranging in length from four thousand to thirty thousand lines. The bulk of these divide themselves into three great cycles—that of Charlemagne, of Doon de Mayence, and of Garin de Montglane—together with some smaller cycles like that of Garin de Lorraine. These cycles are all connected with one another, and deal not only with the exploits of one hero, but with the fortunes of his house. The oldest of the *chansons* is that of *Roland* (about 1050), which

is shorter than the others, and lacks the love interest and the broadly ludicrous interludes of the later poems. In some poems of the 14th century—*Hugues Capet*, for instance—this humorous side is developed into pure parody. *Roland* is written in decasyllabic verse, assonating in groups of lines, varying in number from one to fifty or more, which groups the French term *tirades*. But rhyme soon displaced assonance, and the decasyllable ultimately yielded to the Alexandrine. The *chansons* are quite apart from the Arthurian romances, though the influence of these is visible in later examples, like *Ogier le Danois*. The popularity of the *chansons* was not limited to France; they spread into Provence, Italy, Spain, and even to Iceland. English renderings of late versions of *Fierabras*, *The Four Sons of Aymon*, *Huon of Bordeaux*, and others, are published by the Early English Text Society. See Gautier's *Les Épopées Françaises* (1878-97), and his monograph in Petit de Julleville's *Histoire de la Littérature Française* (1900); Gaston Paris's *Histoire Poétique de Charlemagne* (1866), and *Littérature Française au Moyen Âge* (1888; new ed. 1905); *Les Anciens Poètes de la France* (10 vols. 1858-70); and Claretie's *Histoire de la Littérature Française* (1905-9), vol. i.

**Chant** is the name given to the short tunes to which the psalms and canticles are sung in the English Church. A chant is called 'single' when one verse is adapted to the tune, 'double' when two verses are required. In singing, a number of words are intoned or recited to a certain note, the duration of which is determined by the number of words given to it; then follow several notes in strict time, which in the first half of the verse are called the 'mediation,' and in the last half the 'ter-



mination.' The number of words given to the notes of the chant is termed 'pointing;' for this there are no set rules.

**Chant**, MRS. LAURA ORMISTON, née DIBDIN (1848), English social and political reformer, born in Chepstow, and previous to her marriage a teacher in schools, and assistant-manager of a private asylum. She has lectured in various parts of the world, advocating woman's suffrage, temperance, liberalism in politics, and other subjects. In 1895 she commenced a social purity campaign, and attacked the London music halls. She has written several volumes of songs and some pamphlets on social questions.

**Chantabun**, cap. of the prov. of Chantabun, Siam, near the E. coast of the Gulf of Siam, 12 m. up a small river, and 125 m. S.E. of Bangkok; exports rubies and sapphires. It was occupied by the French in 1893. Pop. 5,000.

**Chantada**, comm., Galicia, Spain, prov. of and 32 m. S. by W. of Lugo, on the riv. Minho; manufactures bricks and tiles, soap and linen. Pop. 15,000.

**Chantarella**, the little edible mushroom commonly found in shady situations in autumn (*Cantharellus cibarius*), is easily distinguished by reason of its uniform deep-yellow colour, its plumlike scent, its irregular-shaped cap or pileus, and its thick wrinkled gills. Its stem is about an inch and a half in height, and is solid. See M. C. Cooke's *British Edible Fungi* (1891), p. 103.

**Chantelauze**, FRANÇOIS-RÉGIS (1821-88), French historian, born at Montbrison (Loire). He published works dealing with the 17th century, the most important being *Le Cardinal de Retz et l'Affaire du Chapeau* (2 vols. 1878), *Le Cardinal de Retz et ses Missions Diplomatiques à Rome* (1879), and *Marie Stuart: son Procès et son*

*Exécution* (1876), all three works crowned by the French Academy. Two later books—*Louis xvii.: son Enfance, sa Prison, et sa Mort au Temple* (1884), and *Les Derniers Chapitres de Louis xvii.* (1887)—provoked considerable controversy.

**Chantenay**, industrial tn. in the dep. Loire Inférieure, France, 2 m. W.S.W. of Nantes, on the r. bk. of the Loire. It has extensive iron works, and manufactures preserves, oil, sugar, and brandy. Pop. 22,000.

**Chanter**. See BAGPIPE.

**Chantilly**, tn., France, dep. Oise, 24 m. N. by E. of Paris. Its castle, built 1527-31, restored 1880, was presented by the Duc d'Aumale to the Institute of France. Races are held three times in the year. Pop. 5,000.

**Chantrey**, SIR FRANCIS LEGATT (1781-1842), English sculptor, born at Norton, Derbyshire. His first work exhibited at the Royal Academy was a *Portrait of D. Wale, Esq.* (1804). His busts of Duncan, Howe, Vincent, and Nelson for Greenwich Hospital brought him reputation, which his next bust, Horne Tooke, increased. He was elected A.R.A. in 1816, and R.A. in 1818. His chief statues are *Washington* (State House, Boston, U.S.A.), *George III.* (London), *George IV.* (Brighton), *Pitt* (Hanover Square, London), *Watt* (Westminster Abbey), *Canning* (Liverpool), *Roscoe* (Glasgow), *Lord President Blair* and *Lord Melville* (Edinburgh). *Sir Thomas Munro* (Calcutta) and the *Duke of Wellington* (in front of the London Exchange) are his most famous equestrian statues. As a sculptor of portrait-busts he rivalled Nollekens. His finest work is in this genre, and in his representations of children, the most graceful among the latter being his well-known *Sleeping Children* (Lichfield Cathedral) and the statue of *Lady Louisa Russell*

*caressing a Dove*, both designed by Stothard. He willed his fortune and his valuable collections, after Lady Chantrey's death, to the Royal Academy, for the purpose of the purchase of works of art. The administration of this Chantrey Bequest has been the subject of much adverse criticism. The matter came before the House of Lords in 1904, when a select committee was appointed to inquire into the administration of the trust. Its report recommended the appointment of a committee of three (the president of the Royal Academy, a Royal Academician appointed by the council, and an associate of the Royal Academy chosen by the associates) for the purchase of works of art, and suggested various regulations for avoiding in future a too exclusive preference in the choice of works for purchase. See G. Jones's *Sir Francis Chantrey* (1849); *Memorials of Chantrey*, by John Holland (1851); Leader Scott's *Sculpture, Renaissance and Modern* (1880); and M'Coll's *Administration of the Chantry Bequest* (1904).

**Chantry** (Fr. *chanter*, 'to sing'), name given to a chapel or altar endowed for the purpose of having mass sung, generally for the repose of the soul of the founder; the term is also applied to a bequest for endowing such chapel or altar.

**Chanute**, city and railway centre, Neosho co., Kansas, U.S.A., 115 m. s.s.w. of Kansas City. There are oil wells in the vicinity, and the abundant natural gas is used for lighting and motive power. Machine shops, wagon works, cigar factories, and brickyards. Pop. 10,000.

**Chanzy**, ANTOINE EUGÈNE ALFRED (1823-83), French general, born at Nouart, Ardennes; was present at Magenta and Solferino (1859). After service for about thirty years in Africa, he

commanded (1870) the second army of the Loire during the Franco-German war. He was governor-general of Algeria (1873-79), ambassador to Russia (1879-81), and was nominated for the presidency of the republic (1879). See Chuquet's *Le Général Chanzy* (1883).

**Chao-ching-fu** (in Cantonese, *Shao-king*), city, Kwang-tung, China, on the N. bk. of the West R. Lat. 23° 5' N.; long. 112° 30' E.

**Chao-chou-fu**, city, Kwang-tung, China, on the r. bk. of the Han R., about 20 m. inland from its port, Swatow.

**Chaones**, a people who dwelt in Epirus, to the north of Greece; hence Epirus is sometimes called Chaonia.

**Chaos**, a term applied by the Greeks to the void and infinite space (the word means 'the yawning') which existed before the creation of the universe. Chaos was said to be the mother of Erebus (Darkness) and Nox (Night).

**Chapala**, lake, s.e. of Guadalajara, Mexico; alt. 6,400 ft.; length about 50 m.; area 700 sq. m.

**Chaparral**, tn., Colombia, 115 m. s.w. of Bogota, with rich mines of coal, iron, copper, and petroleum. Near it are the painted rocks of Aipe and a curious grotto. Alt. 2,740 ft. Pop. 9,000.

**Chapbooks**. This term, apparently first used in the reign of George IV., denotes those small pamphlets or broadsides which at one time constituted the literature of the poor, not only in the British Isles, but throughout Europe (the German *Volksbücher*, French *Bibliothèque Grise*). Their beginning in England is placed about the dawn of the 17th century. Early romances—such as the tales of *Sir Bevis*, *Guy of Warwick*, *Valentine and Orson*, *Reynard the Fox*, *Patient Grizel*, and *Jack the Giant Killer*—form the theme of many of them; while others re-

cite the adventures of *Robinson Crusoe* and more modern heroes, some of a very homely order. Yet another class devotes itself to the interpretation of dreams, astrology, palmistry, and physiognomy. In Scotland the 'prophecies' of Peden had a great vogue, and a variety of others of the same genus, more or less religious in character; but the chief favourites were those of a humorous cast, among which the foremost is *The Merry Exploits of George Buchanan*. Irish chapbooks are described by Thackeray in his *Irish Sketch Book*, ch. xv., xvi. See Strathern's *Chapman Literature* (Glasgow Archæological Society, 1863); John Ashton's *Chapbooks of the 18th Century* (1882); Fraser's *Humorous Chapbooks of Scotland* (1873); W. Harvey's *Scottish Chapbook Literature* (1903).

**Chapel**, in ecclesiastical architecture, a small apartment in the internal arrangement of a cathedral or church containing an altar and ambry. It dates back to the 10th century, when subsidiary apses were utilized naturally as sites for the altars to the various saints. Chapels were built nearly always at the east end of the structure. Cluny Abbey Church (1131) is an early and crude example of an arrangement which became characteristic of the French cathedral plans—a series of chapels radiate from the centre of the principal apse. In the middle ages almost every nobleman's castle, and even many private houses of the gentry at a later date, had a chapel attached. In England the term also signifies the building attached to schools and colleges in which divine service is periodically held; and the supplemental places of worship in a parish, even though they do not belong to the established church, are chapels of ease. Further, it commonly means a building consecrated to divine service by dis-

senters, or worshippers who do not accept the laws and forms of the established church.

**Chapel**, the association of journeymen compositors in a printing house. The president, called the 'father,' is elected by the journeymen; also the 'clerk' of the chapel.

**Chapelain**, JEAN (1595–1674), French literary critic, came into notice through his preface to the *Adone* of Marino (1623). He was long looked upon as '*le prince des poètes français*,' and it was expected that his *Pucelle*, one of the many pseudo-epics of the 17th century, would rival the *Iliad* and *Aeneid*; but after the outburst of applause which greeted the publication of the first twelve cantos in 1656 his reputation gradually declined, and he became in time the butt of the younger poets, such as Boileau. The last twelve cantos were not published until 1882. None the less, under Richelieu's patronage, he played a great part in the founding of the Academy, and to him appears to be due the formal establishment in the French drama of the rules of the 'three unities.' It was he who drew up the *Sentiments de l'Académie sur le Cid* (1637), which remains his best and most important work. The translation of *Guzman d'Alfarache* (1631) is said to be by him. See Fabre's *Chapelain et nos Deux Premières Académies* (1890), and *Les Ennemis de Chapelain* (1888); *Lettres*, ed. Tamizey de Larroque (2 vols. 1880–3); and Mühlau's *J. Chapelain*, in German (1893).

**Chapel-en-le-Frith**, par. and mrkt. tn., Derbyshire, England, 5 m. N. of Buxton; has paper and cotton industries. Pop. 4,600.

**Chapelhall**, tn., N. Lanarkshire, Scotland, 3 m. S.E. of Airdrie; has large collieries. Pop. 2,000.

**Chapel Royal**. The Chapel Royal of England, an institution

whose date of foundation is uncertain, is known to have existed in the reign of Edward IV. It comprises a dean, sub-dean, and fifty-eight clergy, ten of whom are known as 'priests in ordinary.' Its purpose was attendance on the sovereign wherever he might be, and though formerly it was in the chapel at Whitehall, now it never holds worship except at St. James's Palace, London.

The Chapel Royal of Scotland, originally founded by Alexander I. at Stirling Castle, was ordered by Mary to be removed to Holyrood. The chapel now consists of the dean, appointed by the crown, and six chaplains in ordinary, who officiate when the king is in residence at Balmoral Castle. Such revenues as belong to the chapel are devoted to providing salaries for the chairs of divinity in connection with the university. The name is also given to Holyrood Abbey Church, which was restored by James II., and is now in ruins.

**Chapeltown**, eccles. par. and vil., W. Riding, Yorkshire, 7 m. N. of Sheffield; has large collieries and ironworks, and makes bricks and tiles. Pop. 7,800.

**Chaperon** has several meanings. It is applied—(1) to the ornaments often placed on the heads of horses for funeral or other processions; (2) to the cap worn by members of the British order of the Garter; (3) to the academic hood used by bachelors and masters of arts, law, medicine, and divinity; (4) to the married lady who acts as 'guardian' to another, who is still unmarried, when appearing in public. The last-named custom originated during the reign of Queen Anne. Previously no spinster could appear in public save under the 'protection' of a near relative.

**Chaplains.** (1.) In the British royal navy. From 1626 onward the presence of a chaplain on

board was usual, at any rate in the bigger ships; but their pay and position were very unsettled until 1812, when they were made members of the gunroom or wardroom mess, and the chaplaincies of naval establishments in the gift of the Admiralty, and Admiralty livings, were reserved for naval chaplains.

A chaplain in the navy must be a priest or deacon of the Church of England, or of a Church in communion with the Church of England. He must not be more than thirty-five years of age. Retirement is compulsory at sixty, and optional at fifty-five. The pay ranges from £219 a year to £401; and for acting as naval instructor in addition the chaplain also receives half the pay of that rank, and £5 for each cadet, midshipman, or young officer whom he instructs at the captain's direction.

(2.) In the army. The regularly commissioned chaplains in the British army number 118, and (exclusive of the chaplain-general) are divided into four classes, ranking respectively with colonels, lieutenant-colonels, majors, and captains. The greater number belong to the Church of England, but there are also commissioned chaplains of the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian Churches. Those of the Anglican persuasion are subordinate to the chaplain-general at the War Office; those of the two other denominations are directly dependent upon the secretary of the War Office. In the field, chaplains are attached to the larger formations as required. India has a separate clerical establishment of its own.

**Chaplin**, CHARLES (1825-91). French painter, born at Andelys (Eure), of English parents; found his true vocation as a portrait painter of women, in the *genre* of Watteau and Bouchers. He was very successful in reproduc-

ing the peculiar grace of the Parisian women. Amongst his works are *Les Bulles de Savon* (1864), and *Souvenirs* (1882), his most popular canvas, both at the Luxembourg Museum, Paris; *The Lottery*, at the museum of Rouen; *The Birth of Venus*, *The Bath*, *Rising in the Morning*, and a great number of portraits of fashionable people. In 1860 Chaplin painted the Empress Eugénie's apartments at the Louvre, as well as the bathroom at the Elysée. He was also an accomplished engraver, and executed engravings of several pictures by Decamps, Watteau, and several of his own.

**Chaplin, RIGHT HON. HENRY**, (1841), English politician, was returned as Tory member for Mid-Lincoln (1868), and he represented that constituency until 1885. From 1885 to 1905 he represented the Sleaford division of the county, and in 1907 he was returned for the Wimbledon div. of Surrey. In Lord Salisbury's first administration (June 1885 to Jan. 1886) he was chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. He refused the presidency of the Local Government Board in Lord Salisbury's second administration (1886-92), because it did not carry with it cabinet rank; but in September 1889 he was created first President of the Board of Agriculture, and admitted to the cabinet. From 1895 to 1900 he was President of the Local Government Board. As such he carried, after fierce controversy and an all-night sitting, the Agricultural Rating Bill (1896) and the Vaccination Bill (1898). He was excluded from the Unionist government of 1900. He was one of the most indefatigable advocates of bimetallism, and is an ardent supporter of Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal proposals, and a member of the Tariff Commission (1904).

**Chapman**, a petty trader, usually itinerant. The 18th-century travelling chapman sold chap-books, needles, laces, linen, and other household requisites, and bought old brass, old clothes, and, to a considerable extent, human hair.

**Chapman, GEORGE** (1559-1634), English dramatic poet of the second period of the Elizabethan era, born near Hitchin, Hertfordshire. A protégé of Prince Henry of Wales (eldest son of James I.), he also enjoyed the favour of Essex and Somerset, to all of whom he dedicated some of his works. He published nothing until 1594, and in the interval he is supposed to have been in Germany, possibly with theatrical companies. His plays include *All Fools* and *The Gentleman Usher*, humorous comedies; *Bussy d'Ambois*, the one play that survived the restoration, and the *Admiral of France*, both French tragedies. In some of his plays he collaborated with Jonson, Marston, and Shirley. But it is as a translator that Chapman is pre-eminent. His work includes translations of the *Iliad*, the *Hymns*, and the *Odyssey*, besides Hesiod's *Works and Days*, and a little of Juvenal. His merits were an exhaustless energy and a wide though not very exact learning; while his faults were those of his age—the age of Donne and 'wit combats.' Only in his comedies can his style be called simple. A likely conjecture of Professor Minto's identifies Chapman with the rival poet of Shakespeare's *Sonnets*. See *Chapman's Works*, 3 vols., with Life by Swinburne (1873).

**Chapman, JOHN** (1801-54), English political writer, was born at Loughborough in Leicestershire. After failing in business as a lace manufacturer (1834) he went to London, where he became editor of the *Mechanics' Magazine*, and

invented improvements on the 'four-wheeler' which led to the modern 'hansom cab' (patented 1836). He wrote *The Cotton and Commerce of India* (1851).

**Chapman, WALTER.** See CHEP-MAN.

**Chapone, HESTER, née MULSO** (1727-1801), English essayist, an admirer of Richardson the novelist. Her *Letters on the Improvement of the Mind* (1772) had great vogue in female educational circles, being frequently bound up later on with Dr. Gregory's *Advice to a Daughter* (1821). Her complete works will be found in vol. xxiii. of Chalmers's *British Essayists* (new ed. 1856-7). See also the *Life* in the 1807 edition of her works.

**Chapped Hands.** To prevent chapping due to cold, the hands should be shielded from the air, and dried thoroughly after washing. In addition, the skin should be kept soft and elastic by some oily substance. For this purpose lanolin is very useful. Flexile collodion may be used to protect any troublesome cracks, but soap should be used as little as possible until the hands are healed.

**Chappell, WILLIAM** (1582-1649), bishop of Cork and Ross, born at Laxton, Nottinghamshire. Appointed through Laud's influence dean of Cashel (1633), he became successively provost of Trinity College, Dublin (1637-40), and bishop of Cork and Ross (1638). After Strafford's fall he suffered a short imprisonment in Dublin (1641), and at Tenby, Pembrokeshire (1642). See *Autobiography*, in Latin iambics, in Leland's *Collectanea*, ed. Hearne (1770); also in Peck's *Desiderata* (1732) and Fuller's *Worthies* (1840).

**Chappell, WILLIAM** (1809-88), English musical antiquary. While managing his father's business he published *A Collection of National English Airs, consisting of Ancient Song, Ballad, and Dance Tunes*

(2 vols. 1838-40), which was subsequently extended and reissued under the title of *Popular Music of the Olden Time: a Collection of Ancient Songs, Ballads, and Dance Tunes, illustrative of the National Music of England* (2 vols. 1855-9; new ed. by Wooldridge, 1893). He was the founder of the Musical Antiquarian Society (1840), as well as of the Percy Society, for which he edited Dowland's songs, and assisted in the preparation of the *Percy Folio* (1868). His notes to the *Roxburghe Ballads* (3 vols. 1869) are mines of archæological information, as also is his *History of Music* (1 vol. 1874).

**Chapra, or CHUPRA**, chief tn., Saran dist., Bengal, India, 32 m. N.W. of Patna. Although Chapra has declined in commercial importance, it still contains many wealthy banking houses. Pop. 46,000.

**Chaptal, JEAN ANTOINE, COMTE DE CHANTELOUP** (1756-1832), French chemist, was born at Nogaret, Lozère, and educated at Montpellier, where he was appointed to a new chair of chemistry (1781). He was member of the Institute (1798); as minister of the interior (1800-4), he founded the French Chamber of Commerce, created the first industrial school, and began the canalization of the rivers of France. In 1811 he was made minister of commerce in the 'Hundred Days.' His investigations in regard to alum and soda produced valuable results.

**Chapter**, the body of ecclesiastics connected with a cathedral or collegiate church, and presided over by the dean. See DEAN.

**Chapter-house**, one of the monastic buildings appended to a cathedral, abbey, or collegiate church. It is usually a lofty, vaulted apartment situated south of the transept. Its ordinary form is either polygonal or octagonal.

