

the founders of Methodism and the eloquent preachers and hymnists of the period. The Cherokee possessed the northern part of the State, together with the whole of the magnificent valley of the Tennessee; the Creeks lived in the southern portion of the State. In 1729 all the country of the Cherokees was ceded by treaty to the English. The object of the colonization of this territory was to found a refuge for debtors, destitutes, orphans and homeless youth, and to form a barrier against the aggressions of the Spanish and Indians in the Carolinas. When war was declared between England and Spain, Gen. Oglethorpe was put in command of the troops of Georgia and South Carolina, and led a futile expedition against St. Augustine.

The military service was at first given as pay for the land, which was divided out, but this proved so irksome that many deserted the colony, going to South Carolina, and the policy of the colony was altered by the offering of fifty acres to each settler. As a result of this, many Scotch and Germans settled in the colony. Ten thousand pounds was given by the English government to aid in the establishment of the colony and twenty-six thousand pounds more was given by private subscription.

In 1742 the Spanish retaliated upon the English for their expedition against St. Augustine and sent a fleet up the Altamaha River, making some captures, but were repulsed by Gen. Oglethorpe, and the fleet of 35 ships and 3,000 men sailed for Florida, after which peace was again restored. The colony grew slowly. Negro slavery which was tolerated in other sections, was prohibited here, and the people became so much discontented that in 1753 complaints were made of the restrictions and the trustees surrendered the charter.

A governor was then appointed and the colony came under the royal government, having the same privileges as to trade, land and negro slavery that were enjoyed by the other colonies. In 1755 a local legislature was appointed and the progress of the colony was rapid. The Cherokees had ravaged the remote settlements during the French and Indian wars. At this time the boundaries were the Atlantic Ocean on the east, the Pacific on the west, Altamaha river on the south and the Savannah on the north. In 1763 the south boundary was extended to the St. Mary's river, so as to take in the rich cotton and rice lands between the St. Mary's and Altamaha. Immigration increased, agriculture flourished, and in ten years from 1753 the exports had increased over £12,000.

At the time of the breaking out of the war of Independence, the population of Georgia was 20,000. Georgia was not hesitant about ratifying the movement that was being made by the other colonies to break away from the rule of the Mother Country. Georgia was more remote from the influences of the royal government, and had less cause of grievance: the colony was more prosperous and so had less to gain by a change, but feeling that the cause of all the colonists was one, she prepared at once to take an active part in the coming struggle. A delegate represented Georgia in the famous Continental Congress of 1775 and a convention of the people held in July of the same year gave full sanction to the revolutionary measures. The same year the governor, Sir James Wright, left the colony. Georgia suffered severely during the war. In 1778 a British force landed in Savannah and Augusta. The Americans, aided by the French, retook Augusta in the following year, but failed to recapture Savannah. After the capture of Charleston by the British, Georgia was not able to participate very actively in the war till Gen. Green repulsed the royal forces from the southern provinces. Georgia formed three constitutions, the first in 1777, the second in 1778, the third in 1779, which last remained in force till Georgia joined the Southern Confederacy in 1861. January 2, 1788, Georgia ratified the Constitution of the United States. The Creeks and Cherokees made repeated assaults upon the more remote colonists till 1790 and 1791, when treaties of peace were established and the western boundary of the State was fixed. In 1802 the large tract of land in South-west Georgia was ceded by the treaty of Fort Wilkinson to the United States government by the Creeks. In 1808 the land west of the Chattahoochee River was ceded to the United States government by the State. This territory amounted to about 100,000 square miles.

The purchase of Louisiana in 1815, and the cession of Florida in 1821, was a great relief to Georgia in putting an end to the wars with the Indians, which were brought about largely by the incitations of the Spanish.

In 1838 the Indians were removed to the Indian Territory, and an end was made of the Indian troubles. It is interesting to note that among these Indians was the first red man who invented an Indian alphabet and a system of figures. Georgia grew in prosperity till at the breaking out of the civil war she was the leading State of the South.

Georgia was among the foremost States to secede. The formal ordinance was rendered January 19, 1861. Her favor was naturally thrown on the side of slavery, though there was a very determined minority against secession. The vote stood 208 to 59. The State was represented by ten members at the Confederate Congress, and the State adopted the Confederate Constitution in March of the year 1861.

Forts, arsenals and war supplies were captured, and laws were enacted to resume control of the lands which had been ceded to the United States Government. The State was active in furnishing aid to the cause, and felt the devastating result of the presence of Northern armies, though during the first part of the war the suffering was confined to those who were enduring the actual hardships of the field and camp. In 1863 the war was carried into her own borders by cavalry raids, and in 1864 Sherman devastated the fairest portion of her land in his "March to the Sea." A strip fifty miles in width was laid waste, followed by great loss of life, from Atlanta to Savannah. In April, 1865, a cavalry force under Gen. Wilson entered Georgia from Alabama, capturing West Point, Macon and Columbus, capturing Jefferson Davis, the President of the Southern Confederacy, near Irwinville.

Andersonville, Georgia, became a centre of interest

by being the seat of the chief Confederate prison. In 1865, humbled in the hands of conquerors, Georgia accepted the terms of Gen. Johnston, and on October 25, 1865, a convention elected by the people assembled, which repudiated the war debt, prohibited slavery and formed a new constitution. A provisional governor was appointed by the United States president, and a new legislature ratified the Thirteenth Amendment of the United States. The Reconstruction Act of Congress, February, 1867, set aside this new constitution and State government, and made a registration of voters, enrolling in all 96,262 white and 95,973 colored citizens.

