

[J.] LEMPRIERE'S

UNIVERSAL BIOGRAPHY;

CONTAINING

A CRITICAL AND HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE LIVES,
CHARACTERS, AND LABOURS

OF

EMINENT PERSONS,

IN ALL AGES AND COUNTRIES.

TOGETHER WITH

SELECTIONS OF FOREIGN BIOGRAPHY FROM WATKINS'S DICTIONARY,
RECENTLY PUBLISHED, AND ABOUT EIGHT HUN-
DRED ORIGINAL ARTICLES

OF

AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY.

BY ELEAZAR LORD.

IN TWO VOLS.

VOL. I.

NEW-YORK :

R. LOCKWOOD, 154 BROADWAY.

J. & J. Harper, Printers.

1825.

Southern District of New-York, ss.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the sixteenth day of October, in the forty-eighth year of the Independence of the United States of America, R. LOCKWOOD, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit—

“Lempriere’s Universal Biography ; containing a critical and historical account of the lives, characters, and labours of eminent persons, in all ages and countries. Together with selections of foreign Biography from Watkins’s Dictionary, recently published, and about eight hundred original articles of American Biography. By Eleazar Lord.”

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled “An Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned.” And also to an Act, entitled “An Act, supplementary to an Act, entitled An Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints.”

JAMES DILL,

Clerk of the Southern District of New-York.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE proposals for publishing an American Biographical Dictionary, in connexion with the standard volumes of Lempriere, have led the public to expect a work formed upon the model of that writer—a work comprising the prominent facts and events in the history of the individuals, whose names are inserted, and which are proper to a Dictionary, in distinction from a book of memoirs or lives.

The original articles, chiefly of American Biography, in this publication, are marked by the signature L.—To those selected from Watkins's Biographical Dictionary are subjoined the letters *W. B.*

The publisher begs to express his acknowledgments to those persons who have favoured him with communications for the work; while he regrets that he has been unable to obtain materials for proper notices of a number of names which are peculiarly worthy of commemoration.

A few articles are inserted out of course at the end of the second volume.

New-York, January, 1825.

PREFACE.

THE advantages which a biographical work offers to the reader are so numerous and so important, that it is hoped every endeavour to enlarge the knowledge of mankind, and impartially to develop the character of those who have contributed to the happiness or to the calamities of the world, will be received by the public with indulgence and candour. More minute than history, biography regards the person, the acquirements, and the conduct of the individual, and cursorily passes over those more general details of public transactions which are more properly the object of the historian's research. While in the history of nations, and in the political changes of states, the reader views the consequences of successful intrigue, of diplomatic dexterity, or of military prowess, it is in the details of private and of domestic life where he seeks for instruction, and for the minute documents which may conduct his footsteps, and hold out the lamp of experience to warn him against the dangers of ill-directed passions, or of misguided ambition.

In the following work, every character, it may generally be said, has been included which might have strong claim on the notice of posterity, either from public notoriety, or from lasting celebrity. Those who have benefited their fellow-creatures by their exertions either in the walks of science and literature, or in the improvement of the polite arts, in the extension of commerce, or in the useful labours of industry; or those who, in the field of honour, have fought with superior valour for the glories and for the independence of their parent state, all are strongly entitled to the gratitude of mankind. Those likewise, whose vices and crimes have rendered them too celebrated in the annals of time, have a claim to the notice of the biographer; and though to pass over the foibles as well as the enormities of his fellow-creatures might be a pleasing omission, yet the sacred character of truth requires that the irregular passions of men should be curbed, by observing the fatal effects and the everlasting disgrace which misapplied talents have produced, and the many calamities which the indulgence of criminal desires in public life, as well as in domestic society, has always entailed on the world. To be useful, we must paint impartially the conduct of individuals, whether laudable or reprehensible; and those who have caused the miseries of their fellow-men, are to be held up to public

notice, and to public detestation, that, in their history, if we cannot find consolation, we may at least discover those striking lessons of instruction and of precaution which experience never fails to afford to the sober and the contemplative mind.