In the case of the Benedictine churches it is square. In many instances the interior is richly carved and decorated, and a central shaft supports the ceiling. Ripon collegiate church has two central pillars and an apsidal end. In the 10th century a chapter-house was built at Fontanelle, Italy. In the next century Edward the Confessor built the original structure at Westminster, England. Westminster Abbey and Worcester Cathedral depart from the usual Benedictine form of chapter-house. The first is octagonal, 58 ft. in diameter; the second circular, 55 ft. in diameter by 45 ft. in height. Canterbury is square in form, 87 ft. long, 35 ft. wide, and 52 ft. high. The octagonal chapter-house of York is 57 ft. in diameter, and 67 ft. 10 in. in height.

**Chapu, HENRI** (1833-91), French sculptor, born at Mée (Seine-et-Marne), pupil of Pradier and of Duret. Entering the Ecole des Beaux Arts at Paris in 1849, he gained the *grand prix*, and later the medal (1855), his first exhibit in the Salon being *Mercury inventing the Caduceus*, now in the Luxembourg at Paris. With great power of expression, he excelled chiefly in representing the exquisite tenderness and charm of womanhood. The most typical examples of his work are the pathetically beautiful *Princess Hélène at the Tomb of the Duc d'Orléans*, at Dreux; and *Youth*, the memorial to Henri Regnault. In the latter, the maiden lifting the immortal palm embodies Chapu's principles of art. His *Joan of Arc at Domrémy*, in the Luxembourg, is less characteristic. See *Life*, in French, by Fidière (1894).

**Chapultepec.** See MEXICO CITY.

**Chara.** The brittle green submerged plants, with branched shoots about a foot long, bearing

at intervals whorls of apparent leaves, which are sometimes found rooted in the mud of stagnant ponds or stagnant streams, are members of a family of plants known as Characeæ. These, which are the most highly developed plants among the green algæ, are all marked by the possession of an onion-like smell. The genus *Chara* is composed of plants stouter than the other members of the family. These plants may be grown easily in a fountain, where they increase rapidly in size, and keep the water fresh and aerated for years.

**Chara, or CHARRA, tn.,** British E. Africa, on the Tana R., about 4 m. from its mouth, 120 m. N. by E. of Mombasa.

**Char-à-banc,** a large vehicle, wagonette in form, with benched seats, used more particularly for picnicking and excursions.

**Characteristic.** See LOGARITHMS.

**Charade,** a kind of riddle the answer to which is one word. A charade is usually acted. A short dramatic sketch in three or more acts is organized, having a certain dramatic unity running through it. Each of the earlier scenes represents one syllable or more of the whole word, which is itself prominently presented in the final scene. Besides the ordinary charades improvised by the actors themselves, written dramatic charades for drawing-room acting may be bought. (See, for example, Bowman's *Charade Dramas for the Drawing-room*, 1855.) A third variety is the dumb charade, which is similar to the acted charade, except that the action must be in dumb show. Excellent descriptions of acting charades occur in *Vanity Fair* and in *The Life and Adventures of Mr. Verdant Green*.

**Charadriidæ.** See CHARADRIIFORMES.

**Charadriiformes** ('plover-like'), a very large order of birds,

including the Limicolæ (plovers, snipe, curlews, etc.), the gulls and terns, the auks, sand-grouse, pigeons, with some other less familiar forms. The family Charadriidæ includes the plovers, snipe, and sandpipers.

**Charala**, tn., Colombia, 140 m. N.N.E. of Bogota. Pop. 10,000.

**Charcoal** is the form of amorphous carbon obtained by strongly heating wood. If required for fuel, it is best prepared by the partial combustion of wood in heaps; but for gunpowder, as such a process would be apt to introduce grit, the wood is charred in externally-heated cylinders, the volatile products of the decomposition going to feed the fires. Charcoal is a porous solid, resembling the wood it is obtained from, and is usually black; the brown charcoal used in the preparation of 'cocoa' powder being prepared at a lower temperature. The main uses of charcoal are as a fuel, in the manufacture of gunpowder, as a deodorant, for crayons, and, on account of its poor conductivity, for surrounding cold storage chambers. Bone or animal charcoal is obtained by charring bones, and is used for decolorizing syrups, etc. See CARBON.

**Charcot**, JEAN BAPTISTE ETIENNE AUGUSTE, French Antarctic explorer, commanded the French Antarctic Expedition of 1903-5, and also that of 1908-10. The latter expedition left Havre in August 1908 on the *Pourquoi Pas?* one of the most perfectly-equipped vessels for such a purpose ever sent out. The expedition was productive of very valuable results, having been conducted in a thoroughly scientific manner. The coasts of Graham Land, Adelaide I., Alexander Land, Deception I., a new coast line in 70° S., etc., were mapped. A considerable amount of oceanographical work was done, includ-

ing soundings, surface and deep sea temperature determinations, deep-sea dredging, and work with tow nets and vertical nets. Important meteorological observations were also made, and biological collections obtained. The expedition returned to Rouen in June 1910. Dr. Charcot has published accounts of his Antarctic work in *Le Français au Pôle Sud* (1905) and *Le 'Pourquoi Pas?' dans l'Antarctic* (1910). See also *R. G. S. Journal* (March 1911).

**Charcot**, JEAN MARTIN (1825-93), French physician, born at Paris; became in 1862 doctor at the Salpêtrière, where he delivered a series of celebrated clinical lectures on nervous diseases. In 1873 he was appointed professor of pathological anatomy at the University of Paris, whence he was transferred in 1882 to the chair of the Clinique of Nervous Disorders, expressly created for him; in 1883 he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences. His researches in the pathology of nervous diseases were of far-reaching influence, as may be read in his *Leçons Cliniques sur les Maladies des Vieillards et les Maladies Chroniques* (2nd ed. 1874), *Leçons sur les Maladies du Foie, des Voies Biliaires et des Reins* (1877), *Localisations dans les Maladies du Cerveau et de la Moelle Epinière* (1880), *Leçons sur les Maladies du Système Nerveux faites à la Salpêtrière* (3rd ed. 1880), *Leçons de Mardi à la Salpêtrière* (2 vols. 1889-90), *Les Démoniaques dans l'Art* (1887), etc. His *Œuvres Complètes* appeared in 9 vols. in 1886-90. Most of his works have been translated into English. His name has been given to several symptoms in nervous maladies, the significance of which he was the first to recognize. See Lubimov's *Le Professeur Charcot* (1894).



**Chard**, par. and munic. bor., Somersetshire, England, 13 m. s.e. of Taunton; is chiefly engaged in the manufacture of lace, iron, and brass wares. Pop. of par. 13,500; of tn. 4,500.

**Chard**, JOHN ROUSE MERRIOTT (1847-97), English soldier, defender of Rorke's Drift. He fought in the Zulu campaign of 1879. On the night of the Isandhlwana disaster (Jan. 22), Lieutenant Chard, with Lieutenant Bromhead and 140 men, successfully defended Rorke's Drift, on the Buffalo River, against 3,000 Zulus, saving Greytown and Helpmakaar, and securing the retreat of Chelmsford's column.

**Chardin**, JEAN BAPTISTE SIMÉON (1699-1779), French painter, born at Paris, was a pupil of Coypel, whom he imitated in his close attention to nature. His first pictures of still life were mistaken for Flemish work. He became a master of *genre*, and was the first Frenchman to paint scenes of middle-class life, which he delineated with truth and refinement, thus presenting a strong contrast to the artists of the *fêtes galantes* of the period. Most of his work is in the Louvre in Paris (112 pictures), including the *Bénédicté*; but the National Gallery, London, has one picture, Dulwich, London, one, and Dublin his *Card Tricks*. See *Life*, in French, by Normand (1901).

**Chardin**, SIR JOHN (1643-1713), French traveller, born in Paris, made two expeditions as a gem dealer to Persia (1666 and 1670-77), the most complete account of which is contained in the *Voyages de M. le Chevalier Chardin* (1711). After his return from his second expedition he settled in London, and was knighted by Charles II. of England (1681), and appointed court jeweller. See Langlès's reprint (1811); preface, 2nd ed. of Harmer's *Observations on Scripture* (1776).

**Charente**, dep., W. France, in the basin of the Charente; area, 2,305 sq. m. It consists mainly of gently undulating plateaus (highest point, 1,200 ft.), the N.E. being drained by the Vienne, flowing N.W. towards the Loire basin. Physically, it is divided into (1) the *terres froides*, a damp district of clayey soil on the r. bk. of the Upper Charente; and (2) the *terres chaudes*, comprising the remainder. In the extreme s. the beautiful Dronne forms the boundary for 20 m. The climate is temperate and dry, and chestnuts, corn, and cognac are the chief products. Pastoral pursuits employ a large part of the population. There are important limestone quarries. Pop. 352,000. Cap. Angoulême.

**Charente**, riv., France, rising in dep. Haute-Vienne; flows w. through the deps. Charente and Charente-Inférieure, and enters the Atlantic below Rochefort. Length, 225 m. Area of basin, 4,000 sq. m. Navigable from Angoulême to the sea.

**Charente - Inférieure**, dep., W. France, bounded on the w. for 44 m. by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the s.w. for some 30 m. by the r. bk. of the Gironde estuary. The department, which includes the islands of Ré and Oléron, is irregular in shape, and has an area of 2,791 sq. m. The surface is low, undulating in the interior, and is flanked along the coast by sand dunes. Only three-fifths of the area is drained by the Charente. Agriculture and cattle-breeding are actively pursued, and cognac is manufactured. The coast and islands yield salt and oysters. Foreign trade is confined to La Rochelle, and naval activity is concentrated in Rochefort. Pop. 455,000. Cap. La Rochelle.

**Charenton-le-Pont**, suburb of Paris, 3 m. to the s.e. of Notre Dame, on the Seine and Marne. Pop. 18,500.

**Chares**, Athenian general, whose chief exploits were the relief of the Phliasiens in 367 B.C., and the capture of Sestos in 353. His rapacity made him more dreaded by his country's allies than by her enemies. He commanded the Athenian forces at Chæronea in 338 B.C., and passed the latter part of his life at Sigæum, in the Troad. In private life he was notorious for his profligacy.

**Chares** (c. 300 B.C.) of Lindus in Rhodes, a famous Rhodian statuary, the favourite pupil of Lysippus. His most famous work was the Colossus of Rhodes, which was destroyed by an earthquake.

**Charette de la Contrie**, FRANÇOIS ATHANASE (1763-96), chief of the Vendean revolt against the French Revolution, was born at Couffé, near Oudon (Loire-Inférieure). In 1793 he became the chief of the Lower Vendée, and after several successes was ordered to help the royalist army against Nantes (June 1793). The attack did not succeed, and Charette, retiring, began a harassing guerilla warfare. At the beginning of 1795 an armistice took place between Charette and the Convention, but it was of short duration. After the defeat at Quiberon (June 27, 1795) he was vigorously pursued by Hoche, who, after repeatedly defeating him, at length captured him and caused him to be executed (Mar. 26, 1796). See Le Bouviers's *Vie du Général Charette* (1823).

**Chargé d'Affaires**, an inferior diplomatic agent accredited to the ministry for foreign affairs, and either (a) in charge during the temporary absence of an ambassador, or (b) representing his country at an inferior court.

**Chargeurs Réunis**. This line of steamships was established in Paris in 1872, and has a fleet of thirty-one steamers, aggregating

145,911 tons, running between Havre and Indo-China, E. Africa, and S. American ports, and plying round the world.

**Charing Cross**, a part of London, England; derives its name from the cross of stone which was erected (1291-4) to Eleanor, queen of Edward I., to mark her last resting-place before interment in Westminster Abbey. It stands at the junction of Whitehall, the Strand, and Cockspur Street. Charing Cross Station (the S.E. Ry. terminus), Charing Cross Hospital, Grand Hotel, Hôtel Métropole, Hôtel Victoria, the National Gallery, and Trafalgar Square, are all situated in the vicinity of Charing Cross. See Macmichael's *The Story of Charing Cross* (1906).

#### Charitable Trusts and Uses.

All trusts in perpetuity are by the law of England void unless made to charitable uses. (See PERPETUITY, also MORTMAIN.) In the Court of Chancery (now the Chancery Division), to whose jurisdiction charities belong, charitable uses are such charitable gifts only as are within the statute of Elizabeth (1601). Relief of aged, impotent, and poor people; maintenance of sick and maimed soldiers and mariners; schools of learning, free schools, and scholars in universities; repair of bridges, ports, havens, causeways, churches, sea-banks, and highways; education and preferment of orphans; maintenance of houses of correction; marriages of poor maids; help of young tradesmen, handicraftsmen, and persons decayed; relief or redemption of prisoners or captives—these are charitable uses expressed in the preamble of the statute. But there are also many objects which have been held by analogy to come within the purview of the statute, such as the endowment of a museum, a home for lost dogs, or an anti-vivisection

tion society. A gift 'for benevolent and philanthropic purposes' is void for uncertainty, and a gift to superstitious uses is illegal. If a particular object of charity cannot be carried out, but the donor evinces a general intention of charity, the gift does not fail, but is applied *cy près*—*i.e.* as nearly as possible to give effect to the intention of the donor under a scheme settled by the Court or by the Charity Commissioners. The law in Ireland is contained in acts of 1844, 1867, and 1871. In Scotland there is no law against gifts in perpetuity to any public object, and no distinction between charitable trusts in the English sense and other public trusts. See Tudor's *Charitable Trusts* (1906).

**Charité**, LA, tn., Nièvre dep., on the Loire, 15 m. N.N.W. of Nevers; with 12th-century church and ruins of castle of 14th century. Pop. 5,200.

**Charites** (Lat. *Gratiæ*), the Graces, were goddesses who personified grace and beauty. They were three in number, the daughters of Zeus, and were named Euphrosyne (Joyfulness), Aglaia (Brilliance), and Thalia (Luxury). Their especial province was to adorn life with refinement and elegance. They watched over poetry and athletic skill, particularly the latter, as representing the most perfectly harmonious development of bodily powers. They are closely allied to the Muses.

**Charity.** There is general agreement regarding certain principles of relieving poverty. These are chiefly negative in character; and positive principles are perhaps unattainable so long as social conditions are subject to constant change. (1.) Charity must be adequate, and sufficient to secure the object desired—*i.e.* to remove the cause of distress. Inadequate charity is generally useless, and

sentimental charity is usually inadequate. (2.) Charity must not attempt the work of the state in relieving destitution. It should not provide the necessaries of life, but confine itself to the provision of the material and immaterial conditions for the growth and revival of self-respect and independence. (3.) It should aim at prevention, and at the removing of causes rather than at the remedying of defects. (4.) It should be given only after inquiry. Poverty may be deserved or undeserved, and relief must be governed accordingly. Inquiry, moreover, will prevent many of the evils of indiscriminate charity. It will checkmate impostors, and prevent overlapping, which is the greatest of evils. But this inquiry is too extensive for individuals to accomplish unaided; and charity organization societies have been established for this purpose. See Dr. Chalmers on *Charity* (1835); Loch's *Charity Organization* (1890) and *Methods of Social Advance* (1904); Mrs. Bosanquet's *Strength of the Nation* (1902). See POOR LAW.

**Charity Commissioners**, THE (for England and Wales), are a permanent board constituted in 1853 by the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853-94, to supervise the administration of charities in England and Wales. Three commissioners were appointed, two being paid, and two of them (one being the chief commissioner) must be barristers-at-law of twelve years' standing. Under these acts they exercise jurisdiction over all endowed charities, except the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, and Durham, the colleges of Eton and Winchester, institutions maintained wholly by voluntary contributions, and registered places of religious worship; under the Prison Charities Act, 1882, over prison charities; under the Allot-

ments Extension Act, 1882, over charity lands let for allotments; under the Municipal Corporations Act, 1883, over property of corporations dissolved by that act; and under the City of London Parochial Charities Act, 1883, over parochial charities in the city. In 1874 the duties of the Endowed Schools Commissioners were transferred to them. Their administrative functions are threefold: (1) they supervise the expenditure of income by charity trustees; (2) they have an absolute control over the disposition of capital belonging to charities; (3) they can prepare schemes for the modification of charitable trusts as circumstances may require. They have also judicial powers over charities in the way of appointing trustees, etc., but only with the consent of a majority of the trustees if the income of the charity is over £50 a year. See Tudor's *Charitable Trusts* (1906), and *Annual Reports of the Commissioners*.

**Charity Organization Society.** This is the title assumed by a large number of voluntary associations to be found in many of the principal towns not only in the United Kingdom but also in the Colonies and America. These societies are of course independent of one another, but they are in many cases affiliated to the parent society founded in London, and they adopt more or less common principles. These principles may be found most conveniently set out in the manual of the London Charity Organization Society, whose head office is at Denison House, 296 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W. The main object of the society is 'the improvement of the condition of the poor.' This object it endeavours to attain '(1) by bringing about co-operation between charity and the Poor Law, and between charitable persons

and agencies of all religious denominations among themselves; (2) by spreading sound views on charitable work, and creating a class of almoners to carry them out; (3) by securing due investigation and fitting action in all cases; (4) by repressing mendicity.' It is the aim of the society that all charity should be of real assistance towards a permanent improvement of conditions, and not a mere palliative of immediate physical distress. In accordance with this it attaches great importance to (a) the full investigation of all applications for relief, since without this there is no certainty of any help given being appropriate and adequate; (b) the enforcement of family responsibilities; (c) the avoidance of any form of giving which may undermine the independence of the recipient or weaken habits of thrift, industry, and self-reliance. All this springs from recognition of the fact that charity is or should be a much wider word than almsgiving, and involves spiritual as well as material service. As matters of practical administration the society devotes great attention to the prevention of overlapping between different agencies, and upon the training not only of the volunteer helpers upon whom it mainly depends for its own work, but of all those engaged in similar work elsewhere. See Loch's *Charity Organization* (3rd ed. 1905), Devine's *Principles of Relief* (1904), and Henderson's *Modern Methods of Charity* (1904).

**Charivari** (Fr.), an uproar made by the clanging of pans and kettles, hissing, groaning, etc., against persons in disfavour, as in the English 'cats' concert,' or 'ran-tanning,' as it is called in certain parts of the country. In mediæval France it was specially

indulged in at the weddings of widowers or widows, when masked brawlers sang derisive and indecent jingles, carrying their violence to such a pitch that the church threatened excommunication or some lesser punishment against those joining in the riot. 'Chevaree,' 'shivaree,' and 'skimmerton' occur in Canada and in the border districts of the United States, and 'shivoo' in Australia. The Bavarian peasants' *Haberfeldtreiben*, which grew to scandalous lengths at the turn of the 19th-20th century, is a similar practice. The name Charivari has been adopted by satirical papers, and *Punch* uses it as a sub-title.

**Charjui**, tn., Russian Central Asia, near s. bk. of Amu Daria (Oxus), 70 m. s.w. of Bokhara. The Transcaspian railway crosses the river here by a bridge over a mile in length. Trade in raw cotton. Pop. 6,000.

**Charkhari**, a feudatory state in Bundelkhand, Central India. Area, 787 sq. m. Pop. 12,000.

**Charkieh**, prov., Lower Egypt. See SHARQIA.

**Charkov**. See KHARKOV.

**Charlatan**, during the middle ages a special division of the jongleurs. Sismondi states that the charlatans amused the people by their buffooneries, exhibiting dancing apes and goats, and singing the grossest songs in public. In English, the word became peculiarly associated with the itinerant quacksalver, or vender of 'cure-all' medicines, and hence it is now understood to signify any quack, empiric, or boastful pretender to knowledge or skill which he does not possess.

**Charlemagne**—*i.e.* Charles the Great—son of Pepin the Short, became king of the Franks (768), at first jointly with his brother Carloman, until the latter's death (771). His long reign of forty-six years saw a

prodigious expansion in the power of the Franks. Enforcing Christianity at the point of the sword, he owed his success to his championship of that religion. The first and sternest undertaking of his life was the Saxon war, in which campaign followed campaign for more than thirty years (772-804).

In 773 Pope Adrian I. summoned Charlemagne to Italy, to assist him against Desiderius, king of the Lombards. Charlemagne was soon master of Italy, and after confirming and extending the 'donation of Pepin' he made himself King of the Lombards (774). In 778 Charlemagne embarked on a contest with the Saracens in Spain. He extended his frontier to the Ebro; and experienced the trifling defeat of Roncesvalles, famous in song.

The next twenty years were spent in border wars against Lombards, Bavarians (788), Avars (795-796), Saxons, Arabs, and Bretons. In 800, on the invitation of Pope Leo III., Charlemagne again proceeded to Italy, and on Christmas Day was crowned emperor; and the foundation of the political system of the middle ages was laid. The remaining years of his reign were comparatively quiet, and he devoted himself to the consolidation and development of his dominions. The contemporary biographer Eginhard paints him as a man of great stature and corpulence, with a bull neck, cheerful countenance, and animated eyes, speaking volubly in a shrill voice. He was a man of active habits, sparing in diet, and of simple tastes. He loved the chase and bathing, delighted in music and learning, patronizing scholars (such as Alcuin and Eginhard), and himself (though unable to write) spoke several languages. He died in 814 at Aix-la-Chapelle, where he was buried. His actual

empire was ephemeral, but left effects which endured for a thousand years. See 'Life' by Eginhard in Latin, in *Bibliotheca Rerum Germanicarum* (1873; Eng. trans. by Glaister, 1877). See also Vétault's *Histoire de Charlemagne* (1876); *Charles the Great*, by Mombert (1888); *Ibid.*, by Thomas Hodgkin (1897); Abel and Simson's *Jahrbücher d. fränk. Reiches unter Karl d. Grossen* (1883-8); Mullinger's *The Schools of Charles the Great* (1877); Döllinger's *Das Kaiserthum Karls d. Grossen* (1864); Haureau's *Charlemagne et son Cour* (1888); Wells's *The Age of Charlemagne* (1898). For his governmental institutions, see Fustel de Coulanges's 'Le Gouvernement de Charlemagne,' in *Revue des Deux Mondes* (1876); for the literature of the period, Ampère's *Histoire Littéraire de la France sous Charlemagne* (2nd ed. 1868); for arts, Schnaase's *Geschichte der bildenden Künste*, vol. iv. (8 vols. 2nd ed. 1866-79); and for the romance of Charlemagne, Gaston Paris's *Histoire Poétique de Charlemagne* (1865).

**Charleroi.** (1.) Town, prov. Hainault, Belgium, on the l. bk. of the Sambre, 30 m. s. by E. of Brussels; one of the centres of the coal and iron industries of Belgium. Machinery, cutlery, hardware, and glass are manufactured. Pop. 27,000. In the 17th and 18th centuries it was frequently besieged, especially in 1794, and passed alternately into the hands of the Spaniards, the French, and the Austrians. (2.) Town, Washington co., Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 22 m. s.s.e. of Pittsburgh. It stands on the Monongahela R., and manufactures glass and iron. Pop. 6,000.

**Charles I.** (1600-49), king of Great Britain and Ireland, born at Dunfermline, was a sickly, backward child, but outgrew his weakness, and became an accom-

plished horseman, as well as something of a scholar and theologian. Created Prince of Wales (1616) four years after the death of his elder brother Henry, he in 1623 proceeded in company with Buckingham to the Spanish court, Madrid, to win the hand of the Spanish Infanta, and to secure the object of his father's dynastic policy, the restitution of the Palatinate to James's son-in-law. The English people, however, hailed with joy the rupture with Spain which ensued upon Charles's pique at his failure. But with the characteristic habit of doing the wrong thing, he immediately dashed his people's Protestant hopes by marrying the French (Roman Catholic) princess Henrietta Maria by proxy. Succeeding his father in 1625, he was soon involved in controversy with Parliament, particularly regarding the revenues rendered necessary by the extravagant policy of Buckingham, whose tool the king was; and after Buckingham's assassination (1628) he yielded his will to Queen Henrietta, whose influence over him was unbounded, and in the end fatal. In 1626, by the aid of loans and pawning the crown jewels, he fitted out two expeditions against Cadiz, which ended in failure, as did also the expedition to Rochelle (1627). Charles was not by nature a tyrant, perhaps not even a bigot; but the force of his two chief advisers—Laud (made archbishop of Canterbury, 1633) and Strafford (who, as Sir Thomas Wentworth, passed into the king's service after the assassination of Buckingham)—drove him into courses which his natural obstinacy welcomed, and the issue of which his lack of foresight prevented him from perceiving. Parliaments did not prove subservient, and for eleven years Charles, through his ministers, governed

without one. He levied 'tonnage and poundage' (1629), exacted fines for encroaching on forest lands and for not taking up knighthood (1630), and raised money by granting monopolies and demanding ship money from the seaports (1634) and the inland counties (1635). Abroad his policy was weak and shiftless; for, with all his economy, he could find no revenue to justify a warlike policy. In 1637 Hampden resisted the ship money tax, but was compelled to pay (1638); and in 1639 Laud drove the Scots to rebellion by his attempts to force a liturgy on them. Charles invaded Scotland (1639), but was forced to sign the treaty of Berwick later in the same year. These two events induced Charles to summon Parliament; and in 1640 both the Short Parliament (which only sat for three weeks) and the Long Parliament assembled. The Long Parliament impeached Strafford (whom the king sacrificed, partly because he did not understand his servant), and also forced Charles to assent to a bill enacting that Parliament could not be dissolved save with its own consent. Thus began the long struggle between Charles and Parliament; and the Long Parliament outlasted him. Charles hoped to win the Scots to his side; but, as ever, he could not play a straight game, and he ruined his chances by plotting against the Covenanting leaders. His return to London was marked by the Grand Remonstrance, and by his consequent and vain attempt to arrest the 'five members' (1642). The royal standard was raised at Nottingham, and civil war broke out. Charles showed plenty of physical courage, but displayed the same lack of wisdom and forehandedness which ruined his career during the progress of the war. It ended

with the disastrous battle of Naseby (1645). From that time till his death his history is one of plots and schemes, and of endless efforts to set his enemies by the ears. He surrendered himself to the Scots at Newark in 1646, who gave him up to the English; and he was kept in captivity till his trial at Westminster. No act of all his life became him like the leaving of it, and the story of his execution at Whitehall has a dignity which redeems his character. He was a pattern of all the private virtues, and in public affairs was upright according to his lights. He was, however, tortuous in his methods, and both too obstinate and too weak to cope with the tremendous issues he raised. See S. R. Gardiner's *History of England* (10 vols., ed. 1883-4), and *History of the Great Civil War* (4 vols., ed. 1893); Chancellor's *Life of Charles I.* (1886); Skelton's *Charles I.* (1898); and A. Fea's *Memoirs of the Martyr King* (1904).

**Charles II.** (1630-85), son of Charles I., king of Great Britain and Ireland, had none of his father's virtues, and his vices were all his own. He was dissolute where his father was chaste, but pliable where his father was obstinate; and his duplicity, unlike his father's, led to no fatal result. His whole domestic policy was governed by a desire 'not to go again upon his travels.' He concealed the fact that he was a Roman Catholic, whereas his brother (afterwards James II.) faced the odium of open profession of a faith which the people of England detested. But with all his vices, Charles showed a gay bonhomie which kept him popular; and his shrewd, cynical observations are evidence of the brilliance of his mind, as they are frequently also of the shameless-

ness of his character, which was abundantly clear in other ways.

Born at St. James's, London, Charles was present at Edgehill in 1642, but otherwise played no part in the civil war till after the death of his father. He was sent abroad, and did not return till the failure of his agents in Ireland and of Montrose in Scotland compelled him to throw himself into the arms of the Scottish Presbyterians in 1650. In Scotland he learned by experience that Presbyterianism was no religion for a gentleman such as he; and he welcomed, almost, the downfall of the dominant party at Dunbar in 1650. He was crowned at Scone, Jan. 1, 1651; and in the following August, at the head of an army of 10,000 men, he invaded England, only to be utterly routed by Cromwell at Worcester. After a series of romantic adventures he escaped to France, and led the life of a beggar prince at various courts of Europe, though his headquarters were chiefly in the Low Countries, from which he was recalled to the throne of his father, landing at Dover May 26, 1660.

The period from the restoration to his death (1685) is perhaps the worst reign in English history. Only in colonial policy is the record something less than disgraceful; at home and abroad there was little but cause for shame. His policy was in the main dictated by a desire to earn the subsidies which the king of France was willing to pay to secure the neutrality, if not the active co-operation, of England in regard to his own European policy. During the first six or seven years his faithful minister Clarendon kept him true in the main to a national policy, although as early as 1661 he was in receipt of a subsidy from the French king, and in 1662 sold Dunkirk to the French. In the latter year he married

Catherine of Braganza, pledging himself to support Portugal against Spain. The war with Holland was on the whole popular, for Holland was the object of intense commercial jealousy. But though the policy was Cromwell's, his hand was not there to carry it out; and, in spite of two English victories, the Dutch burned the shipping in the Medway, almost within sight of London, forcing Charles to conclude the peace of Breda (1667). This was advantageous only to France, in whose interest the war had really been waged. The Triple Alliance, arranged by Temple (1668) between Holland, Sweden, and England, was a mere pretence; for Charles made the secret treaty of Dover with Louis in 1670, and became an ally of France. But there was a strong anti-French as well as anti-papal feeling in England, and Charles had to make his peace with Holland in 1674, and allow his niece, Princess Mary, to marry William, Prince of Orange, in 1677.

In domestic politics, Charles's reign is marked by a strife between the court and the country party, and by a growing desire on the part of the king to favour the religion of which he was a secret adherent. But the nation would have none of Charles's indulgences, and even dissenters spurned a toleration in which they were included only to justify the toleration and indulgence of Roman Catholics. The result was the Test Act (1673); and when the brother of the king openly professed his Catholicism, the people gave a ready welcome to Shaftesbury's Exclusion Bill, and were willing dupes of Titus Oates's trumped-up Popish plot (1678-80). Discontent found expression in the Rye House plot (1683), which brought Russell and Sidney to the block. See Airy's *Charles II.* (ed. 1904); R. Craw-



furd's *The Last Days of Charles II.* (1909); and Harris's *Life of Charles II.* (1766).

**Charles I.,** emperor. See CHARLEMAGNE.

**Charles II.** of France. See CHARLES II., THE BALD.

**Charles III., THE FAT** (832?-888), emperor of the Romans, third son of Louis the German, received from his father in 876 Swabia and Alsace; by the death of his brother Carloman (880) he added to them Carloman's dominions and Italy; in 881 he was crowned emperor by the Pope; and in 882, by the death of his other brother Louis, he came into possession of the rest of Germany. In 884 he was also offered the crown of France, so that the whole of the empire of Charlemagne was again in one hand. But Charles was not equal to the task. To the Normans, who plundered the Rhine region, and against whom he made an expedition in 882, he was forced to pay a large tribute; and again in 885, when they besieged Paris, he bought their retreat with a large sum of money. He was deposed in 887.

**Charles IV.** (1316-78), emperor of the Romans, born at Prague, the son of John, king of Bohemia, was elected emperor (in opposition to Louis of Bavaria) in 1346, as well as king of Italy at Milan (1355). In the following year he issued the famous Golden Bull, enlarging the privileges of the electors, and curtailing the power of the cities. In his hereditary dominions he ruled with exemplary wisdom, founding at Prague in 1348 the first of the German universities, fostering agriculture and trade, and preserving order. See '*Vita Caroli IV. ab ipso conscripta*' (vol. i. of *Fontes Rerum Germanicarum*, 1843; German, 1885), and Werunsky's *Geschichte Kaiser Karls IV. und seiner Zeit* (4 vols. 1880).

**Charles V.** (1500-58), emperor of Germany, son of Philip, archduke of Austria, and of Joanna, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, became in 1516, by right of birth, ruler of Spain, the Netherlands, Sicily, Naples, and the New World; and on the death of his grandfather, in 1519, added Austria to his dominions. His grandfather, Maximilian, had endeavoured to secure for him also the succession to the imperial throne; but the electors were by no means anxious further to aggrandize his power, and at first rather favoured the claims of the rival candidate, Francis I. of France. By dexterous policy, however, the honour was secured for the young Charles, who was crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle on Oct. 22, 1520; and thus began that rivalry between Charles and Francis which is one of the determining factors of European history. The war was waged in all quarters, but in Italy alone was it decisive; and the French were driven from the duchy of Milan in 1521, and out of Italy altogether in 1522. The discomfiture of the French king was increased by the treachery of the Constable of Bourbon, who openly joined the side of Charles. The emperor then (1523) invaded Provence, and tried to secure Marseilles, but was compelled by pestilence and famine to retire without accomplishing anything. Francis, flushed with this success, invaded Italy and occupied Milan; but he was defeated and made captive at Pavia (Feb. 1525), and forced to sign the treaty of Madrid (1526), by which he resigned all his pretensions, and agreed to co-operate with Charles in suppressing heresy. But the terms were too humiliating, and war again broke out. Threatened by the Turks on his eastern frontier, and annoyed by the spread of heresy in Germany, Charles

agreed to the peace of Cambrai (1529), which, however, left him master of Italy.

Hitherto Spain had been the residence and headquarters of Charles, but Germany now demanded his presence. The Diet of Worms in 1521 had settled nothing, save to show Charles as a faithful supporter of the papacy. He had issued an edict against Luther; but the only result was to organize German national sentiment against the emperor. Social and political disturbances, however, such as the Anabaptist movement and the Peasants' war, strengthened the hands of Charles, and at the Diet of Augsburg (1530) he renewed the Edict of Worms, and was met by the formation of the Schmalkaldic league of Protestant princes. A threatened invasion by the Turks prevented Charles from taking immediate action, and, to secure the co-operation of the Protestants against the Turks, he was forced to make concessions (1532). But his policy was not changed; and although he was year after year diverted from his purpose—first by renewed war with Francis, which did not end till a joint invasion of France by Henry VIII. of England and Charles forced Francis to sign a most unfavourable peace at Crespy (1544), and again by campaigns undertaken against the pirates of Tunis (1536) and Algiers (1541)—he never quite lost sight of it. The death of his rival, Francis I., in 1547, at last left him free; and the chief interest of the remaining years of his reign lies in his German dominions. The two chief objects of his policy did not always harmonize, and his ultimate failure to secure either of them was, in part at least, due to this conflict between them. He wished to secure the reversion of the imperial throne for his son Philip; but in this he was disappointed, through

the insistence of his brother, Ferdinand of Austria, who claimed the empire for himself. The other and more important object was to stamp out heresy, and restore Germany unbroken to the papacy. Charles at first easily broke the power of the Protestant princes, and also made prisoners of their leaders; but the harsh manner in which an unsatisfactory compromise called the Augsburg Interim (1548) was enforced created discontent, and Charles found himself faced by the formidable opposition headed by Maurice of Saxony. At one time Charles almost fell into the hands of Maurice, and was driven a wanderer from Germany. He was forced to agree to the treaty of Passau (1552), and to the peace of Augsburg in 1555, which acknowledged the *status quo*, and permanently established Protestantism over a great part of Germany. The peace of Augsburg was the culmination of his reign. In 1556, disappointed in his ambitions and broken in health, he abdicated in favour of his son Philip, and retired to the monastery of San Yuste, near Plasencia, in Spain, where he died, having continued from his retirement to direct the policy of his son.

See Robertson's (with additions by Prescott) *Life of Charles V.* (1769; new ed. 1886); Sir W. Stirling-Maxwell's *Cloister Life of Charles V.* (1852); Ranke's *Deutsche Geschichte im Zeitalter der Reformation* (6 vols. 7th ed. 1894; Eng. trans., incomplete, 1845-7); Mignet's *Rivalité de Charles Quint et François I.* (2 vols. 1875), and *Charles Quint, son Abdication.... et sa Mort* (10th ed. 1882); G. de Leva's *Storia Documentata di Carlo V. in Correlazione all' Italia* (5 vols. 1875-94); Armstrong's *The Emperor Charles the Fifth* (1902).

**Charles VI.** (1685-1740), emperor, son of the Emperor Leo-

pold I. His candidature (1700) for the Spanish throne on the death of Charles II., last of the Spanish Hapsburgs, led to the war of the Spanish Succession (1703-14). Meanwhile he was proclaimed emperor on the death (1711) of his brother, Joseph I. By the treaties of Utrecht (1713) and Rastatt (1714) Charles VI. added to his dominions the Spanish Netherlands, Milan, Naples, and Sardinia (exchanged later for Sicily); and by the treaty of Passarowitz or Pozarevats (1718), after a successful campaign against the Turks (see EUGENE), he acquired Serbia and Walachia. Most of the Italian territories were, however, lost (1734-5) during the war of the Polish Succession, and Serbia and Walachia had likewise to be yielded, after another and unsuccessful Turkish campaign, by the treaty of Belgrade (1739). The ruling object of Charles's policy was to secure the succession (Pragmatic Sanction of 1713) of his daughter, Maria Theresa, in preference to the daughters of his brother Leopold. See biographical works by Massuet (in French, 1741), Schirach (in German, 1776), and La Lande (in French, 1843); also Foscarini's *Arcane Memorie... di Carlo VI.* (1750).

**Charles VII.** (1697-1745), emperor, was the eldest son of the Bavarian elector Maximilian Emanuel, and was born at Brussels. He succeeded to the electorate in 1726. Having married a daughter of the Emperor Joseph I., he refused to acknowledge the Pragmatic Sanction (1713) of Charles VI., and on the death of the last named joined the coalition against Maria Theresa. In 1741 he had himself proclaimed king of Bohemia, and in the following year was chosen emperor; but in 1743 the tide turned, and until his death, in 1745, he was a fugitive from his own dominions.

See A. von Arneth's *Geschichte Maria Theresias* (1863-79).

**Charles I. of France.** See CHARLEMAGNE.

**Charles II., THE BALD** (823-877), king of France and emperor of the Romans, youngest son of Louis le Débonnaire. In 840, on the death of Louis, Lothaire the emperor, the eldest of his sons, was defeated by his brothers, Charles and Louis the German, at Fontenoy, near Auxerre (841), and compelled to sign the treaty of Verdun (Aug. 843), by which the Frankish dominions were divided into three, Charles receiving the western portion, the nucleus of the future kingdom of France. After Lothaire's death (870) his share (Lotharingia) was divided between Louis and Charles. Charles's reign was characterized by frequent incursions of the Normans, by the growth of feudalism in France, and by the influence gained by the clergy, whom Charles protected, and upon whose support he relied. In 875 he was crowned emperor by the Pope. Two years later he died. See J. Chalmette's *La Diplomatie Carolingienne* (1901).

**Charles III., THE SIMPLE** (879-929), king of France, posthumous son of Louis II. When his brother Carloman died (884) Charles was too young to reign, and the Emperor Charles III. (the Fat), was elected king of France; upon this emperor's deposition (887), Eudes or Odo, Count of Paris, usurped the French crown. But Charles was nevertheless crowned at Rheims in 893, and after the death of Eudes (898) became king. The most important event of his reign is the peace he concluded with the Normans in 911 (treaty of St. Clair-sur-Epte), by which he ceded to their chief, Rollo or Hrolf the Ganger, the lower valley of the Seine—*i.e.* Normandy—as a hereditary

dukedom, and gave him in marriage his daughter Gisela, Rollo at the same time becoming a Christian, under the name of Robert. In 922 some of Charles's nobles revolted against him, and although he defeated them near Soissons (923), he was treacherously made a prisoner and kept in the castle at Peronne, where he died.

**Charles IV., THE FAIR** (1294-1328), king of France, the third son of Philip the Fair, ascended in 1322 the French throne, after the death of his brother, Philip V. He strengthened the royal power in the interior, and assisted his sister Isabella against her husband, Edward II. of England. With him the direct line of the Capets became extinct.

**Charles V. (1337-80)**, surnamed **THE WISE**, king of France, son of John the Good, acted as regent during his father's imprisonment in England, and had to make large concessions to popular demands as the result of a movement headed by Etienne Marcel, provost of the merchants of Paris, who was in league with Charles the Bad, the rebel king of Navarre. Succeeding his father in 1364, he cleared the country of the numerous bands of mercenaries by dispatching them under Du Guesclin against the English in Spain, employed the same able captain in the successful expulsion of the English from France, except at Calais, Bordeaux, Bayonne, and Cherbourg, and laid the foundations of the national resistance by which France was to recover from the disasters of the early years of the Hundred Years' war. Besides this, he established the administration of justice on a firmer basis, reorganized the army and navy, introduced a new system of taxation, encouraged commerce, built palaces and the

Bastille, and laid the foundations of the National Library by collecting MSS. in the Louvre. But the fiscal hardships of his rule provoked revolts in Flanders, Brittany, and Languedoc (1379-80). See Benoist's *La Politique du Roi Charles V.* (1886), and R. Delachenal's *Histoire de Charles V.* (1908).

**Charles VI. (1367-1422)**, king of France, son of the foregoing, succeeded to the throne at the age of twelve; and the government was entrusted to his uncles the dukes of Berri, Burgundy, and Bourbon, who governed so badly that the people of Flanders and the north of France rose in revolt. Charles was crowned in 1389. Throughout his reign was subject to recurring fits of insanity. For this reason the greatest anarchy reigned in France; the country was distracted by civil war between the Armagnacs and the Burgundians, provoked by the assassination of the Duke of Burgundy during an interview between him and the Dauphin (1419), and thus became an easy prey for the English when they invaded France under Henry V. In consequence of the brilliant victories of the English at Agincourt (1415) and elsewhere, and the treasonable alliance of the Duke of Burgundy with England, Charles had to submit to the humiliating treaty of Troyes (1420), by which Henry V. married his daughter Catherine, and was acknowledged heir to the French throne. One of the best operas by Halévy, words by Casimir Delavigne, is *Charles VI.* (1843). See Duval-Pineux's *Histoire de France sous le Règne de Charles VI.* (2 vols. 1842), M. Thibaut's *Isabeau de Bavière* (1903); and books cited under HENRY V.