While, however, the desire of gratifying curiosity has been fully permitted to prevail, it must be observed, on the other hand, that great and remarkable characters only can be entitled to more minute details. In this particular, the assistance of judgment, and the rules of proportion, are, in a composition of this nature, materially essential. It is within the general observation, that voluminous works have been written to developè the history, and to portray the characters of many who, as public men, have, by their intrigues, their labours, or their virtues, commanded the general attention for a long course of years; and it is equally known, that even not a few of those whose great merits have but shone upon the world, and, like the momentary dazzling of a meteor, have rapidly disappeared, have formed the subject of long and desultory literary investigation. To examine, therefore, and to select the most prominent features, to compress the materials copiously scattered around him, and to assign to each, to the mighty conqueror, to the vigilant politician, to the popular writer, to the persevering philosopher, and to the humble but ingenious mechanic, his due proportion of attention and of respect, forms not the least difficult of the labours of the biographer. He may indeed be forgiven if he is more diffuse in painting the struggles of virtue and of innocence against the inventive powers of oppression and of persecution; if he expresses with warmth his detestation against successful vice, and prosperous profligacy; and if he is alive to all the keen sufferings which learning has often to endure from the sneers of pride, and the clamours of ignorance and prejudice. It is frequently not a little consolatory to the virtuous and to the truly great, to reflect that their labours will not be in vain. Posterity, though late, may replace in their native dignity and honour, with perpetuated fame, the merits and services which the jealousy or the malice of contemporaries may have endeavoured to blot out of the historic page. It is pleasing to contemplate the different destinies which accompany merit, and its attendant envy. The man whose genius, whose industry, whose talents, or whose honourable labours in the cause of science, of literature, and of humanity, have been often exposed to ridicule and contempt; who has pined in the shade of indigence or ill-deserved obscurity, rises gradually in the good opinion of the public, and ranks with the dignified benefactors of mankind: while those who treated him with supercilious indifference, who prided themselves in the transitory advantages of rank, of birth, or of opulence, no longer occupy the attention of the world, and in the course of a few years, sink into merited, into everlasting oblivion.

In the composition of his biographical work, the author acknowledges himself indebted to those, at home and abroad, whose labours have been directed to the same pursuits. He has freely drawn his materials from the researches of former historians and biographers; and the accuracy and the impartiality of their statements, which concurrent testimonies fully prove and corroborate, are entitled to no small share of praise. From this mingled mass, and from various sources of information, he has endeavoured to form one general whole, and to exhibit, with the judicious brevity which so numerous a class of objects requires, rather "characteristic sketches, in pleasing miniature, than a series of finished and full-sized portraits." However anxious he may have been to notice every one who has risen to temporary or to lasting eminence in the long lapse of so many ages, he may, perhaps, in the opinion of some, have selected the subjects of his biographical labours with too sparing a hand, while by others he may be charged with tedious prolixity. He trusts, however, that in whatever he has done, he has been actuated by the purest motives of impartiality; and in delineating the life, and in enumerating the productions of men of various countries, he has sacrificed nationality at the altar of truth. He trusts that he has spoken of the Christian and the Pagan, of the Catholic and the Protestant, of the Churchman and Sectary, with the bold language of an unprejudiced narration, which would not condescend to flatter the great and the powerful, when in the height of authority, at the expense of historical veracity, and which disdains to insult their memory after they have descended to the tomb.

With these sentiments he commits, to the judgment of the public, his biographical labours, as a companion to the **CLASSICAL DICTIONARY**, in anxious confidence, that they will not be deemed unworthy of the same flattering patronage, and of the same extensive circulation, with which that work has so long and so liberally been honoured.

Abingdon, March 8th, 1808.

LEMPRIERE'S
UNIVERSAL BIOGRAPHY;

CONTAINING

A CRITICAL AND HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE LIVES,
CHARACTERS, AND LABOURS

OF

EMINENT PERSONS,

IN ALL AGES AND COUNTRIES.



TOGETHER WITH

SELECTIONS OF FOREIGN BIOGRAPHY FROM WATKINS'S DICTIONARY,
RECENTLY PUBLISHED, AND ABOUT EIGHT HUN-
DRED ORIGINAL ARTICLES

OF

AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY.