**Charles VII. (1403-61)**, called **THE VICTORIOUS**, king of France, claimed the throne in 1422, after

the death of his father, Charles VI., in spite of the treaty of Troyes. There were now two kings in France, Charles VII. at Bourges reigning over southern France, and Henry VI. at Paris reigning over the north through his uncle the Regent Bedford. Charles made little headway against the English till the advent (1429) of Joan of Arc. The English thenceforth steadily lost ground, and the desertion of their cause by the Duke of Burgundy completed the ruin of their dominion in France (Peace of Arras, 1435). A truce was arranged in 1444, and continued till 1449. In 1450 the English experienced a crushing defeat at Formigny. Talbot alone held out in Guyenne; and his death in 1453 left Charles master of France. The king showed a real capacity for administration: the army was reformed, the finances restored, brigandage suppressed, and the absolute power of the crown asserted; while the Pragmatic Sanction of 1438 reasserted Gallicanism. Charles's memory is stained on account of his desertion of Joan of Arc after her capture. See Du Fresne de Beaucourt's *Histoire de Charles VII.* (6 vols. 1881-92).

**Charles VIII.** (1470-98), king of France, succeeded in 1483 his father, Louis XI. For eight years his sister Anne ruled France with a strong hand, repelling foreign invaders, while giving peace and prosperity at home. Charles shook off her influence in 1492, and at once proceeded to gratify his passion for chivalry by invading Italy on the pretext of asserting a somewhat shaky claim to the kingdom of Naples (1495). In February he entered Naples after a 'campaign' which had been a mere progress. In March, however; Milan, Venice, and the Papacy formed a league, which was

joined by the emperor, and Charles was obliged to retreat, which, however, he made good by his brilliant victory at Fornovo (July 1495). He returned to France, and was planning another invasion of Italy when he died. Charles's marriage to Anne of Brittany united that duchy to France. See Cherrier's *Histoire de Charles VIII.* (2nd ed. 1870), Delaborde's *Expedition de Charles VIII. en Italie* (1888), and E. Lavisse's *Histoire de France* (1903).

**Charles IX.** (1550-74), king of France, third son of Henry II. and Catherine de' Medici, succeeded to the throne at the age of ten, on the death of his brother, Francis II. (1560). His mother became regent (see CATHERINE DE' MEDICI), and Charles IX.'s reign was really the first epoch in that of Catherine de' Medici. Charles, who had that vein of unbalanced depravity which was common to all Catherine's children, was persuaded by her to agree to the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew (See BARTHOLOMEW, MASSACRE OF ST.), Aug. 24, 1572. Remorse for this act probably hastened his death. See De la Barre-Duparcq's *Histoire de Charles IX.* (1875), and H. Mariejol's *La Reforme et la Ligue* (1904).

**Charles X.** (1757-1836), king of France, brother of Louis XVI. As Comte d'Artois he played an ignoble part during his eldest brother's reign. He 'emigrated' in July 1789, and lived for some time in England. In 1795 he sailed to assist the Vendéen insurgents, but quickly withdrew under circumstances which exposed him to accusations of cowardice. During the whole of Louis XVIII.'s reign he intrigued against all liberal measures, and earned for the Bourbons the criticism that they 'had learnt nothing and forgotten nothing.' Coming to the throne in 1824,

Charles with the aid of Villèle embarked on a policy of reaction, which included compensation for the *Émigrés* and the rehabilitation of the Catholic Church. The Jesuits were restored and the press laws made more severe. Villèle was overthrown by Chateaubriand and the even more extreme Royalists who desired foreign war. Martignac, who succeeded him, tried to balance between the two extreme parties. On his fall in August 1829, Charles appointed Polignac to form a ministry—a man who declared that 'he would not know what to do with a majority if he had one,' and whose one idea was a series of *coups d'état*. He developed Chateaubriand's idea of a forward foreign policy, and added Algeria to France. Believing that this triumph would dazzle the country into accepting the dissolution of the Chamber and the further restriction of the press, Polignac proceeded to a *coup d'état*. Both he and the king were completely taken aback by the opposition they thus provoked. Paris rose in rebellion, and the king was forced to abdicate in favour of Louis Philippe. He retired once more to England. See Védrenne's *Vie de Charles X.* (3 vols. 1879), Lamartine's *Histoire de la Restauration* (1852), and *Cambridge Modern History* (vol. x.), 'The Restoration.'

**Charles II.** (1661-1700), king of Spain, son of Philip IV.; succeeded to the throne in 1665, under the regency of his mother, Maria Anna of Austria. Weak bodily and mentally, he left the government of the country to various favourites, and during his reign Spain fell very low. She lost to France (1678) Franche-Comté and several towns in Flanders, and in the American colonies the situation became precarious. The greatest an-

archy reigned in the interior; the administration was corrupt; there was no army or navy to speak of; commerce, industry, and even agriculture were at a standstill. Charles having no heir bequeathed the throne to Philip of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV. of France; this subsequently gave rise to the War of the Spanish Succession. Charles was the last of the Hapsburgs to occupy the Spanish throne. See Marquis de Villar's *Les Memoires de la Cour d'Espagne* (1861).

**Charles III.** (1716-88), king of Spain, eldest son of Philip V. by his second marriage with Elizabeth Farnese. Through the energetic action of his mother he became in 1731 Duke of Parma. In 1738 he became king of Naples and Sicily (which he had invaded in 1734 with the aid of the French), and ruled the country wisely. On the death of his brother, Ferdinand VI. (1759), he became also king of Spain. Although, by joining the Family Compact (Aug. 25, 1761), he involved Spain in a war with England and Portugal, in which she lost several important territories at the treaty of Paris (February 1763), his internal policy was beneficial to his country. He gathered around him able ministers like Aranda, Campomanes, Florida Blanca, and Jovellanos, and followed their advice and encouraged them in their work. He established order and security throughout the country; founded numerous schools, and reorganized the universities; encouraged agriculture, and even endeavoured to establish German colonists in the barren tracts beside the Sierra Morena; he encouraged commerce by building new roads, improving the old ones, and by reforming the tariffs and freeing trade of many burdens; and also created banks and commercial companies. He

abolished certain clerical abuses, curtailed the power of the Inquisition, and expelled the Jesuits (1767) from Spain. Nearly all the great buildings of Madrid date from his time. Spanish literature also flourished in his reign. See Coxe's *Memoirs of the Kings of Spain of the House of Bourbon, 1700-88* (2nd ed. 5 vols. 1815); Danvila y Collado's *Reinado de Carlos III.* (3 vols. 1892-5); and F. Rousseau's *Règne de Charles III. d'Espagne* (1907).

**Charles IV.** (1748-1819), king of Spain, son of Charles III.; born at Naples; succeeded his father in 1788, and at first followed in his footsteps. Eventually, however, he entrusted the government to Emmanuel Godoy, the favourite of his wife, and through him was led to declare war against France (1793), and finally to conclude with her (1795) an offensive and defensive alliance, which involved Spain in a war with England and Portugal. Spain lost several colonies, her maritime commerce was destroyed, and her fleet annihilated at Trafalgar (1805). Napoleon, wishing to give the throne of Spain to his brother Joseph, interfered constantly in the internal affairs of the country; and after the revolt in favour of Charles's son Ferdinand (Mar. 18, 1808), Charles was persuaded by Napoleon to abdicate in his (Napoleon's) favour (May 6, 1808). He retired later to Rome, where he died. See Muriel's *Historia de Carlos IV.* (1894).

**Charles I.**, king of Portugal. See CARLOS.

**Charles VII.**, king of Sweden, reigned from 1155 to 1167, succeeding his father, King Sverker. In 1164 he founded the archbishopric of Upsala. (The first six Swedish Charleses are an invention of the chronicler Johannes Magnus.)

**Charles VIII.** (1409-70), king of Sweden, of the Bonde family. On the death of Christopher, last representative of the united monarchy of Denmark and Sweden, Charles was elected king by the Swedes (1448), but in 1457 was driven from the throne by a conspiracy under Archbishop Jöns Oxenstjerna. In 1464 he reigned again for a few months, and in 1467 was acknowledged king once more, this time keeping the throne till his death. Throughout the whole of his reign he was, however, engaged in a continuous struggle against the Danes and the Danish party in Sweden.

**Charles IX.** (1550-1611), king of Sweden, youngest and ablest son of Gustavus I. (Vasa). After the death of his brother John (1592) he summoned the Synod of Upsala to complete the religious reformation begun by his father, and, as administrator, vigorously opposed the reactionary measures of his nephew, King Sigismund. In 1600 he was elected king, but, despite solid abilities, was unfortunate in most of his undertakings, leaving to his youthful son and successor, Gustavus Adolphus, the unfinished wars with Denmark and Russia. It was his ambition to make Sweden the leading Protestant power in Europe. Charles was a hard and cruel but eminently capable ruler, well versed in the learning of his day, with a strong leaning to Calvinism. He was hated by the nobility, but beloved by the common folk. See R. N. Bain's *Scandinavia* (1905).

**Charles X.** (1622-60), king of Sweden, son of the count palatine, John Casimir of Zweibrücken, and Catherine, daughter of Charles IX., was born at Nyköping. On the resignation of Christina in his favour, he was crowned king at Upsala (1654). In the following year he forced a war on Poland, and in a few weeks conquered

the whole of Poland, compelled the Elector of Brandenburg to surrender Pomerania, and defeated the Poles at the three days' battle of Warsaw (July 28-30, 1656); whereupon, by the convention of Labiau, near Königsberg, he recognized the elector as sovereign duke of Prussia. Meanwhile the Dutch, jealous of Charles's commanding position, incited Denmark also to declare war upon him. On January 26 the Little Belt was frozen from shore to shore, and Charles, at the head of 12,000 men, was thus enabled to cross from Jutland to Fünen, where a Danish army of 5,000 was surprised and captured. In a similar manner his whole army crossed the Great Belt to Zealand; and Denmark, utterly discomfited, was compelled to sign the humiliating peace of Roskilde (Feb. 26, 1658), whereby she surrendered to Sweden the provinces of Halland, Scania, Blekinge, Bohus, Bornholm, and the diocese of Trondhjem in Norway. The refusal of the Danes to close the Sound against foreign ships of war, and to form an alliance with Sweden, led almost immediately after the conclusion of peace to a fresh war. But the heroic defence of Copenhagen gave Denmark's allies—Brandenburg, Holland, and the emperor—time to hasten to her help; and Charles, while preparing for a third war, died suddenly at Gothenburg, (February 13). See R. N. Bain's *Scandinavia* (1905).

**Charles XI.** (1655-97), king of Sweden, only child of Charles X., succeeded his father (1660) under a council of regency till he attained his majority at the age of seventeen (1672). Misled by the Chancellor de la Gardie and his other counsellors, he embarked (1675) in a war with Brandenburg. On the defeat of the Swedish forces at Fehrbellin

(June 28, 1675), Denmark and Holland at once declared war against Charles: a large Danish army invaded Sweden; the great elector conquered all or most of the Swedish territory in Germany; and the Swedish fleet was annihilated by the combined Dutch and Danish squadrons at the great two days' battle of Öland. At this crisis the young king led his army against the invading Danes, and utterly routed them at Halmstad (Aug. 17, 1676). At the end of the same year he was equally fortunate in the battle of Lund, and again at Landskrona (1677). Fortunately, too, the victories of Charles's ally, Louis XIV., enabled him to dictate terms to Sweden's enemies on the Continent, and Sweden emerged from the war in 1679 with an almost inappreciable diminution of territory. By the *Reduktion*, or crown-land redemption, of 1680 and 1682, Charles so lessened the influence of the nobles that he became practically absolute; but he used his power entirely for the public good, and at his death Sweden was stronger and richer than she had ever been before. See R. N. Bain's *Scandinavia* (1905).

**Charles XII.** (1682-1718), king of Sweden, was the sole surviving son of Charles XI., whom he succeeded in 1697. In 1699, Russia, Denmark, and Saxony having formed a league against him, Charles effected a landing near Copenhagen, and compelled the Danes to make peace (treaty of Travendal, Aug. 18, 1699). He then turned his arms against Peter I., defeated 50,000 Russians at Narva (Nov. 21, 1700) with 10,000 Swedes, and then proceeded to invade Poland. In 1701 he appeared in Livonia, forced the passage of the Dwina, entered Warsaw without encountering resistance (May 14, 1702), and defeated Augustus of



Poland at Clissow (July 19), a victory which led to the capture of Cracow a fortnight later. Despite the representations of his best counsellors, Charles persisted in staying in Poland till he had procured the election of Stanislaus Leszczyński to the Polish throne (July 1704), and the abdication of Augustus (peace of Altranstädt, Sept. 24, 1706). Thereafter, on Aug. 22, 1707, he set out with an army of 43,000 for the invasion of Russia, and on June 15, 1708, he reached the Beresina. Want of food and supplies, and the persuasions of the rebel Cossack hetman Mazepa, then induced him to turn south-eastwards into the Ukraine, thus incautiously removing his army from its base. In February 1709 Charles laid siege to Poltava, but was defeated there by an overwhelming Russian army (July 8), and barely escaped with a few hundred horsemen into Turkey. This collapse led to a fresh league against him of Russia, Denmark, and Saxony, which Charles attempted to counteract by three times persuading the Porte to declare war against Peter. But the peace of the Pruth (July 23, 1711), between Russia and Turkey, put an end to all his hopes from the Sultan, who, indeed, was induced to turn against his ally, and (1713) seized the person of Charles, whom he imprisoned at Demotika. Ten months later Charles succeeded in escaping, and on Nov. 21, 1714, reached Stralsund. Here he was besieged by Prussia and her allies, and on the reduction of the town fled to Sweden (December 1715). He at once began organizing a new army and fleet, and suddenly invaded Norway. In 1718, invading Norway the second time, Charles was killed (December 11) by a shot from the fortress of Fredriksten, which he was besieging. Although en-

dowed with the heroic virtues of the hardy soldier—courage, simplicity, abstemiousness, powers of endurance—he coupled with them an obstinacy and vanity which led him into adventures difficult to justify, and he did little to further his country's real interests. See R. Nisbet Bain's *Charles XII.* (1895), Voltaire's *Histoire de Charles XII.* (1730), Lundblad's *Karl XII.'s Historia* (1835-9: Ger. trans. 1835-40), Fryxell's *Karl XII.* (Ger. trans. 1861), and G. Syveton's *Louis XIV. et Charles XII.* (1900).

**Charles XIII.** (1748-1818), king of Sweden and Norway, second son of Adolphus Frederick, became regent during the minority of his nephew, Gustavus IV. (1792-96), and again on the deposition of that monarch in 1809. On June 20, 1809, he was elected king. In 1812, and again in 1813, he joined the Grand Alliance against France, on the latter occasion dispatching 20,000 Swedes to Germany to aid the allies, in return for which he received Norway. See R. N. Bain's *Gustavus III. and his Contemporaries* (1895).

**Charles XIV.** (1764-1844), king of Sweden and Norway, originally JEAN BAPTISTE JULES BERNADOTTE, son of an advocate] at Pau, was war minister under the directory. He was sent by Bonaparte to Vienna as French ambassador; in 1798 he married Eugénie Clary, Joseph Bonaparte's relation by marriage; and in 1799 was made war minister. In May 1804 he received his marshal's baton. He took part in the battle of Austerlitz, and was made Prince of Ponte Corvo for his distinguished services (1806). After very questionable behaviour in the campaign of Jena, he rendered invaluable services to Napoleon in the later stages of the Prussian campaign of 1806, pursuing Blücher to Lübeck, and compel-

ling his surrender there (November 7). In 1809 he commanded the Saxon troops, with which he took Wagram by storm. On Aug. 21, 1810, he was elected crown prince of Sweden by the Riksdag, in the hope that this compliment to one of his marshals would induce Napoleon to help Sweden to recover Finland from Russia. In 1812 he joined Britain and Russia against France. His strategy and behaviour generally were more than equivocal during the campaign of 1813, in that he flattered French susceptibilities as far as he dared. On Jan. 14, 1814, he dictated to Denmark the peace of Kiel, and after vanquishing the Norwegians in a fortnight's campaign, was acknowledged as crown prince of Norway (Nov. 4, 1814). Succeeding to both crowns (Feb. 5, 1818) as king of Sweden and Norway, he won the respect and confidence of both nations by his good and careful government. See Geijer's *Karl XIV.* (1844), Sarrans's *Histoire de Bernadotte* (1845), *Correspondance de Bernadotte avec Napoléon* (1819), and Dunn Pattison's *Napoleon's Marshals* (1910).

**Charles XV.** (1826-72), king of Sweden and Norway, son of Oscar I., ascended the throne July 8, 1859. In 1866 he substituted for the cumbersome old method of government by Estates a parliament of two houses on modern lines. His foreign policy was characterized by dislike of Prussia, and by friendliness towards France and Denmark. His attempts to bring about a closer union between Sweden and Norway proved fruitless. Charles was a man of talent and culture. See Morin's *König, Dichter, und Maler* (1875), and Hebbe's *Karl XV.* (2 vols. 1876-7).

**Charles, DUKE OF ORLEANS** (1391-1465), a grandson of Charles V. of France, was taken prisoner at Agincourt, and remained a pris-

oner in England from 1415-40, where he beguiled the tedium of his captivity with metrical composition. His poetry was conventional in subject and in manner, and he has no real claim to the title 'father of French lyric poetry.' His son became Louis XII. of France. Some of the poems written during his captivity, and translated into English under his supervision, were published for the Roxburghe Club in 1827 by Watson Taylor, under the title *Poems written in English by Charles, Duke of Orleans* (1827). See Beaufile's *Etude sur la Vie et les Poésies de Charles d'Orléans* (1861), and R. L. Stevenson's *Men and Books*.

**Charles I. OF ANJOU** (1226-84), youngest son of Louis VIII. of France, and brother of Saint Louis. His brother gave him Anjou and Maine, and in 1246 he became by marriage Duke of Provence. He accompanied Saint Louis on the crusade in 1248, and fought with great gallantry in the Nile delta, but both were made prisoners (1250). In 1265 Pope Clement IV. offered him the crown of Naples and Sicily; and after his victory over Manfred of Hohenstaufen at Benevento (Feb. 1266) he entered Naples as king. But his government provoked great discontent in both Naples and Sicily, and in 1268 he had to cope with a revolt under Conradin, the nephew of Manfred. In 1270 he persuaded Louis IX. to undertake his second crusade (against Tunis), and after his brother's death Charles concluded a favourable treaty with Tunis. He was now the most important sovereign in western Christendom, being all-powerful in France, and exercising great influence over the rest of Italy. A league was formed against Charles by the Pope, the Eastern empire, and Charles's Sicilian subjects, which found vent in a mas-

sacre of every Frenchman in Sicily. Charles besieged Messina, but was forced to give way when Peter of Aragon came to the help of the Sicilians. His fleet was defeated by the Spanish fleet near Reggio (1284), and the French lost Sicily for ever. In the same year he suppressed a revolt of the Neapolitans, and died at Foggia, when preparing for a new expedition against Sicily. See Sternfeld's *Karl von Anjou als Graf der Provence* (1888); Amari's *La Guerra del Vespro Siciliano* (3 vols. 1886).

**Charles I.** (1839), king of Roumania, second son of Prince Charles Anthony of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; elected prince of Roumania, Apr. 20, 1866. (See ROUMANIA.) Amongst the reforms to which he specially gave his attention were the economic development of the country, the building of railways, and the organization of the army. At the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish war Prince Charles proclaimed (May 1877) his independence (the country was until then under the suzerainty of the Porte). He concluded an alliance with Russia, and the Roumanian army, under his command, played a glorious part in this campaign, especially at Plevna, which the heroic Osman Pasha yielded into his hands. The independence of Roumania was confirmed in 1878, and on March 26, 1881, Prince Charles was proclaimed king. He married, on Nov. 15, 1869, Princess Elizabeth of Wied, better known under her literary name of Carmen Sylva. See *Aus dem Leben König Karls von Rumänien* (4 vols. 1894-1900), of which extracts appeared under the title, 'Reminiscences of the King of Roumania,' by Whitman (1899).

**Charles Albert** (1798-1849), king of Sardinia (1831-49), son of Charles Emmanuel, Duke of Savoy-Cavignano, succeeded his

brother, Charles Felix, in 1831. He was liberally inclined, and played a considerable part in the movement for a united Italy, but did not go far enough for the leaders of the popular party. Mazzini, in particular, distrusted his moderate and diplomatic policy. Nevertheless, in February 1848 he granted his states a constitution. When Milan revolted against Austria, he hastened to the help of Lombardy and Venice, and declared war against Austria (March 23). After several successes in the beginning, he was defeated by Radetzky at Custoza (July 25). The Austrian general then occupied Milan (August 6), and concluded with Charles Albert an armistice (August 9). But the latter, having soon declared war again, was disastrously defeated near Novara (March 23, 1849), and resigned the throne on the same day in favour of his son, Victor Emmanuel. He retired to Portugal, where he died four months later at Oporto. See Cappelletti's *Storia di Carlo Alberto e del suo Regno* (1891).

**Charles Alexander, DUKE OF LORRAINE** (1712-80), governor of the Netherlands, son of Duke Leopold, was born at Lunéville. He distinguished himself against the Turks, especially at Krozka (1739) and Mehadia. In the war of the Austrian Succession he gained several successes in Bavaria (1743). In 1744 he married Maria Anna, Maria Theresa's sister, and was appointed governor of the Netherlands, where he thwarted a French invasion of Flanders, and in the same year expelled Frederick II. of Prussia from Bohemia. After the conclusion of peace in 1748 he devoted his energies to the Netherlands, introducing great reforms, encouraging commerce and agriculture, building roads and canals, putting the finances in order, opening public libraries,

and founding in 1762 the academy of arts and sciences at Brussels, which city he embellished with numerous fine buildings. In the Seven Years' war (1757) he had the command of the troops in Bohemia, but was twice defeated by Frederick the Great. See Slingeneyer's *Vie du Prince Charles Alexandre de Lorraine* (1834).

**Charles Augustus**, GRAND-DUKE OF SAXE-WEIMAR (1757-1828), son of Duke Ernest Augustus, was given by his mother Amelia an excellent education. In 1774 he made the acquaintance of Goethe, and the acquaintance quickly ripened into a friendship that lasted the whole of his life. Upon assuming the reins of government in 1775 he summoned Goethe to his court. His capital, Weimar, became the centre of the intellectual life of Germany, and the residence of Goethe, Schiller, Herder, and Wieland. The young duke also fostered the University of Jena by attracting thither the best professors. In 1791 he took part in the various campaigns against France; joined in 1806 the Rhine Confederation, but fought against Napoleon in 1813 and 1815, for which he received at the Vienna Congress (1815) an enlargement of territory and the title of grand-duke. He was the first German sovereign to give his subjects a constitution (1816), and to establish freedom of the press, besides introducing liberal reforms into civil and judicial administration. See Wegele's *Karl August* (1850); Düntzer's *Goethe und Karl August* (2nd ed. 1888).

**Charles Edward.** See STUART.

**Charles Eugen**, DUKE OF WÜRTEMBERG (1728-93), son of Duke Charles Alexander (1684-1737), launched out into luxurious display, in the vain effort to make his court one of the most

brilliant in Europe. He took part, though without much glory, in the Seven Years' war, fighting on the French side against Prussia. In 1785 he married Franziska von Bernardin, whom he had made Countess of Hohenheim. Under her influence he became an ardent economic reformer; encouraged agriculture, especially the cultivation of the vine; developed commerce by building and improving roads; fostered art and science by creating schools, especially the renowned Karlschule in Stuttgart. See Vely's *Herzog Karl von Württemberg und Franziska von Hohenheim* (3rd ed. 1877).

**Charles Leopold**, DUKE OF LORRAINE (1643-90), second son of Duke Francis. In 1675 he was made an Austrian field-marshal, and succeeded Montecuculi in command of the army, when he besieged and took Philipsburg (June-September 1676). He attempted to occupy Lorraine, but was checkmated by the French. In 1683-8 he was in command of the imperial forces that operated against the Turks, and after joining forces with Sobieski of Poland he relieved Vienna (Sept. 12, 1685). After that he defeated the Turks at Gran (1685), besieged and took Buda (1686), and gained the decisive victory of Mohacs (Aug. 18, 1687). In 1689 he again undertook a campaign against France, besieging and capturing Mainz (July-September) and Bonn (September-October). His eldest son, Leopold, received back by the treaty of Ryswick (1697) the duchy of Lorraine.

**Charles Louis**, ARCHDUKE OF AUSTRIA, DUKE OF TESCHEN (1771-1847), third son of the Emperor Leopold II., born at Florence, was adopted by the Duke of Saxe-Teschen, whom he succeeded in 1790 as gover-

nor of the Netherlands. In 1792, at the age of twenty-one, he fought against the French at the battle of Jemappes; in 1793 at Neerwinden. After the battle of Fleurus (1794) he was appointed (1796) field-marshal, and sent to command the army of the Rhine. He drove Jourdan over the Rhine by defeating him in the battles of Wetzlar and Uckerodt; worsted Moreau near Rastadt (July 5, 1796), repulsed another advance of Jourdan, beat Bernadotte near Teining (August 22), was victorious against Jourdan near Amberg (August 24) and Würzburg (September 3), and, hurrying to the Upper Rhine, beat Moreau in several encounters, and forced him also to cross the Rhine (October 26). He finished this glorious campaign by besieging and taking Kehl (Jan. 10, 1797). He was now given the command of the Austrian forces in Italy, and sent to oppose Napoleon; but owing to the faulty organization of the army and the military superiority of Napoleon, he was not successful, and the campaign ended with the peace of Leoben (April 18). The Archduke was next appointed governor of Bohemia, where he tried to reorganize the army. When war broke out again in 1799, he beat Jourdan at Biberach (March 18) and Ostrach (March 21); but when he invaded Switzerland he was defeated by Moreau near Zürich (June 4), and resigning his command retired to Bohemia. In 1801, being appointed chief of the military council, he introduced sweeping and effective reforms in the Austrian army; and when the war of 1805 broke out, he took command in Italy, and beat Masséna at Caldiero (October 30 and 31). But Napoleon's successes on the Danube forced him to bring his troops northwards, and when he

was concentrating in W. Hungary he received the news of the defeat of Austerlitz (December 2). Napoleon expressed the desire to have a personal interview with the greatest of his adversaries, and the meeting took place at Stammersdorf, near Vienna (December 27). The Archduke was strongly opposed to the declaration of war in 1809, but when it broke out he was sent to invade Bavaria, and occupied Munich (April 1809). But the French troops under Napoleon forced him to retire after five days' fighting, and Napoleon's victory at Eggmühl hastened his retreat. Charles retired to Bohemia, and effecting a junction with the other Austrian generals (May 16), marched upon the Danube and Vienna, and defeated Napoleon at the battles of Aspern (May 21) and Esslingen (May 22); but as he did not take full advantage of these victories, Napoleon was able to cross the Danube on the night of July 4-5, and force upon Charles the battle of Wagram (July 5 and 6). Charles himself was wounded and defeated, but was able to make his retreat in good order, and signed an armistice (July 12). The conditions of this armistice displeasing the emperor, Charles resigned his command (July 31), and retired into private life. The Archduke Charles wrote two remarkable books about his campaigns—*Grundsätze der Strategie erläutert durch die Darstellung des Feldzugs von 1796 in Deutschland* (3 vols. 1814), and *Geschichte des Feldzugs von 1799 in Deutschland und der Schweiz* (2 vols. 1819). See Zeissberg's *Erzherzog Karl von Oesterreich* (1895, etc.), and F. Loraine Petre's *Napoleon and the Archduke Charles* (1909).

**Charles Martel**, natural son of Pepin of Héristal (689-741), led the Austrasians against the Fri-

sians and Neustrians. He made himself Duke of Neustria as well as of Austrasia, thus uniting what was to become the Frankish kingdom (719), and set the Merovingian Clotair IV. on the throne, becoming his 'mayor of the palace.' He led expeditions against the Bavarians, Alemanni, and Saxons. Subsequently he came into conflict with Aquitaine, and through Aquitaine with the Saracens, whom he defeated in 732 in an epoch-making battle between Tours and Poitiers: thus he may be regarded as the saviour of Christendom. In 737 he again defeated the Saracens at Narbonne. Pope Gregory IV. called him to his assistance against the Lombards; but Charles could not be persuaded to go to Italy. Though only duke and mayor of the palace, he was for all practical purposes the ruler of the Franks, and he was the real founder of the Caroling dynasty. See Freeman's *Historical Essays* (new ed. 1896).

**Charles the Bold** (1433-77), Duke of Burgundy, born at Dijon, was the son of Philip the Good of Burgundy. As count of Charolais he headed the league of vassal nobles, known as the League of the Public Weal, against Louis XI. of France, and won a Pyrrhic victory over that monarch at Monthéry (1465). In 1467 the death of his father made Charles Duke of Burgundy. He at once began to carry out his ambitious scheme of throwing off all allegiance to France, and of restoring the old kingdom of Burgundy, including Lorraine, Switzerland, and the south of France. For seven years war was waged between Burgundy and France, and in 1475 Charles subdued Lorraine. In the beginning of the following year he invaded Switzerland with 60,000 men, but was utterly defeated by 15,000 Swiss at Granson. Before midsummer he had gathered a fresh army, with which

he overran the Pays de Vaud, only to meet a second reverse at Morat. The Duke of Lorraine seized this opportunity to reoccupy his dominions, and in a desperate battle at Nancy on Jan. 5, 1477, Charles was slain, and his army routed. See *Hist. of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy*, by J. F. Kirk (3 vols. 1863-8); De Barante's *Histoire des Ducs de Bourgogne* (new ed. 1858); *Mémoires* by Philippe de Comines (Eng. tr. 1855); J. F. Kirke's *Charles the Bold* (1863-68); and R. Putnam's *Charles the Bold* (1908). Incomparably the best delineation of Charles's character is to be found in Scott's *Quentin Durward* and *Anne of Geierstein*.

**Charles of Denmark, PRINCE.**

See NORWAY.

**Charles, MRS. ELIZABETH, née RUNDLE** (1826-96), author of religious and historical stories, was born at Tavistock, Devonshire. *The Chronicles of the Schönberg-Cotta Family* (1864) treats of Luther; *The Diary of Mrs. Kitty Trevelyon* (1865), of the rise of Methodism in England; *The Draytons and Davenants* (1867), of the English Civil War; and *On both Sides of the Sea* (1868), of New England. Among her religious works are *Winifred Bertram* (1866) and *The Bertram Family* (1876).

**Charles, R. H.** (1855), Irish Biblical scholar and divine, was born in Co. Tyrone, Ireland, and becoming successively curate of St. Mark's, Whitechapel, London (1883-5), St. Philip's, Kensington (1885-6), and St. Mark's, Kennington (1886-9), was professor of Biblical Greek at Trinity College, Dublin (1898-1906). He is the author or the editor and translator of the *Book of Enoch* (from the Ethiopic, 1893), *Ethiopic Text of Book of Jubilees* (1894), *Book of the Secrets of Enoch* (1895), *Apocalypse of Baruch* (from Syriac, 1896), *The Assumption of Moses* (1897), *The*

*Ascension of Isaiah* (1900), *The Book of Jubilees* (1902), various articles in the *Encyc. Biblica* and Hastings's *Dict. of the Bible*, *Ethiopic Version of the Book of Enoch* (1906), and *The Greek Versions of the Testaments of the XII. Patriarchs, etc.* (1908). In 1898-9 he delivered the Jowett Lectures at Oxford.

**Charles's Wain.** See URSA MAJOR.

**Charleston.** (1.) City, S. Carolina, U.S.A., the co. seat of Charleston co., the largest city in the state, and largest on the South Atlantic seaboard, 580 m. s.w. of Baltimore. Here are the College of Charleston (1785) and the S. Carolina Military Academy. It is fortified, and a United States naval station is being constructed at a cost of £2,000,000. Its fine harbour makes it one of the most important shipping points of the s. The principal shipments consist of phosphates, cotton, lumber, rice, and turpentine. The exports reach a total value of over 1½ millions sterling, and the imports of about £750,000. Charleston was settled in 1680 by the English, who were afterwards joined by a large colony of French Huguenots. In 1776 it was unsuccessfully attacked by Sir Peter Parker, and again by General Prevost (1779). It was captured by Sir Henry Clinton (May 1780), but evacuated (December 1782). In 1861 the first shot in the Civil War was fired here, and Fort Sumter was surrendered to the Confederates. The city was visited by a severe earthquake in 1886, when three-fourths of the city was destroyed. It was almost constantly bombarded from April 1863 to Feb. 1865. Pop. 60,000 (fully half are negroes). See W. Ravel's *Charleston* (1906) and Powell's *Historic Towns of the Southern States* (1900). (2.) City, U.S.A., cap. of W. Virginia and

of Kanawha co., on the Great Kanawha R., about 210 m. w.n.w. of Richmond, Va.; has lumber mills, distilleries, and manufactures of furniture, bricks, nails, etc. There are deposits of coal, salt, iron, oil, and natural gas in the district. Pop. 13,000.

**Charlestown.** (1.) Seapt. and fishing vil., Cornwall, England, 2 m. s.e. of St. Austell; has ship-building yards, and exports porcelain clay. Pop. 2,800. (2.) Tn. in extreme n.w. of Natal, at an elevation of 5,000 ft.; was until 1895 the terminus of the railway from Durban (300 m.). It is close to Majuba Hill and Laing's Nek. (3.) Chief tn. of Nevis I., one of the Leeward Is., West Indies. Pop. 1,400. (4.) Massachusetts, U.S.A. See BOSTON.

**Charlet, NICOLAS TOUSSAINT** (1792-1845), French caricaturist, was born in Paris. Losing his employment through political vicissitudes, he devoted himself to art. See La Combe's *Charlet: as Vie et ses Lettres* (1858); Dayot's *Charlet et son Œuvre* (1893).

**Charleville.** (1.) Tn., dep. Ardennes, France. It stands on the l. bk. of the Meuse, and with Mézières, on the r. bk., the cap. of the dep., it forms one town. Manufactures nails, arms, etc. Pop. 21,000. (2.) Mrkt. tn., Ireland, co. of and 33 m. n. of Cork. Pop. 2,000. (3.) Tn., Queensland, the terminus of the Western Railway, 430 m. w. by n. of Brisbane. Pop. 1,500.

**Charlevoix, PIERRE FRANÇOIS XAVIER DE** (1682-1761), French traveller and historian, travelled in Canada and other parts of America; published his journal and various histories, including *Histoire de la Nouvelle France* (1744; Eng. trans. 6 vols. 1865-72).

**Charlieu**, chief tn., Loire dep., France, 45 m. n.w. of Lyons; manufactures silks, cottons, etc. Has remains of a 12th-century Benedictine abbey. Pop. 5,000.

**Charlock.** The common charlock or wild mustard of British cornfields (*Sinapis arvensis*) belongs to the order Cruciferae. It may be recognized by its long, beaked, knotty, tapering seed-pods, by its rough, dentate leaves, and by its small yellow four-petalled flowers. It is an annual weed, and when once established is very troublesome to get rid of, though, as a rule, it is only in poor soils that it does establish itself.

**Charlotte.** (1.) City, N. Carolina, U.S.A., the co. seat of Mecklenburg co., 125 m. w. by s. of Raleigh, the capital. It has manufactures of cotton, cottonseed oil, belting, carriages, machinery, etc. It is the gold region of the state, and a branch mint was established here in 1838. Close by is Biddle University (1867), for coloured students. Pop. (1910) 34,014. (2.) Co. tn. of Eaton co., Michigan, U.S.A., 20 m. s.w. of Lansing; manufactures flour, malt liquors, and carriages. Pop. 5,000.

**Charlotte Amalie,** or ST. THOMAS, seapt., cap. of St. Thomas I., and seat of the government of the Danish W. Indies, on s. coast; has a good harbour and an extensive trade. Pop. 8,500.

**Charlotte Augusta,** PRINCESS (1796-1817), only daughter of George, Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV. of England), and Caroline of Brunswick. In 1816 she married Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg. Her death the following year affected the nation deeply, and in the funeral sermons of Chalmers and Robert Hall inspired two of the noblest pieces of funeral eloquence in the English tongue. See Lady Rose Weigall's *Brief Memoir* (1874) and Mrs. H. Jones's supplementary work (1885).

**Charlottenberg,** iron-working centre in Vermland co., Sweden, 3 m. from Norwegian frontier, and 21 m. N.N.W. of Arvika.

**Charlottenburg,** tn., prov. Brandenburg, Prussia, on the Spree, immediately w. of Berlin, of which it is practically a residential suburb, although administratively separate and independent. It owes its name and its existence to the royal castle which was built in 1695-1707 for Charlotte, the wife of Frederick, first king of Prussia. In the park is the mausoleum of Frederick William III. and his queen Louise, and the Emperor William I. and his queen Augusta. It also contains two palaces, the Emperor William memorial church (1891-5), and the Trinity church (1896-8). The Berlin waterworks are in Charlottenburg, and there is a very famous technical high school (1882), with some 5,000 students. The town grew enormously, and developed into a manufacturing centre, during the closing years of the 19th century. In 1880 the pop. was only 30,000, it is now 240,000. The chief industries are machinery, porcelain and pottery, paper, chemicals, candles, soap, brewing, iron foundries, etc.

**Charlottesville,** city, Virginia, U.S.A., co. seat of Albemarle co., 70 m. N.W. of Richmond, the capital. It is the seat of the University of Virginia, founded in 1819 by the third president of the United States, Thomas Jefferson, whose home, Monticello, was in this neighbourhood. Manufactures include iron, lumber, wines, flour, and textiles. Pop. 6,500.

**Charlottetown,** city, Canada, cap. of Prince Edward I., is the seat of Prince of Wales College, St. Dunstan's College, and the provincial normal school. It stands on the s. side of the island, on the Hillsborough estuary, which provides it with a safe and commodious harbour. Among its manufactures are furniture, textiles, malt liquors,



and carriages. It has also ship-yards, car works, and foundries. Pop. 12,000.

**Charm.** See AMULET and INCANTATION.

**Charmey**, tourist resort, Switzerland, in canton of and 15 m. s. of Fribourg. Centre of the Gruyère cheese industry.

**Charmouth**, par., vil., and wat.-pl., Dorsetshire, England, on riv. Char, 6 m. S.E. of Axminster. Pop. 600.

**Charnel**, a house for the deposit of bones that may be thrown up while digging a grave; it sometimes formed part of the crypt.

**Charnock**, JOB (d. 1693), founder of Calcutta, arrived in India about 1655, entered the service of the East India Company, and in 1686 had become chief of the council of 'the Bay' (*i.e.* Bengal). In 1690 he obtained from the Emperor Aurungzebe a grant of the land whereon Calcutta stands.

**Charnockite**, the name of a group of igneous rocks which occur in Africa, Ceylon, and Madagascar, belonging to the Archæan system.

**Charnwood Forest**, barren but picturesque tract, 20 sq. m. in area, 5 m. S.W. of Loughborough, W. Leicestershire, England, and culminating in Burdon Hill (912 ft.). The district was enclosed by Act of Parliament in 1812, because of its geological interest. Granite is quarried, and Whittle Hill hones are famous.

**Charolais**, or CHAROLLAIS, tract of country, dep. Saône-et-Loire, France, rearing a characteristic breed of excellent cattle, and producing wine and large crops of grain.

**Charon**, son of Erebus, in Greek mythology, was the ferryman who conveyed the souls of the dead across the river Styx into the under world. He is re-

presented as an aged man of squalid aspect but of great strength.

**Charondas**, an ancient Greek lawgiver of Catana in Sicily; probably lived between 600 and 500 B.C. Aristotle, in the *Politics*, remarks that he was distinguished for his graduation of fines according to the wealth of the criminal, and for the severity with which he treated perjury in a witness.

**Charpentier**, JEAN DE (1786-1855), geologist, born at Freiberg in Saxony, was a pupil of Werner. In 1813 he became chief engineer of the salt mines at Bex (Vaud, Switzerland). But his fame rests chiefly on his *Essai sur les Glaciers, et sur le Terrain Erratique du Bassin du Rhône* (1841). In this work he expanded and proved Venetz's idea that the erratic blocks found on the slopes of the Alps and the Jura, though composed of quite different sorts of rocks, had been deposited in their present positions by glaciers, which have now disappeared. He also formulated the 'dilatation' theory of glacier motion, according to which the motion is caused by the expansion at night of the freezing water which the heat of the day has poured into the many fissures. This theory, adopted by Agassiz, was disproved by J. D. Forbes in his *Travels through the Alps of Savoy* (1842).

**Charpentier**, JOHANN FRIEDRICH WILHELM TOUSSAINT VON (1738-1805), German mining expert, born at Dresden, was appointed (1766) a teacher at the mining school at Freiberg in Saxony, and manager of the alum mines at Schwemsal in Prussian Saxony (1784). In 1785 he went to Hungary to study an improved chemical process, which, on his return to Freiberg, he introduced into the chemical work at the mines. In 1801 he became director of the mines there. He was

the author of *Mineralogische Geographie der Kursächsischen Lande* (1778), *Beobachtungen über die Lagerstätten der Erze* (1799).

**Charpentier, TOUSSAINT VON** (1779-1847), German mining director and entomologist, son of the above. After studying law at Leipzig, he entered the Prussian service as mining secretary (1802), and became director of the mines in Silesia (1835). He was much interested in entomological research, and was the author of *Horæ Entomologicæ* (1825), *Die Europäischen Schmetterlinge* (6 vols. 1829-39), and *Die ausländischen Schmetterlinge* (1830).

**Charr**, or **CHAR**, a group of fishes belonging to the large salmon genus (*Salmo*), distinguished from the trout by the fact that teeth are present on the head of the vomer only, and not on both head and body. Examples are the northern charr (*S. alpinus*), the Loch Killin charr (*S. killenensis*), the Lake Windermere charr (*S. Willughbii*). The charr is also common in the lakes of W. Switzerland.

**Charrière, ISABELLE THUYLL VAN** (1740-1805), French writer, born at Utrecht in Holland; was on friendly terms with Benjamin Constant. She wrote several stories of a serious tone, such as *Les Trois Femmes* (1798), *Lettres Neuchâtelaises* (1784; new ed. 1833), and some dramas—e.g. *L'Emigré* (1793), *Le Toi et le Vous*, and *Sir Walter Finck* (1807). Her *Œuvres* were published at Geneva (3 vols.) in 1801.