BY ELEAZAR LORD.

IN TWO VOLS.

VOL. II.

NEW-YORK :

R. LOCKWOOD, 154 BROADWAY.

J. & J. Harper, Printers.

1825.

Southern District of New-York, ss.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the sixteenth day of October, in the forty-ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America, R. LOCKWOOD, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit—

“Lempriere’s Universal Biography; containing a critical and historical account of the lives, characters, and labours of eminent persons, in all ages and countries. Together with selections of foreign Biography from Watkins’s Dictionary, recently published, and about eight hundred original articles of American Biography. By Eleazar Lord.”

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled “An Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned.” And also to an Act, entitled “An Act, supplementary to an Act, entitled An Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints.”

JAMES DILL,

Clerk of the Southern District of New-York.

UNIVERSAL

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

HAB

HAANSBERGEN, John Van, a painter of Utrecht, who died 1705, aged 63. The figures which he introduced into his landscapes were much admired. He was pupil to Cornelius Poolemberg.

HAAS, William, a printer and type-founder, born at Basil, and eminent for his ingenious inventions. He was in the first part of life engaged in the military affairs of his country, and he established a school in which a new system of artillery was practised and recommended with great success. He afterwards devoted his time to printing, and was the first who engraved a French type in the style of Baskerville. He invented a new printing-press, and introduced a new method of printing geographical charts with moveable characters. He died at St. Urban monastery in Lucerne, June, 1800, aged 59. Many of his papers are preserved in the economical society of Basil.

HABAKKUK, the eighth of the minor prophets, supposed to be of the tribe of Simeon. He prophesied in the reign of Jehoiakim, and chose to remain among the ruins of his desolated country, rather than follow his people into captivity. His style is highly poetical, beautiful, and sublime.

HABERT, Francis, a native of Berry, one of the most ancient poets of France. He wrote some fables, besides *Les Trois Nouvelles Deesses*, &c. and died about 1569.

HABERT DE CERISI, Germain, an ecclesiastic of Bayeux, who wrote some poems. He defended the *Cid* of Corneille against the censures of Richelieu and of the academy, and died at Paris 1655.

HABERT, Henry Lewis, a member of the French academy, the friend of Gassendi, and the publisher of his works, with an elegant Latin preface. He wrote some epigrams and other poetical pieces, and died 1679.

HABICOT, Nicolas, a surgeon, born at

HAC

Bonay, in Gatinois. He was eminent in his profession, and wrote a treatise on the plague. He died 1624.

HABINGTON, William, an English writer, born at Hendlip, Worcestershire, 1605. As a catholic, he was educated at St. Omer's and Paris, but he refused to embrace the order of the Jesuits, and returned to England. He died 30th Nov. 1654. He wrote the *Queen of Arragon*,—*Observations on the History of Edward IV.*—and some poems.

HACHETTE, Jane, a heroine of Beauvais in Picardy, who successfully headed a body of women in an assault against the Bourguignons who besieged her native place, 1472. In commemoration of her intrepid conduct, an annual procession takes place at Beauvais on the 10th July, in which the women march at the head of the men.

HACKAERT, John, a Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam, 1635. The mountainous scenery in his landscapes is much admired.

HACKET, William, a fanatic in the reign of Elizabeth. After being a gentleman's servant, he married a rich widow, and when reduced to indigence by debauchery and extravagance, he became a highwayman, and then all at once aspired to the name of prophet. He was joined in his imposture by Coppinger and Arthington, men of some learning, and after imposing upon the credulity of the people of York and Lincoln, he came to London, as inspired by the Holy Ghost. He proclaimed that Jesus was come to judge the world, and his associates announced him by the words of "behold the king of the earth." The cabals which he raised called for the interference of government. He was tried and executed, 28th July, 1592. His blasphemies on the scaffold were most horrid, and evinced not only a mad enthusiast, but a most diabolical heart. Of his associates Coppinger

of arts in 1759. He became knight of the shire for his native county; and was a member of the Royal and Antiquarian societies. He died at Salisbury in 1819. His publications are—1. A tour through Monmouthshire and Wales, 4to. 2. The Diary of George Bubb Doddington, baron of Melcombe Regis, 8vo. 3. Wiltshire, extracted from the Domesday Book, 4to. 4. A picture of the Isle of Wight, 8vo.—*W. B.*