**Charron, PIERRE** (1541-1603), French divine and ethical philosopher, born in Paris, and became preacher to Mary of Navarre, and a friend of Montaigne. He would be described nowadays as a 'broad churchman' with a tendency to agnosticism. His treatise *De la Sagesse*, which appeared in 1604, was more than once translated into English in

the 17th and early 18th centuries. He also wrote *Les Trois Vérités* (1593), a defence of Catholicism; and *Discours Chrétiens* (1600), in which he condemned the violence of the League. See J. M. Robertson's *Short History of Free Thought* (1906).

**Charruas**, a warlike S. American people formerly dominant in Uruguay and the adjacent parts of S. Brazil, where the progress of settlement was long retarded by their stubborn resistance. But they were gradually driven from the open plains to the encircling Brazilian woodlands, where a few are said still to survive. The Charruas were noted especially for their dark complexion. Their weapons were the bow and the sling, which they used with surprising dexterity.

**Chársadda**, tn., Peshawar, Punjab, India, 14 m. N.E. of Peshawar. With Prang, an adjacent village (according to General Cunningham), identical with the ancient Pushkalavati, which existed at the time of the invasion by Alexander the Great; the Peukelaotis of Greek historians. Pop. 10,000.

**Chart**, a sea map for the use of navigators. The invention of sea charts is generally ascribed to the Italians, but by Fournier to Prince Henry the Navigator, of Portugal. In the earliest charts the earth's surface was regarded as flat, and it was not until 1569 that Gerhard Mercator, a Fleming, treated it from the spherical point of view. Mercator's system lasts to the present day, but not according to his original plan. The system was brought to perfection by Edward Wright of Garveston, Norfolk, in 1594. Modern Admiralty charts are prepared and issued by direction of the Hydrographic Department. In drawing up a complete chart, all the information necessary to a navigator should be included, and

for this purpose there are recognized abbreviations in the English publications. In the case of buoys, the capital letters are used to denote their differences—*e.g.* *B.* for black, *R.* for red, *V.S.* for vertical stripes, and so on. The quality of the sea bottom is expressed in small letters—*e.g.* *blk.* for black, *cl.* for clay, *g.* for gravel, *r.* for rock, and so forth. The soundings are shown in fathoms when the numerals are marked on the white surface, and in feet when the numerals appear on the dotted surfaces. Lights are shown by a yellow dot with a red spot in the middle; and their various kinds are denoted by such abbreviations as *F.* for fixed, *Fl.* for flashing, *Rev.* for revolving, etc. Currents are indicated by a feathered arrow in the direction of their flow. Rocks just below the surface are shown by a dotted circle with a cross inside it. Rocks awash, or just above water, are shown by a dotted circle, with one or more dots enclosed according to the number or extent of rocks indicated. *E.D.* means 'existence doubtful,' and *P.D.* 'position doubtful.'

In the United States, charts of the United States coasts are published by the Coast Survey, and charts of the Great Lakes and foreign waters by the Hydrographic Office of the navy.

**Charte**, a French term for a general charter of constitutional law and privileges, of which the first or Grande Charte was granted in 1355. The most famous of these documents was the *charte* granted by Louis XVIII. in 1814, guaranteeing the rights of the nation, and forming the recognized basis of all subsequent constitutional monarchy in France. See MAGNA CHARTA and CHARTISM.

**Charter**, in England, is a written instrument granted by the crown, and passing under the

great seal, or the wafer great seal, conferring upon the grantee certain privileges or immunities. In the early history of England numerous charters of liberties were granted to the people by the sovereigns, the most important, of course, being Magna Charta. Many charters were conferred on towns, ecclesiastical bodies, and colleges, giving special privileges or immunities, and sometimes special jurisdiction or parliamentary representation. No charter can now be granted conferring political power or franchise, or enabling the grantees to tax the rest of the community, except with the assent of Parliament. Charters are now chiefly granted for the incorporation of towns, companies, universities, colleges, and professional associations, and no corporation can be created except under statute or by charter. A charter is obtained by petition to the king in council. A charter may for good cause be revoked, and may also be surrendered by the grantee. See J. Grant on *Corporations* (1850); also BANK, CORPORATION, COMPANY.

**Chartered Companies** have played a large part in the history of colonization and in the building up of the British empire. Colonization was not always their avowed purpose, and territorial expansion, in the most notable instance of the British E. India Company, was accidental rather than designed. A large number of such companies were formed during the first half of the 17th century, and again in the last quarter of the 19th century. The two periods indicated were periods when the nations of Europe were entering on a policy of economic exploitation of hitherto virgin territories—America and the East in the 17th, Africa in the 19th century. But in the great majority of instances it was

trade, and not empire, at which they aimed. Nineteenth-century charters differ from the earlier charters in granting no exclusive monopoly, and in them there is no delegation of sovereignty. The rights of natives, etc., are safeguarded, and the activity of the modern company is jealously supervised. Among the most famous of the early companies are the British E. India Company (chartered in 1600; see *Cambridge Modern History*, vol. v. ch. 22 (2) 1908, and vol. vi. ch. 15 (2) 1909) and the Hudson's Bay Company. The American companies, of which the Virginia Company was the best known, were early superseded or absorbed by the government. After 1650 most of the charters were reconstitutions; few new charters were granted, although the Hudson's Bay Company was chartered in 1670. The Sierra Leone Company, at the beginning of the 19th century, was of a semi-philanthropic character. The British N. Borneo Company (1881) was the first of the new developments in the 19th century. The Royal Niger Company (1886), the Imperial British E. African Company (1888), and the British S. Africa Company (1889) received charters; but the first two have now been absorbed by the government, and the British S. Africa Company will probably at some future date transfer its responsibilities. See *Political History of England*, vol. xii. *passim* (1907).

**Charterhouse** (the ultimate form of Chartreuse or Carthusian), a hospital and school erected on ground once occupied by a Carthusian monastery in Charterhouse Square, London. The hospital originated (1611) in the purchase of the site by Thomas Sutton, a merchant banker, from the Earl of Suffolk, for £13,000. There were at first twenty-one pensioners, increased

in 1613 to eighty. Each pensioner has a separate room, board, and an allowance of £36 a year for clothing. Among famous pensioners were Elkanah Settle, Dryden's rival; Stephen Gray the electrician; Zachariah Williams, the natural scientist; and John Bagford, the antiquary.

The school on the Sutton foundation has a great reputation. It is one of the nine great public schools of the Public Schools Commission. Transferred to Godalming (Surrey) in 1872, the school is now under a governing body distinct from that of the hospital. The number of pupils now exceeds 550, and the sixty scholarships are open to public competition. There are more than twenty exhibitions to the universities. Among distinguished pupils were Blackstone, Addison, Steele, John Wesley, Grote, Thackeray, Leech, Eastlake, Jebb, Gen. Baden-Powell, etc. See W. Haig Brown's *Charterhouse, Past and Present* (1879), and Thackeray's *Newcomes* (1855).

**Charteris**, ARCHIBALD HAMILTON (1835-1908), professor of Biblical criticism, Edinburgh University (1868-98), was born in Dumfriesshire. He was moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1892. His writings include *Life of Professor James Robertson* (1863); *The Church of Scotland* (1874); *Canonicity, or Early Testimonies to the Canonical Books of the N.T.* (1881); and *The New Testament Scriptures* (Croall Lectures, 1888).

**Charter-party**, a contract between a merchant and a shipowner, by which the shipowner agrees to put the *whole* of his ship at the service of a merchant for a definite time, or more often for a definite voyage or voyages. A charter-party generally contains the following covenants by the shipowner: (1) that the ship

is fitted for the voyage; (2) that he will load a definite amount of cargo; (3) that he will sail with all convenient speed; (4) that he will deliver the cargo. Certain perils similar to those mentioned in a bill of lading are excepted—*i.e.* the shipowner is not liable if he cannot carry out his contract in consequence of the act of God, etc. The merchant generally contracts to put the cargo on board in a certain number of days, called 'lay-days.' Special provision must be made for incidental expenses on the voyage, for liberty for the ship to deviate from its course—*e.g.* to help a ship in distress, etc. A time charter is one in which the ship is chartered for a specified time, and not merely for a specified voyage. Under the Stamp Act, 1891, a charter-party requires a sixpenny stamp, which may be adhesive. See Scrutton on *Charter-parties* (1904).

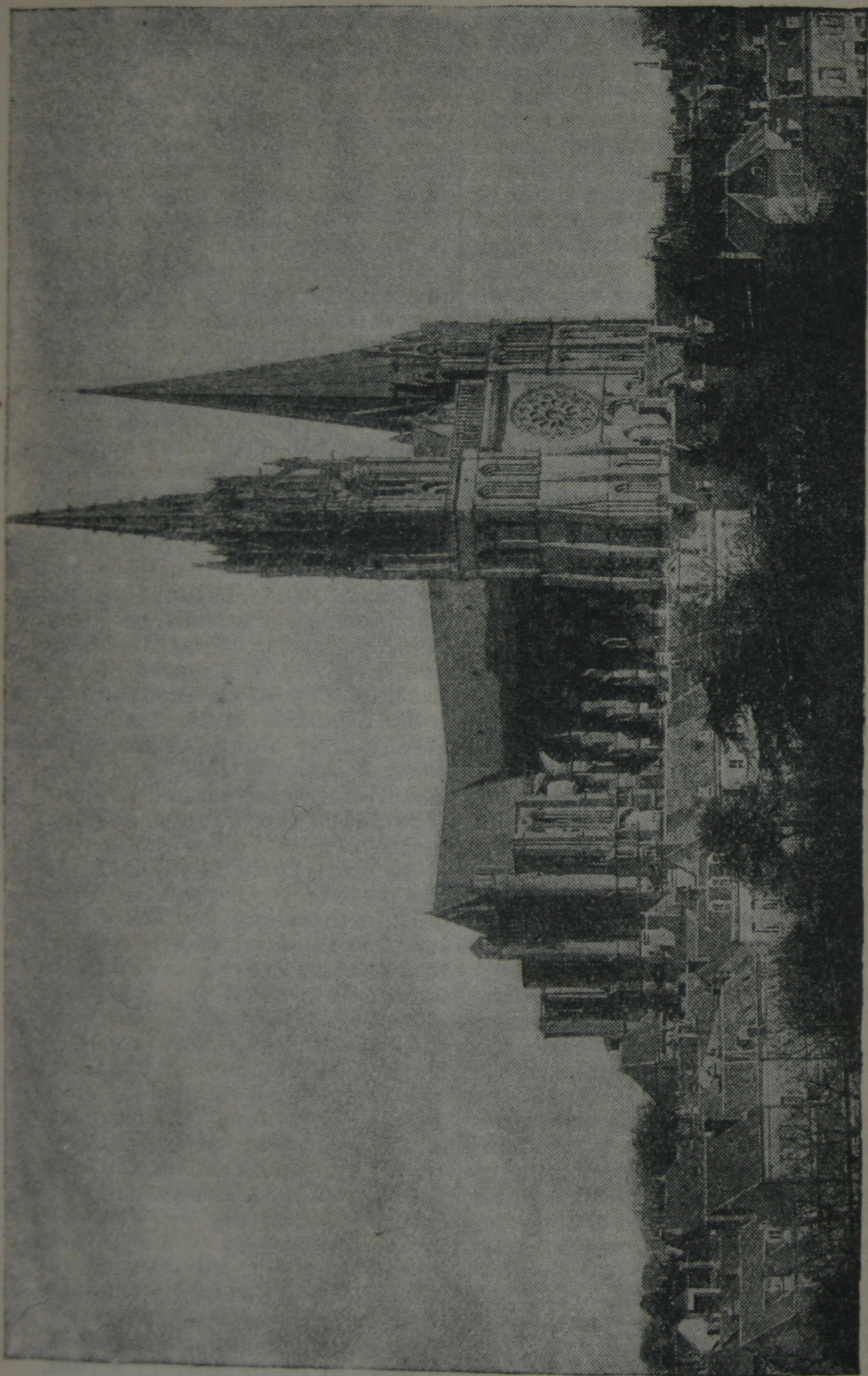
**Charters Towers**, mining tn., Queensland, 82 m. from the coast at Townsville by railway. The Charters Towers gold field, between its proclamation in 1872 and the end of 1909, produced over 8,000,000 ounces of gold. Pop. 5,500; or, within a radius of 5 m., 21,000.

**Chartier**, ALAIN (*c.* 1390–1441), French poet, born at Bayeux. He became the secretary of Charles VI. and Charles VII. Living during the period of the Hundred Years' war, he tried to fortify the courage of his countrymen by his poems—*Le Lay des Quatre Dames* (1415), *Traité de l'Espérance*, *La Ballade de Fougières*, *La Belle Dame sans Merci* (Eng. trans. by Chaucer, or perhaps by R. Ros, 1526)—written in clear and, for that epoch, unusually musical language. His best political work is *Le Quadri-loge Invectif*, in which, with great perspicacity, he shows the reasons of the downfall of his country and the means of its salva-

tion. His *Bréviaire des Nobles* and *Le Curial* (trans. into English as *The Curial* by W. Caxton) are didactic works which enjoyed great vogue in their day. The best edition of his works is that by Duchesne (1617). See Delaunay's *Etude sur Alain Chartier* (1876) and Joret-Desclosières's *Alain Chartier* (1897).

**Chartism**, a popular movement in England in the third and fourth decades of the 19th century, occasioned by the widespread disappointment with the political results of the Reform Bill of 1832, for which the middle-class reformers had sought the support of the working-classes, only to abandon them when the bill had become law. The six points included in the charter, drafted by Francis Place, were: Universal Suffrage, The Ballot, Annual Parliaments, Payment of Members, Equal Electoral Districts, and Abolition of Property Qualifications. These were not peculiar to the Chartists, but were adopted chiefly from John Cartwright's *Plan of Reform* (1776), and from the Duke of Richmond's bill of 1780, called the 'People's Rights' measure.

Its history may be divided into two periods, the first aiming at industrial amelioration, while the second conceived this industrial reform as a more or less definitely socialistic revolution. The first period lasted from 1836 to 1839, the second from 1840 to 1848. During the first period Chartism was promoted by a time of commercial depression, by the increasing introduction of machinery, and by the operation of the new Poor Law of 1834. Discontent with existing conditions was fostered by the declaration of Lord John Russell against all further reform. The Chartists, though their ostensible objects were political, had recourse to menaces in place of parliamentary action,



*Chartres Cathedral.*

and eventually to open disturbances—both alike ineffectual. In the north, where the strength of the movement lay, socialist tendencies did not in the first period openly manifest themselves. The charter which was drawn up in 1838 was received with tumultuous enthusiasm, and disturbances took place throughout the country. A petition, signed by 1,280,000 names, was presented to Parliament, but the House of Commons refused to receive it.

The second period is of greater importance, not so much because of the strength of the movement as because it had become distinctively socialistic in character. The Chartists revealed their revolutionary tendencies in their refusal to support the Anti-Corn Law League, because the repeal of the Corn Laws would, by cheapening food, keep down wages and benefit the middle classes only. Disturbances took place in Britain; and, contemporaneously with the continental revolutionary movement, Chartism came to a head in 1848. A great demonstration was announced to be held on Kennington Common, London, where 500,000 men were to convey the petition for reform, signed by 6,000,000 names. The procession was forbidden, nearly 200,000 special constables being enrolled, and the meeting proved a fiasco. The signatures to the petition were found to be largely fictitious, although probably there were more than two million genuine signatures.

After 1848 the movement died out. Industrial conditions became more favourable, and the leaders became identified with agitation for more specific reforms. Most of the political reforms demanded by the Chartists have since been granted; and in trades-unionism and co-operation the leaders of the popular movement have found more practicable

scope for their energies. See Gam-mage's *History of the Chartist Movement* (1894), and *Political History of England*, vol. xii. ch. 1 and 4 (1907).

**Chartres** (anc. *Autricum* of the Carnutes), tn. and cap. dep. Eure-et-Loir, France, 50 m. s.w. of Paris, on the l. bk. of the Eure. Its glory is the cathedral of Notre Dame, one of the finest examples of Gothic architecture. The crypt is older than the 11th century; some parts of the building date from 1120, but most of it belongs to the early 13th century. It has two spires, the north-western (375 ft.) being regarded as one of the most beautifully designed spires on the Continent. The cathedral is lavishly adorned with statues (1,800); and other features of note are the three rose-windows, and the remarkable stained glass (13th century) which fills over 100 other windows, and contains figures of some 5,000 persons. The other interesting buildings are the church of St. Pierre (12th century), the Porte Guillaume (14th century), and an obelisk to General Marceau. M. Regnier (1573), General Marceau (1769), Brissot (1754), and Pétion (1756) were all born here. The town is the centre of a grain-producing district (Beauce), and its weekly corn market is important. The industries comprise chocolate manufacture, hat-making, and tanning. Pop. 23,000. See Joanne's *Chartres* (1887), and Duval's *La Cathédrale de Chartres* (1867).

**Chartreuse**, LA GRANDE, long the chief Carthusian monastery, picturesquely situated in an Alpine valley at an alt. of 3,300 ft., in the dep. of Isère, France, 14 m. N. of Grenoble. It was founded by St. Bruno about 1084. The present building dates from 1678, and formed the headquarters of the order till the revolutionary period of 1793, and later from 1826 to 1903, when the monks

were again compelled to quit their monastery, owing to the action of the French government. They have since settled at Tarragona, Spain, and there continue the manufacture, under the name of 'Chartreux,' of their famous liqueurs. Close by the monastery is the Trou-de-Glace, a remarkable grotto. The monastery gave its name to choice liqueurs. There are three kinds—yellow, white, and green. The liqueurs are also still made at the old monastery by a business company, and sold as 'Chartreuse.'

**Chartulary.** The monastic chartularies, or collections of charters, were registers kept by the several religious houses, in which were entered the deeds and charters from various benefactors, also rentals and surveys of their estates, papal letters and bulls, and occasionally contemporary chronicles of events. See R. Sims's *Manual for the Genealogist* (1856), pp. 14-26; and E. E. Thoyts's *The Key to the Family Deed Chest* (1893), pp. 85-100.

**Charybdis.** See SCYLLA.

**Chase, JOHN** (1810-79), English landscape water-colour painter, born in London; studied under John Constable, and exhibited *A View of the Naves of Westminster Abbey* (1826), his later drawings including *Lichfield—Evening* (1872) and *Ludlow Castle* (1878).

**Chase, SALMON PORTLAND** (1808-73), American lawyer and politician, born at Cornish, New Hampshire, championed the cause of fugitive slaves, whom he defended before the law courts. He is best remembered as the inventor of the greenback, and as the statesman in Lincoln's administration who had financial responsibility during the struggle between North and South. In return for these services Lincoln made him secretary of the treasury (1861) and chief-justice of the United States (1864). His bank-

ing law of 1863 remains the basis of the United States system of national finance to this day. He presided at the trial of President Andrew Johnson. See Schmuckers's *Life and Public Services of Chase* (1874), and Hart's *Life* (1899: American Statesmen Series).

**Chase, WILLIAM MERRITT** (1849), American portrait-painter, was born at Franklin, Indiana. He studied at Munich (1872-8) under Piloty, and at Venice, where he made a special study of Tintoretto's works. He returned to New York in 1878, and became a leading influence among the younger men, and was president of the Society of American Artists for ten years. A member of the Munich Secessionists, he is a great advocate of the beauty of pigment, of alliteration in colour, and of structural ornamentation. He was a member of the International Juries at the Chicago and St. Louis Expositions, and, when not a juror, received gold medals at the Paris and other expositions. See Isham's *American Painting* (1905).

**Chasidim, or ASSIDEANS,** the party of Jews, zealous for the law and guided by the scribes, who protested against Greek culture in the post-exilic community. They joined the Maccabees, but withdrew from the war as soon as the Seleucids ceased to interfere with the exercise of the Jewish faith. Their interest in the war was religious, not political. The Chasidim eventually developed into the great sect of the Pharisees, and they were revived, though in a greatly modified form, in the 18th century in Podolia and neighbouring regions, where they still exist. See 1 Macc. ii. 42, vii. 12; Eccl. xlv. 10.

**Chasing and Embossing.** All metals capable of being formed into thin plates or sheets lend themselves to chasing and em-



bossing—*i.e.* the beating out of bosses from the under surface of the metal in the form of any ornamental design; these bosses are generally worked over from the front, to give detail and finish. Gold and silver are the most suitable media, though copper, brass, iron, steel, and other metals are used with excellent result, and are, indeed, preferable for larger and bolder styles. Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek, and Roman goldsmiths constantly used this method in the decoration of cups and other articles. Many ancient gold and silver vases are embossed with figures, animals, foliage, and ornament of most refined design and faultless execution. Mediæval craftsmen used embossed ornament freely. Theophilus, the monk, writing in the 12th century, described methods which do not appreciably differ from those used at the present time. Towards the middle of the 19th century a revival took place in this as in other decorative arts. Morel Ladeuil of Birmingham, and Antoine Vechte, under whom he studied, were both skilful chasers. The best-known examples of Ladeuil's works are the Milton shield, and the silver table presented to King Edward VII. on his marriage. Monograms, crests, etc., are embossed on paper by means of dies set in handcrew presses. Embossing is also used extensively in bookbinding by a more powerful process. See BOOK-BINDING, HISTORY OF; and GOLD-SMITHS' WORK; also Theophilus's *Christian Art of the 11th Century* (1847); B. Cellini's *Treatises* (1898); J. Harrison's *Decoration of Metals* (1894); Gawthorp's *Manual of Practical Instruction in the Art of Brass Repoussé* (1902); L. L. Haslope's *Repoussé Work for Amateurs* (1902).

**Chaskoi**, or HASHOI. See CONSTANTINOPLE.

**Chasles**, MICHEL (1793–1880), French mathematician, born at Epernon, Eure-et-Loir; appointed professor in the École Polytechnique in 1841. In 1863 the Royal Society of London awarded him the Copley medal. One Lucas palmed off upon the credulous *savant* forgeries which tended to give to Pascal the honour of some of Newton's discoveries. Two important papers by Chasles on the properties of cones were translated by G. Graves, and published in Dublin in 1841. Chasles's papers are to be found in the *Comptes Rendus* of the French Academy of Sciences. See also his *Rapport sur les Progrès de la Géométrie* (1871).

**Chasles**, VICTOR EUPHÉMON PHILARÈTE (1798–1873), French writer, was born at Mainvilliers, near Chartres. A Jacobin, he was imprisoned after the restoration, but through Chateaubriand's intercession was released. He wrote largely on England, and contributed reviews of English books to French journals. Appointed librarian of the Bibliothèque Mazarin, Paris (1837), and professor of Northern languages at the Collège de France (1841), he exercised no little influence upon the literature of his country by his sound critical taste. Among his works are *Histoire Humoristique des Humoristes* (1846), *Olivier Cromwell* (1847), *Galileo Galilei* (1862), and *Études Contemporaines* (1866). His 'Discourses' on *De Thou* (1824) and *French Literature* were crowned by the Academy. See his *Mémoires* (1877).

**Chassé**, DAVID HENDRIK (1765–1849), Dutch general. After the Dutch revolution of 1793, he took service with the French; but after the abdication of Napoleon in 1814, he was made general by William, the first king of Holland, and fought against Napoleon at Waterloo. Chassé was

governor of Antwerp at the time of the Belgian revolt in 1830.

**Chassepot, ANTOINE ALPHONSE** (1833-86), inventor of the breech-loading centre-fire needle-gun adopted by the French army in 1866, was born at Mutzig, Lower Rhine. Chassepot was in the government arsenal at the time of his invention, and for it he received the Cross of the Legion of Honour and a gratuity of 30,000 francs.

**Chassériau, THÉODORE** (1819-56), French painter, born in San Domingo; studied under Ingres at Paris, and in the schools of French painting forms a sort of transitional link between Ingres and Puvion de Chavannes. His most notable achievement, frescoes on the walls of the Cour des Comptes at Paris (1844-8), was in great part destroyed in the commune of 1871. Other works include *Arab Riders and their Dead*, *Arab Chiefs*, *Macbeth and the Witches*, *Chaste Susannah*, *Tepidarium at Pompeii*. See Bouvenne's *T. Chassériau: Souvenirs*; Valbert-Chevillard's *Un Peintre Romantique* (1893).

**Chasseurs.** The Chasseurs-à-pied, first organized in 1779, who form the greater part of the light infantry of the French army, are renowned for their endurance, activity, and marksmanship. They are usually stationed in the Alpine and Vosges regions. The Chasseurs-à-cheval form a corresponding division of the mounted forces. The Chasseurs d'Afrique, first organized in 1831, serve in Algeria, and are all mounted on Arab horses. The Belgian army also has chasseurs, both foot and mounted.

**Chateau d'Amour** ('Castle of Love'), an allegorical poem in praise of the Virgin, written in French by Robert Grosseteste, bishop of Lincoln. There were numerous early translations into English. One was printed privately by Halliwell-Phillipps

(1849); another by Dr. Weymouth (Philol. Soc. 1864).

**Chastellux, FRANÇOIS JEAN** (1734-88), French officer and author, was born at Paris. Having served with distinction during the Seven Years' War, he sided with the Americans in the War of Independence. He published a number of works on diverse subjects, but the best is undoubtedly *Voyage dans l'Amérique Septentrionale* (1764).

**Chasuble** (Lat. *casula*) is the principal vestment worn by the clergy of the Greek and Roman churches during celebration of mass. Originally it was a secular garment worn by men and women indiscriminately, being in its first form of oval or circular shape, with an opening in the centre. It now consists of two peaks, one hanging in front, the other down the back of the wearer. In the Anglican Church its use, after being authorized by Edward VI. (1549), was prohibited in the Prayer-book of 1552, and again legalized by Queen Elizabeth (1559). See *The Garden of the Soul* (1740), by Bishop Challoner, and the Roman Catholic directory concerning it; also *Report of Royal Commission on Ritual* (1867).

**Chat**, a bird name sometimes applied both to the members of the passerine genus *Saxicola*, or wheatear, and to those of the genus *Pratincola*, which includes such common British birds as the whinchat and stonechat. Both these genera belong to the thrush family (Turdidæ).

**Chata**, a name given by the Arabs to *Pterocles alchata*, one of the sand grouse (Pteroclidæ), called 'perdrix d'Angleterre' in France, and rock pigeon in India. It is widely distributed over the Old World.

**Chatalia**, or TCHATALJA, a vilayet of Turkey in Europe (area, 730 sq. m.; pop. 60,000); and small tn. 25 m. N.W. of Constantinople.

**Château** (Old Fr. *chastel*; Lat. *castellum*), French feudal fortress, corresponding to castle. The word is now generally applied to a French country mansion. Many châteaux give their name to the towns in which they are situated—as Château Chinon, Château Gontier, Château Margaux, etc. See G. Eyriès's and P. Perret's *Les Châteaux historiques de France* (1880-90).

**Châteaubriant**, commercial tn., dep. Loire-Inférieure, France, 35 m. N.N.E. of Nantes, on the Chère. The town, founded in the 11th century by Briant, contains an interesting castle. It manufactures hats, varnish, and agricultural implements. Pop. 7,200.

**Chateaubriand**, FRANÇOIS RENÉ, VICOMTE DE (1768-1848), French prose writer, born at St. Malo. In 1791 he went to America, returning to take service in the ranks of the *émigrés*, and was wounded at Thionville (1792). Thereafter he went to England, where, in 1797, he published his *Essai sur les Révolutions*, supporting himself the while by teaching French. Back again in France in 1800, he published *Atala* in the following year; and in 1802 appeared the *Génie du Christianisme*, perhaps his most famous work. Chateaubriand's aim was to demonstrate the beauty of Christianity as found in art and letters, and to prove that Christianity aids genius, purifies taste, gives vigour to thought, and offers noble forms to the artist. He was the first man of his era to perceive the beauty of Gothic architecture, and of the monuments of the middle ages. In 1805 appeared *René*. This book also created a deep impression, and may be said to have inspired the sentiment which gave birth to *Childe Harold* and the Byronic mood in poetry. Next appeared *Les Martyrs* (1809), an epic poem

in prose, the aim of which was to show the superiority of the Christian mythology over the pagan. In 1811 he published *L'Itinéraire de Paris à Jérusalem*, a work of great interest. Chateaubriand was the first great writer of poetical prose in France, and his lineal descendant is Pierre Loti. He was French ambassador in London (1822). His other works are *Les Aventures du Dernier des Abencérages*, and *Mémoires d'outre Tombe*. His *Œuvres* were published by Sainte-Beuve in 12 vols. (1859-61). See his *Mémoires* (ed. Biré, 6 vols. 1898-1900; Eng. trans. 1903); Faguet's *Études sur les Écrivains du XIX<sup>e</sup> Siècle* (1887); Sainte-Beuve's *Chateaubriand et son Groupe Littéraire* (1860); Lady Blennerhasset's *Chateaubriand*, in German (1902); and Joseph Bedier's *Études Critiques* (1903).

**Châteaudun**, tn., dep. Eure-et-Loir, France, 26 m. s. by w. of Chartres, with a fine and interesting castle of the 12th-15th centuries, in the chapel of which Dunois is buried. Châteaudun fiercely resisted the Germans, who captured it on Oct. 18, 1870. Pop. 7,000. See *Un Coin de l'ancien Dunois* (1869).

**Château-Gontier**, tn., dep. Mayenne, France, 18 m. s. by E. of Laval, on the Mayenne, with textile manufactures and a mineral spring. Pop. 7,000.

**Chateauguay**, comm., Bouches-du-Rhône dep., France, 6 m. s. by E. of Avignon; agricultural centre. Pop. 8,000.

**Châteauroux**, tn., cap. dep. Indre, France, 65 m. S.E. of Tours, on the l. bk. of the Indre. The only edifice of archæological interest is the Château Raoul (15th century). General Bertrand was born and died here. Manufactures tobacco, sugar, linen, and cloth. Pop. 25,500.

**Château-Thierry** (anc. *Castrum Theodorici*), pleasantly situ-

ated tn., dep. Aisne, France, 59 m. E.N.E. of Paris, on r. bk. of the Marne; owes its name to a château (now a ruin) built by Charles Martel in 720. It was taken by the English in 1421, by Charles V. in 1545, and by the Spaniards in 1591. Here Napoleon defeated Blücher (Feb. 12, 1814). La Fontaine (b. 1621) was a native of the town. It manufactures textiles and earthenware. Pop. 7,300. See Poquet's *Histoire de Château-Thierry* (1839-40).

**Châtel**, FERDINAND FRANÇOIS (1795-1857), French religious reformer, born at Gannat, in dep. Allier. In 1830 he definitely separated himself from the Catholic communion, and founded a new body, the 'Gallic Church.' Châtel condemned priestly celibacy, auricular confession, and the use of Latin in the church services. See *Le Code de l'Humanité* (1838).

**Chatelaine**, originally the housekeeper of a castle; now applied to the collection of keys and other articles suspended by a chain from the girdle.

**Châtelet**, tn., prov. Hainault, Belgium, on the r. bk. of the Sambre, 19 m. by rail S.W. of Namur, with coal mines, hardware factories, and potteries. Pop. 12,000.

**Châtelet-Lomont**, GABRIELLE EMILIE, LE TONNELIER DE BRETEUIL, MARQUISE DE (1706-49), born at Paris. In spite of her classical, scientific, and philosophic acquirements, as well as her beauty, she would now be forgotten were it not for her connection with Voltaire. Though she was married to the Marquis de Châtelet-Lomont, Voltaire lived with her at her husband's château of Cirey; but after fourteen years the lady's affections veered to a captain of the Lorraine Guards. Her *Institutions de Physique* were published in 1740, and she also translated Newton's *Principia*, with alge-

braic illustrations (1756). See her *Life* by Capefigue (1868); Mme. de Graffigny's *Vie Privée de Voltaire et de Mme. Châtelet* (1820); also the various *Lives* of Voltaire.

**Châtelineau**, tn., prov. Hainault, Belgium, on the Sambre, 27 m. E. of Mons and opposite Châtelet; has important iron works and extensive coal mines. Pop. 13,000.

**Châtellerault** (anc. *Castellum Heraldii*), tn., dep. Vienne, France, 20 m. N.N.E. of Poitiers, on the Vienne, where it begins to be navigable. Cutlery and small-arms are made, and there are quarries. Pop. 18,000. See Lalanne's *Histoire de Châtellerault* (1859).

**Chatham**. (I.) A munic. and parl. bor., with naval port and dockyard, in Kent, England, 33 m. S.E. of London. It is situated on the S. side of the Medway, there navigable for large battleships. Chatham town adjoins Rochester, which lies on the W.; to the S.E. is Luton, now incorporated in the borough; and to the E. is the munic. bor. of Gillingham, recently incorporated, which includes the town of New Brompton. Gillingham is included in the parl. bor. Public buildings include the ancient church of St. Mary, town hall, public library and museum, technical institute, general hospital of St. Bartholomew (opened 1863, and enlarged 1880), representing an 11th-century lazaret. Jezreel's Tower, a conspicuous pile of buildings, was begun by a sect called the New or Latter Day Israel. The dockyard covers an area of over 500 ac. Six of the eight docks, which extend for more than 3 m. along the river, exceed 400 ft. in length. Amongst special departments are the great steam saw-mills, erected by Brunel; clock works; rope works; torpedo factory; and the gun wharf or arsenal, with a large park of artil-

lery. Altogether over 7,000 men are employed in the dockyard. Military establishments include infantry and royal marine barracks; St. Mary's barracks; the royal engineer barracks, generally known as Brompton barracks; the royal engineer institute, and near it a bronze statue of General Gordon on a camel; garrison church; soldiers' institute, gymnasium, etc.; royal naval hospital; and the royal naval barracks for 5,000 men. The dockyard was founded in the reign of Elizabeth. In 1667 the Dutch admiral De Ruyter sailed up the Medway, and burned some ships off Chatham. Many Roman remains have been discovered. Pop. of munic. bor. 43,000. (2.) Chief tn., Kent co., Ontario, Canada, on Thames; important railway junction, 46 m. E. of Detroit, Mich., with which it has steamboat communication. It has foundries and soap works, and trades in timber and farm produce. Pop. 10,000. (3.) Or MIRAMICHI, tn., Northumberland co., New Brunswick, Canada, on the Miramichi R., 6 m. N.E. of Newcastle; seat of a R.C. bishopric. Its harbour is commodious, and there is a large export trade in salmon and lumber. Pop. 5,000.

**Chatham, WILLIAM PITT, FIRST EARL OF** (1708-78), English statesman, born in Westminster, the younger son of a Cornish squire. Entering Parliament (1735) as member for Old Sarum, he began his parliamentary career as an opponent of Walpole and a champion of the cause of the Prince of Wales, then in antagonism to his father, and was loud in his advocacy of war with Spain, which Walpole disliked, and into which he was drawn against his better judgment. Though Walpole was defeated, no place was found for Pitt in the new ministry, owing to the dislike cherished toward

him by the king. At length, however, through his great debating power and commanding influence in the house, he became Secretary of State (1756), and leader of the House of Commons.

Pitt set himself to revive the glory of Britain, dimmed by recent disasters; and with this end he sought to destroy the power of France in America and India. In 1759 Wolfe and his comrades in arms had subjected Canada, and by 1760 the French power in India was destroyed. With the death of the king and the accession (1760) of George III. the great war minister received a check. Pitt felt himself compelled to resign in 1761, when his scheme for prosecuting the war was frustrated by the Bute section of the cabinet, who were simply the instruments of the king. Pitt received a pension of £3,000 a year, and his wife was created Baroness Chatham.

In the dispute with the American colonies over the Stamp Act (1766) Pitt played a noble part, and denounced the follies of Grenville. The Rockingham ministry, which had come into power (1765) on the retirement of Grenville, vainly endeavoured to induce Pitt to return. But on the fall of that administration (1766) the king was compelled to ask him to form a ministry. This he did the same year, although the ministry so formed was an unstable coalition. Pitt, whose health had been failing, went to the House of Lords as Lord Chatham; and in 1768 resigned. The conduct of affairs was left mainly to Lord North, under the inspiration of the king. Chatham strongly opposed their policy in taxing the colonies (1774-5). He was equally opposed to the terms of peace. He died at Hayes, near Bromley in Kent, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

An orator of commanding power, with dramatic instinct, which he cultivated to the utmost, Chatham was admirably qualified to raise the national feelings to the highest pitch. He was the anti-thesis of Walpole. The one was the minister of pacific industry; the other of military glory, animated by a desire to make the nation supreme in the councils of the world, and the people heroic. In purely domestic politics Chatham was not a success. Of a proud, austere temperament, he could not submit to the trammels of party. Conscious of his power as an orator, and secure in the popular affections, Chatham loved to pose as a patriot minister, as a statesman who placed nation above party. It is generally admitted that had he yielded to the urgent request of Rockingham to join his ministry, the American war would not have taken place. See *History of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham*, by Rev. F. Thackeray (2 vols. 1827); *Chatham Correspondence* (4 vols. 1838-40); Almon's *Anecdotes and Speeches of Chatham* (1792); *Chatham's Letters to his Nephew* (1804); Macaulay's *Essay on Chatham* (new ed. 1903); *Chatham*, by A. von Ruville (1895); Frederic Harrison's *Chatham* (1905); and Lord Rosebery's *Chatham* (1910).

**Chatham Chest.** The 'Chest at Chatham,' later the 'Greenwich Chest,' was a fund established, on the recommendation of Sir Francis Drake and Sir John Hawkins, in 1590, for the relief of sick and wounded seamen. Any overplus of money was placed in 'a strong chest with five locks,' of which the keys were to be kept by the principal officers of the chest. In Charles II.'s reign the chest was presented by the crown with 12 acres of land; and in 1688 it was granted the fines imposed by courts-martial. The accounts of the chest were

managed by a body of four supervisors and seven directors, and had to be laid annually before Parliament. In 1803 the chest was moved to Greenwich. The deduction from seamen's pay, by which the fund was principally supported, ceased only in 1829. The chest funds had previously been practically merged in the general relief funds of Greenwich Hospital.

**Chatham Islands.** (1.) A group in the S. Pacific Ocean, belonging to New Zealand, about 536 m. E. of Lyttelton. The principal island, Chatham, is about 38 m. long by 25 broad. The greater portion of the islands is used for grazing sheep. Discovered in 1791 by Lieutenant Broughton, they were then inhabited by a native race, the Morioris, akin to the Maoris, who conquered them in 1836. Pop. 400 (whites 200). See H. O. Forbes's 'The Chatham Islands and their Story,' in *Fortnightly Review*, May 1893; John A. Robertson's 'Chatham Island,' *Proceedings of Queensland Branch of Royal Geographical Society of Australasia*, vol. v. pt. ii., 1890. (2.) See GALAPAGOS ISLANDS.

**Châtillon-sur-Seine**, tn., dep. Côte-d'Or, France, 44 m. N.N.W. of Dijon, on the Seine, with iron industries, tanning, and paper-making. Pop. 4,800.

**Chat Moss**, a former morass, 7 m. W. of Manchester, England, extending over 12 sq. m. Extensive drainage works were begun by Mr. Roscoe in 1805, and in 1821 further efforts were made by Edward Baines. The construction, in 1829, of the road for the Manchester and Liverpool Railway across the Moss was one of the greatest engineering triumphs of Stephenson. Most of the Moss is now under cultivation.

**Chatou**, comm., Seine-et-Oise dep., France, 7 m. W. of Paris; in fruit-growing district. Pop. 5,500.

**Chatra**, or CHITTRA, tn., Bengal, India, dist. of Hazaribagh, 40 m. s. by w. of Gaya. Pop. 11,000.

**Chatswood**, residential post tn., 5 m. N.W. of Sydney, New South Wales. Pop. 2,600.

**Chatsworth**, par., Derbyshire, England, 3 m. N.E. of Bakewell. Chatsworth Park, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire, is about 10 m. in circuit, and is traversed by the Derwent. The present mansion, a large quadrangular building in the Palladian style, was erected 1687-1706, with a north wing added about 1820, from a design by Sir J. Wyattville. The large collections of pictures and sculptures include many of the works of the great masters, and there are exquisite wood-carvings. The gardens were in great part laid out by Sir Joseph Paxton. For fourteen years (1570-84) the old mansion was the place of detention of Mary Queen of Scots.

**Chattahoochee**, riv., Georgia, U.S.A., one of the two forks of the Appalachicola, rising in the N. part of the state, and flowing S.W. to the W. boundary. It is 500 m. long, and is navigable up to Columbus (200 m.).

**Chattanooga**, city, Tennessee, U.S.A., the co. seat of Hamilton co., on the Tennessee R., 4 m. N. of the Georgia boundary. Here are the Grant University and the Chattanooga Medical College. It has rich coal mines, large iron and steel works, and other industries. One of the severest battles of the civil war was fought in this neighbourhood, ending in the defeat of the Confederates under General Bragg by General Grant on Nov. 23-25, 1863. From Look-out Mt., near the city, can be seen the battlefield of Chickamauga (September 1863); it is now a national park. The National Cemetery is another memorial of the civil war. Pop. (1910) 44,604.

**Chattel-interest** (in land), a leasehold which at English law is personal as distinct from real property. *Chattel-mortgage*, a phrase in use among commercial people, signifying a pledge of securities (such as stocks, shares, etc.) or other personal property.

**Chattels**, in English law, another name for personal property. Chattels are divided into chattels-real, or personal property connected with land, such as a lease; and chattels-personal, which include all other kinds of personal property. See CHOSE IN ACTION.

**Chatterer**, a name without any strict ornithological value, applied to some of the smaller members of the Cotingidæ, an American family of birds to which the bell-bird, the umbrella bird, the cock of the rock, and others belong. The term chatterer has also been applied in error to the waxwing (*Ampelis garrulus*).

**Chatteris**, par. and tn., Cambridgeshire, England, on G.E.R., 8 m. s. by w. of March, and on the W. border of Isle of Ely. It has trade in corn and roots, and has breweries and engineering works. Pop. 4,800.