WYTHE, George, chancellor of Virginia, was born in the county of Elizabeth city, in 1726. His mother possessed uncommon strength of mind and knowledge, and taught him the Latin language. His education in other respects was defective. At the age of thirty he abandoned a course of dissipation to which he had addicted himself, and devoted his attention to the acquisition of knowledge. After accomplishing himself in the languages and sciences, he studied law, and commenced its practice. At the opening of the revolution, he, with Pendleton, Henry, Mason, and the Lees, espoused the cause of liberty, and was one of the ablest of the distinguished men who were the leaders in Virginia during that struggle. He was for some time speaker of the house of burgesses, and in 1775 elected a member of congress, and signed the declaration of independence. In 1776 he was appointed one of the committee to revise the laws of Virginia, and had a principal share in preparing the code which with some altera-

tions was adopted in 1779. He was soon after appointed one of the three judges of the high court of chancery, and afterwards sole chancellor, in which station he continued till his death. He was a member of the convention of Virginia which considered the constitution of the United States, and exerted his influence to obtain its adoption; and he was twice one of the electors of president and vice-president of the United States. He died in 1806, on the 8th of June; it was supposed by poison. Chancellor Wythe was one of the most eminent of the great statesmen and jurists among his cotemporaries. His mind was uncommonly vigorous and rapid in its perceptions, his knowledge of law profound, his uprightness and impartiality pre-eminent, and his patriotism ardent. He was unambitious of wealth, plain and frugal in his method of life, and condescending and amiable in his manners.

 L.

WYTMAN, Matthew, a native of Gorcum, eminent as a painter of landscapes, animals, and conversations. He died 1689, aged 49.

WYVIL, Robert, a bishop of Salisbury, who is known in history for defending his right to Salisbury castle, by producing a champion to fight in single combat against the champion of his opponent William Montacute, earl of Salisbury. The king interfered, and the dispute was at last amicably settled. The bishop presided over his see 46 years, and died 1375.

XAN

XEN

XACCA, an Indian philosopher, born at Sica. He was the legislator of the Japanese, and flourished, it is said, a thousand years before the Christian era. His memory is regarded with particular honour in China, where he is placed in the number of the gods.

XACCA, Erasmus, a Sicilian of the 17th century, who wrote an account, in Italian, of the eruption of Mount Etna in 1669—besides a didactic poem, in Latin, on Fevers—*Brevis Expositio in Psalmos et Cantica Cantice*.—Tasso's Jerusalem translated into Latin verse.

XANTIPPE, wife of Socrates, was remarkable for her moroseness and violence of temper. It is said that the philosopher was acquainted with her character before he married her, and that he took her for his wife more severely to exercise his patience.

XANTIPPUS, a Lacedæmonian, sent to the assistance of the Carthaginians against Regulus and the Romans. Though he defeated the enemy, he was ordered to be thrown into the sea on his return home by the cruel ingratitude of the Carthaginians.

XAUPI, Joseph, a native of Perpignan, author of a Funeral Oration on Louis XIV.—*Historical Researches on the Citizens of Perpignan*—two Dissertations, &c. He was an ecclesiastic, and died at Paris universally respected, 7th Dec. 1778, aged 90.

XAVIER, Jerome, a Jesuit, who was missionary in the East Indies, and died at Goa 1617. He wrote *History of Jesus Christ*, and of Peter, in Portuguese, &c.

XENOCRATES, a philosopher of Chalcedon, the disciple of Plato. He was so illustrious for wisdom and integrity, that the judges dispensed with his oath in a court of justice. He died B. C. 314.

XENOPHANES, a Greek philosopher in the age of Socrates. He was of opinion that the moon was an inhabited globe, &c.

XENOPHON, a celebrated Greek historian, born at Athens. He was the pupil and the friend of Socrates, and he distinguished himself in war as the follower of Cyrus, and the active guide of the Greeks in their return from the battle of Cunaxa. His *History of Cyrus the Great*, and of the expedi-