**Chatterton**, THOMAS (1752-70), English poet, was born at Bristol. In his eighth year he went to Colston's blue-coat school, Bristol. But his holidays were spent in a little room in his mother's house, where he busied himself with old parchments which had been extracted from the muniment room of St. Mary Redcliffe. Before he was fifteen he was apprenticed to John Lambert, a Bristol attorney.

At this time he began to talk about his mysterious Rowley, the supposed friend and confessor of the Bristol merchant Canynge in the 15th century, and to read to friends poems which he attributed to him. In 1768 the new Bristol Bridge was opened; and the account which Chatterton sent, under the signature 'Dunelmus-

Bristolensis,' to Felix Farley's *Bristol Journal*, of the 'Mayor's first passing over the Old Bridge,' was his first published forgery. In the same year he unsuccessfully tried to get Dodsley to publish *Rowley*, and early next year (March 25) sent some specimens of old English poetry, including writings by 'Rowley,' to Horace Walpole. The first instalment was most encouragingly acknowledged, and Chatterton sent further MSS., with a statement of his circumstances, and an appeal for Walpole's interest for a post. Walpole submitted the documents to Gray and Mason, who pronounced them forgeries; whereupon he advised Chatterton to stick to his profession, intimated his doubts, but did not return the copies. Chatterton in reply asserted their genuineness, and twice applied for a return of the documents, without response. Upon a further letter of July 24, Walpole, on August 4, returned both these and the boy's letters in a blank cover.

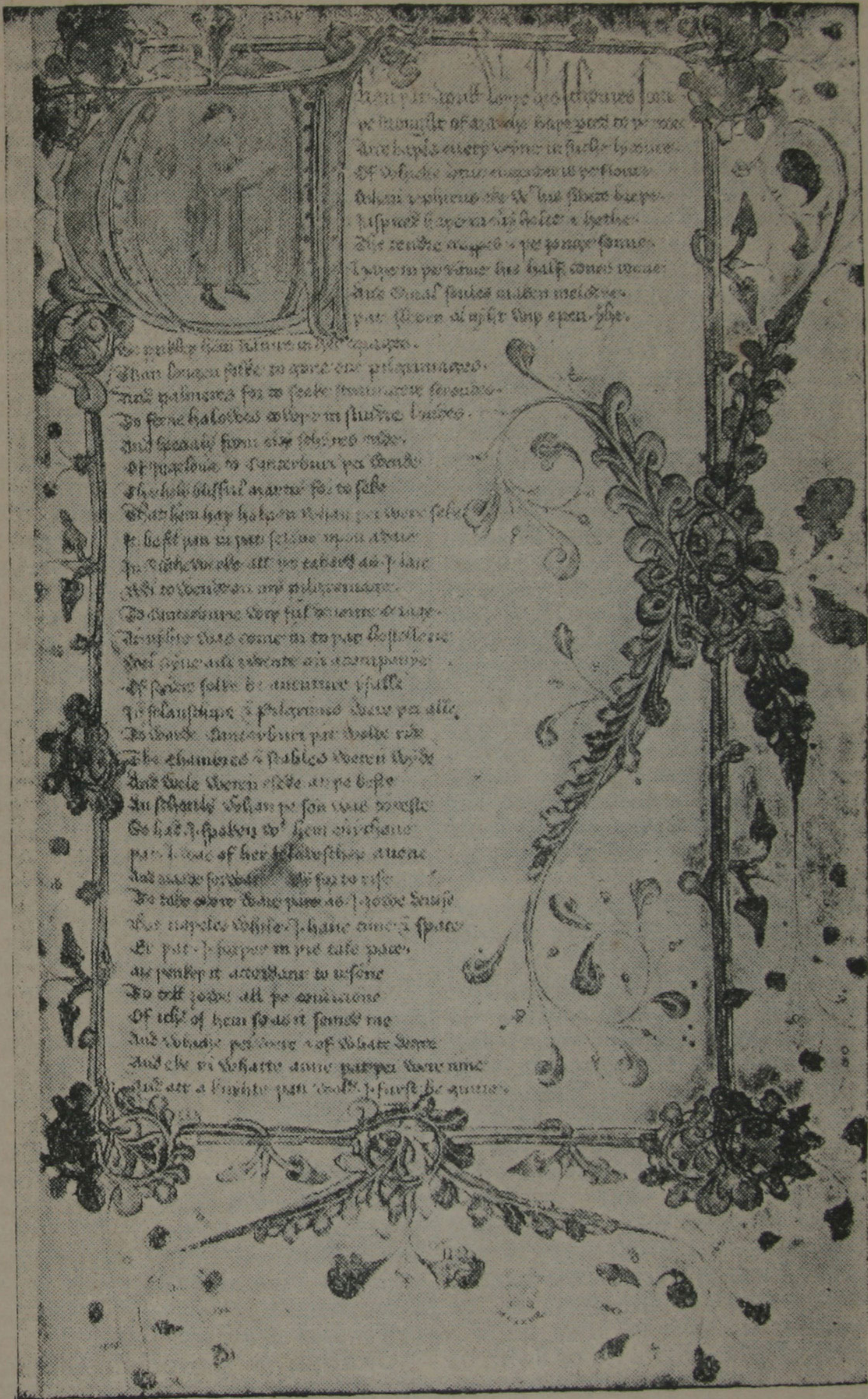
In 1770 Chatterton went to London, an inexperienced lad of genius, sanguine, yet cynical, too proud to acknowledge his privations, and concealing them from his mother and sister by sending them handsome presents whilst he was starving. He lodged first with a relative in Shoreditch; next in Brooke Street, Holborn. Four months of labour brought him less than five pounds. The lad had learned something of medicine at Bristol, and now tried in vain for a post as surgeon's mate. On Aug. 24, 1770, after destroying his papers, he swallowed arsenic in water, and died next day.

*Rowley* was rejected in the 18th century on the grounds of metrical structure and style; in the 19th the philological science of Skeat completely disposed of the forgery (*Chatterton's Works*, 1875). See *Lives* by Gregory (1789), Davis

(1806), Dix (1837), Martin (1865), Sir Daniel Wilson (1869), Masson (1874), Theodore Watts-Dunton in vol. iii. of *Ward's English Poets* (1880), Russell (1909), and Ingram's *The True Chatterton* (1910).

**Chaucer, GEOFFREY**, English poet (?1340–1400). The exact date of Chaucer's birth is unknown, but biographers assign it to 1340. Geoffrey was appointed at seventeen page to Elizabeth de Burgh, wife of Lionel, Edward III.'s third son. We next find him serving under Edward III. in the French campaign (1359), where he was taken prisoner at Retiers, in Brittany, but was released next year under the treaty of Breigny. In 1367 he received a life pension of 20 marks (£13, 6s. 8d.), as one of the 'valets' of the king's chamber. He was frequently employed abroad, travelling in Italy thrice—in 1369, in 1372 (when negotiating a commercial arrangement with Genoa), and again in 1378—while he did secret-service work in Flanders and elsewhere in 1376 and 1377. He treated with France for peace (1377), also regarding the marriage of King Richard II. (1378)—this period of his life being marked by signs of great prosperity, such as a grant of a pitcher of wine daily (commuted in 1378 for an annual sum of 20 marks) made him in 1374, and the comptrollership of the customs on wool, skin, and leather at the port of London (1374), followed by the comptrollership of the petty customs (1382). John of Gaunt, to whose party the poet attached himself, had also granted a pension of £10. In addition to his official income, the poet had his share of the frequent dues occurring under the feudal system, such as the custody of the lands of Edmond Stapleton (1375–8), which brought him in £104, and the custody of five 'solidates' of rent, both in Kent. In 1386 he sat,





Chaucer's 'Canterbury Tales'—Prologue, page 1.  
From the handsome MS. edition, British Museum.  
The initial letter contains one of the few authentic portraits of Chaucer.

as knight of the shire for Kent, in the Parliament held at Westminster. But misfortune now fell on him. Whether owing to genuine dissatisfaction with his work, or owing to the accession to power of Gloucester, the rival of John of Gaunt, Chaucer was deprived of his offices in December 1386, and was reduced to raising money on the security of his pensions. These were also taken from him (1388), and next year he asked and received the appointment of clerk of king's works at Westminster, receiving a similar position at Windsor in 1390, besides being made one of a commission charged with the repair of the Thames bank. But he was again superseded (1391). An annual pension of £20, granted him in 1394, left him still in difficulties, and four years later he received letters of protection against arrest for debt. The accession of Henry IV., son of his old protector John of Gaunt, brought him some relief; for in October 1399, in addition to the former grant of £20 annually from Richard, he received a new pension of 40 marks.

In dealing with Chaucer's literary production, the main fact to be remembered is that he was above all things a conscious literary artist. He strove to discover a fit measure for his verse, and to embody his thoughts in that medium, paying due regard to assonance and scansion. And his prose works, the translation of *Boethius* and the *Treatise on the Astrolabe*, show that his intellectual interest was not confined to poetry. The earliest of his poetical works whose date can be exactly fixed is the *Book of the Duchess*, written in 1369 on the death of Blanche, wife of John of Gaunt. To this early period may also be ascribed the translation of the *Romaunt of the Rose*, which we know Chaucer made, but which is not to be wholly identified with

the version that has come down to us. The second period of the poet's life (1369-86) is credited with the *Parliament of Birds*, the *House of Fame*, the *Legend of Good Women*, the first draft of the *Knight's Tale*, and other works afterwards incorporated in the *Canterbury Tales*, such as the Clerk's tale (*Griselda*), the Second Nun's tale (*St. Cecilia*), and the Monk's tale (*De Hugolino Comite Pise*)—all of which show the strong and direct influence exercised on Chaucer by the Italian poets. The plan of the *Canterbury Tales*, and the execution of many of them (including the writing of the wonderful Prologue), were the work of the poet's final and most troubled period. The most noticeable feature of Chaucer's genius is its strong dramatic turn, which anticipates the spirit, though not the distinctive form, of the Elizabethan epoch. Chaucer, like Cervantes, had ample experience of life; and the result is that the *Canterbury Tales*, like *Don Quixote*, is not merely a work of genius, but the embodiment of an epoch. See the Chaucer Society publications, especially the six-text edition of the *Canterbury Tales* by Furnivall. Tyrwhitt's edition of the *Tales* (1775-8) is valuable for its 'Introductory Discourse.' See also Godwin's *Life of Chaucer* (2nd ed. 1804); Nicolas's *Life of Chaucer*, in the 'Aldine Edition' (1866); Todd's *Illustrations of Gower and Chaucer* (1810); Browne's *Chaucer's England* (1869); Ward's *Chaucer*, in 'English Men of Letters' (1879); Pollard's *Chaucer* (1893); Skeat's *The Chaucer Canon* (1900); and E. P. Hammond's *Chaucer, a Bibliographical Manual* (1909).

**Chauci**, a powerful German people who dwelt on the shores of the German Ocean, between the Ems and the Elbe. Tacitus mentions them as the most noble German nation. After their in-

vasion of Gaul, in the 3rd century A.D., they are not mentioned.

**Chaudes Aigues**, mineral springs in France, dep. Cantal, 12 m. s. by w. of Saint Flour, situated 2,130 ft. above sea-level, in a ravine of the Auvergne Mts. Temp.  $134\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  to  $178\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  F. They were known to the Romans as *Calentes Aquæ*. There are also cold chalybeate springs. Pop. tn. 1,650.

**Chaudet**, ANTOINE DENIS (1763-1810), French sculptor, born in Paris. After winning the *grand prix* he went to Rome (1784), where, influenced by the prevailing enthusiasm for the antique under Canova, he produced his best-known works, *Peace*, *Paul and Virginia*, *Love* (all in the Louvre), *Ædipus*, and the bas-relief *Fine Arts* (Musée Napoléon). The original of his bust of Napoleon, which stood in the Place Vendôme till 1814, is now in the Arras museum.

**Chaudfontaine**, a wat.-pl. of Belgium, 5 m. s.e. of Liège; stands on the side of a hill above the little river Vesdre, the hot springs ( $89\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  F.) being on an island in the stream. Pop. 1,850.

**Chaudière**. (1.) River, Quebec, Canada, rises near the borders of Maine, U.S.A., and after expanding into Lake Megantic, flows mainly N.W. to join the St. Lawrence 7 m. above the town of Quebec;  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. from its mouth are the Chaudière Falls. (2.) Lake, an expansion of the Ottawa, Canada. It is 18 m. long and 5 m. broad, and terminates at its E. end, at the town of Ottawa, in the Great and Little Chaudière Falls.

**Chaudoc**. (1.) Arrondissement of Cochinchina, on the lower arm of the Mekong. Area, 1,560 sq. m. Mountainous in the w., and elsewhere marshy, the country forms the plateau of Thatson, 1,300 to 1,600 ft. Produces rice, vegetables, maize, and indigo.

Pop. 100,000 (Tsians, Malays, Chinese, Cambodians, and Annamites). (2.) Capital of the arrondissement, on an arm of the Mekong, 108 m. w. of Saigon, at the head of a canal which connects the river with the port of Ha Tien.

**Chaumette**, PIERRE GASPARD (1763-94), French revolutionist, born at Nevers; attached himself to Camille Desmoulins; assumed the name of Anaxagoras in place of Pierre, as the latter had the taint of religious associations. He shared a loaf of bread with Louis XVI. at his trial, but voted for his execution. He was appointed procureur of Paris, and encouraged a carmagnole dance in honour of the goddess of Reason. After excess of zeal in suspecting others he became himself suspect, and was one of Robespierre's victims.

**Chaumont-en-Bassigny** (anc. *Calvus Mons*), cap. of dep. Haute-Marne, France, 57 m. N. of Dijon, on the Marne. The town manufactures gloves, knives, and hats. Here was concluded the coalition (March 1814) between Austria, Britain, Prussia, and Russia against Napoleon—a pact which ultimately developed into the Holy Alliance. Pop. 15,000.

**Chauny**, industrial tn., dep. Aisne, France, 18 m. w. by N. of Laon, on the river Oise. It manufactures chemicals and glass. Pop. 10,500.

**Chausses**, originally thickly-padded clothing for the legs, but later that part of the mail armour which covered the legs and feet. In the 16th century the word was often used to designate hose.

**Chautauqua**, a lake of glacial origin in the w. extremity of New York, U.S.A.; length, 18 m.; breadth,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. Its shores are the site of a large summer school, founded in 1874 by John H. Vincent and Lewis Miller, for the special instruction

of Sunday-school teachers, and for general instruction to adults in literature, science, and art. The Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, founded in 1878, aims at a sort of university extension course, on the successful completion of which diplomas are awarded. Post-graduate courses are also provided. There are many local circles throughout the states. The movement supports its own magazine, the *Chautauquan*, and a college of liberal arts, which teaches by correspondence and awards degrees. The Chautauqua Assembly grounds, dotted with hundreds of cottages, and containing a hall capable of seating 5,000 persons, lie to the north of the lake, and cover 165 acres.

**Chauvinism**, exaggerated patriotism, corresponding in France to English 'jingoism.' Nicolas Chauvin was a veteran of the republic and the first empire, whose name became a synonym for the blind idolatry of Frenchmen for the first Napoleon and his *régime*. Chauvin was introduced as a patriotic character on the stage by several writers—by Bayard and Dumanoir in *Les Aides de Camp* (1847), by Scribe in *Le Soldat Laboureur*, and especially as the principal character in T. and H. Cogniard's vaudeville *La Cocarde Tricolore* (1831), where his song on the French conquest of Algeria fixed the word in the French language with the meaning now attached to it.

**Chaux de Fonds**, LA, tn. (alt. 3,245 ft.), canton Neuchâtel, Switzerland, 19 m. by rail N.W. of

Neuchâtel. Its rise and prosperity are due to the watchmaking industry, of which it is the chief centre. Pop. 40,000.

**Chavanne**, JOSEPH (1846-1902), Austrian traveller and geographer, born at Graz; travelled in N. America, Central America, Morocco, and the Sahara (1867-69), and in the Congo (1884-5). Chief works: *Die Temperaturverhältnisse von Oesterreich-Ungarn* (1871), *Beiträge zur Klimatologie von Oesterreich-Ungarn* (1872), *Die Sahara* (1878), *Afrika im Licht unserer Tage* (1881), *Afrikas Ströme und Flüsse* (1883), and *Physikalische Wandkarte von Afrika* (2nd ed. 1882).

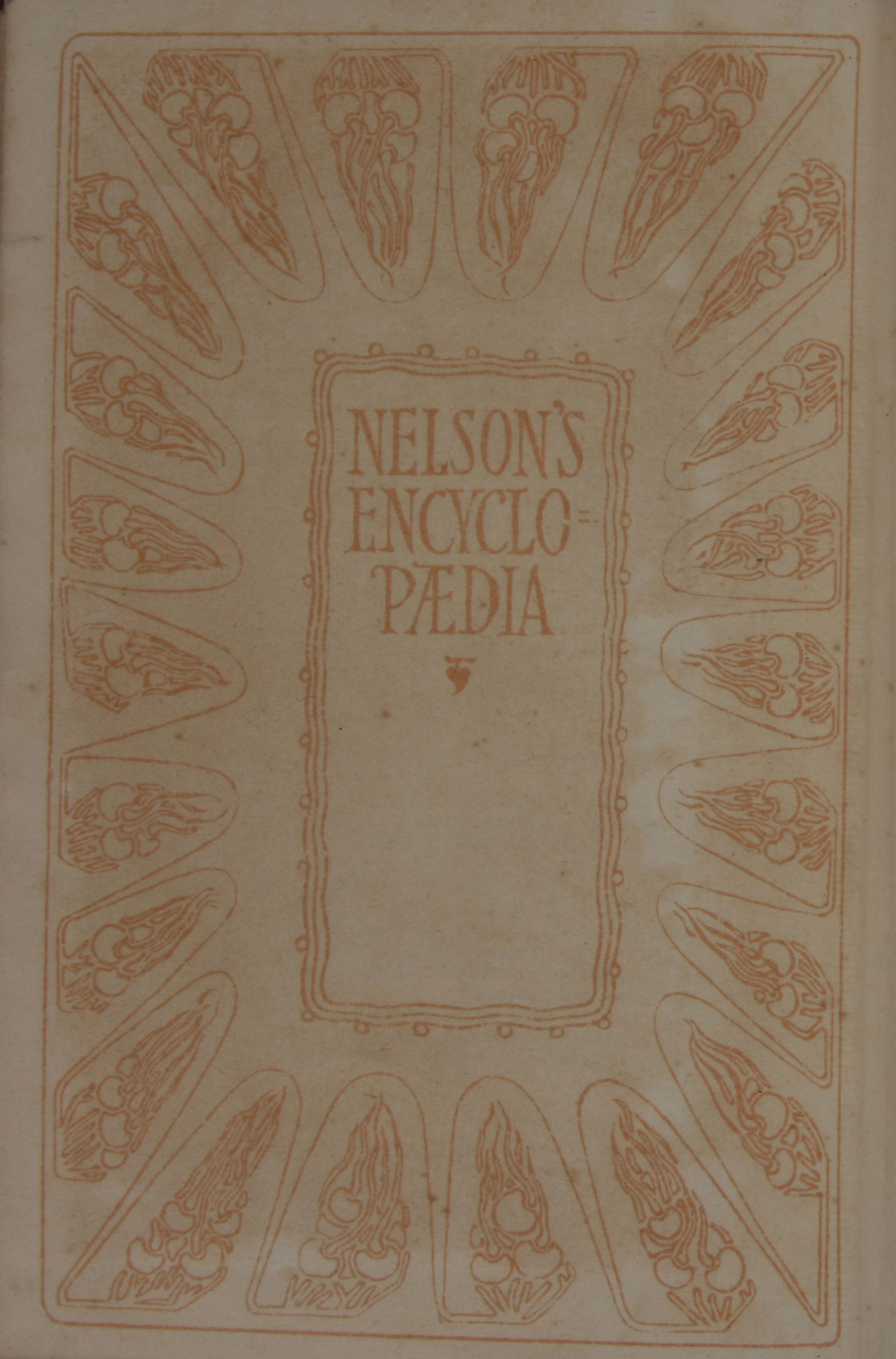
**Chavannes**, Puvis de. See PUVISDE CHAVANNES.

**Chaves**, fort. tn., prov. Trazos-Montes, Portugal, on the Tamega, 6 m. from the N. frontier. It has an old Roman bridge, an old castle, and modern fortifications, and carries on silk and linen industries. Pop. 6,500.

**Chazelles**, comm., Loire dep., France, 23 m. S.W. of Lyons; manufactures felt hats. Pop. 6,000.

**Chazy**, a thick black or gray limestone, is a member of the Ordovician (Lower Silurian) of N. America, and succeeds the Calcareous. It is full of fossil shells, and when polished is often used as an ornamental stone. It is invariably magnesian. In Canada it covers considerable areas around Ottawa and Montreal, and it occurs also in New York and the Rocky Mountains. Its principal fossil is *Maclurea magna*.



The entire page is framed by a decorative border of stylized floral motifs, possibly representing a specific plant species. The motifs are arranged in a grid-like pattern, with some larger and more prominent than others, creating a symmetrical and ornate frame around the central text.

NELSON'S  
ENCYCLO-  
PÆDIA



NELSON'S  
ENCYCLO-  
PÆDIA