An election was held for a new constitutional convention, which consisted of 166 delegates. In March, 1868, a constitution was made, and ratified by the people in April, and on the 30th of that month an end was made of military government. Reconstruction was delayed on account of trouble that arose in regard to the test oath, and not till July 15th, 1870, was the act signed for the re-admission of Georgia into the Union, and her senators and representatives given a seat in the Federal Congress. Georgia furnished about 80,000 troops to the Confederate armies. Her largest cities were in ruins, the State bankrupt, industries prostrate, the government revolutionized, at the close of the war; but the State has recovered from its prostration, and under a free people is administering the affairs and developing the resources with a firmer hand and with greater rapidity than almost any State that felt the shock of the war.

**Natural Scenery.**—The most picturesque scenery in the State is to be found, no doubt, in the mountains of the north. Toccoa falls, near the town by that name, on the Air Line Railway, have a descent of 185 feet, and in the same neighborhood are the rapids of Tallulah, where the water flows between perpendicular walls of rock 800 feet high.

Stone Mountain, not far from Decatur, is much visited, and the Chattahoochee, in its course through the neighborhood of Columbus is very interesting. The mineral springs scattered through the north and central part of the state are becoming favorite resorts for invalids and pleasure seekers. Savannah is one of the most interesting cities in all the South. It has preserved its uniqueness and distinctively southern aspect, notwithstanding the devastation of war. It is much visited by southern tourists, as well as the famous battle ground all the way from Atlanta to Chattanooga. The country, which for months was the tramping ground for opposing armies and the scene of bloody encounters, Kenesaw Mountain now looks down upon in a state of peace and prosperity. The state is also interesting as having been the home and hunting ground, in part, of the most extensive, powerful and intelligent tribes of Indians.

**GEORGSWALDE**, a town of Northern Bohemia, on the borders of Saxony, in the circle of Leitmeritz, about 35 miles E. of Dresden, with a station on the North Bohemian railway. Besides Old and New Georgswalde, it comprises Wiesenau and Phillippsdorf, the latter a place which since 1868 has attained celebrity through the miracles attributed to its image of the Virgin. Georgswalde was founded in the beginning of the 17th century, and ranks as one of the oldest industrial centres of Bohemia, sharing with the neighbouring town of Rumburg, a reputation for excellent linen. The parish church is a fine building. In 1869 the total population was 8220, of whom 5671 were in Old Georgswalde.

**GERA**, the chief town of the principality of Reuss-Schleiz, stands in a valley on the banks of the White Elster, 35 miles S.S.W. of Leipsic. It has been all rebuilt since a great fire in 1780, and the streets are in general wide and straight, and contain many handsome houses. The principal buildings are the churches of St. Salvator's and St. Trinity, the town-hall, the buildings of the imperial bank and of the Gera bank, the music hall, and the central hall. Its educational establishments include a gymnasium, a general town school (which contains a real school of the first order, a higher female school, and three citizen schools), a commercial school, a normal school, and a weaving school. The castle of Osterstein, the residence of the prince of Reuss, dates from the 9th century, but has been nearly all rebuilt within the last thirty years. Gera has long been noted for its industrial activity. Its manufactures comprise woollen, cotton, and silk goods, tapestry, artificial flowers, oil-cloth, leather, hats, tobacco, soap, beer, vinegar, chocolate, glue, porcelain and other earthenware, bricks, musical instruments, and carriages.

Gera was raised to the rank of a town in the 11th century, at which time it belonged to the counts of Groitich. In the 12th century it came into the possession of the lords of Reuss. It was stormed and sacked by the Bohemians in 1450, was two-thirds burned down by the Swedes in 1639 during the Thirty Years' War, and suffered afterwards from great conflagrations in 1686 and 1780, being in the latter year almost completely destroyed. The population in 1875 was 20,810, nearly all of whom are Protestants.

**GERACE** or **GIERACE**, a town of Italy in the province of Reggio di Calabria, about 59 miles from Reggio on the railway between that city and Monasterace, is situated on a limestone hill not far from the coast, 30 miles N.N.E. of Cape Spartivento, between the rivers Merico and Novito. It is the seat of a bishop and of a subprefect, and has a civil and criminal court dependent on that of Catanzaro. The citadel, formerly of great strength, was reduced to ruins by the earthquake of 1793; and the cathedral was at the same time so severely injured that only a portion of the crypt remained available for public worship. There is a good trade in a white wine known as *Vino Greco*; silk is manufactured; and the warm sulphur springs of the neighbourhood attract patients to the town. About 5 miles off, at Torre di Gerace, are the ruins of the Greek city of Locri Epizephyrii, from which Gerace derived materials for its buildings, and more especially fine marble columns for the cathedral. The population in 1871 was 7257. This Gerace is not to be confounded with Gerace Siculo, a town of between 3000 and 4000 inhabitants, 4 miles from Cefalu, which was the first place in Sicily erected into a marquisate.

**GERANIUM** is the name of a genus of polypetalous exogenous plants, which is taken by botanists as the type of the natural order *Geraniaceæ*. The name, as a scientific appellation, has a much more restricted application than when taken in its popular sense. Formerly the genus *Geranium* was almost conterminous with the order *Geraniaceæ*, which latter had then a more limited meaning than is given to it by those of our leading botanists of the present day who include in it the *Tropeolaceæ*, the *Oxalidaceæ*, and the *Balsaminaceæ*. Then as now the geranium was very popular as a garden plant, and the species included in the original genus became widely known under that name, which has more or less clung to them ever since, in spite of scientific changes which have removed the larger number of them to the genus *Pelargonium*. This result has been probably brought about in some degree by an error of the nurserymen, who seem in many cases to have acted on the conclusion that the group commonly known as *Scarlet Veraniums* were really geraniums and not pelargoniums, and have in consequence inserted them under the former name in their trade catalogues. In fact it may be said that, from a popular point of view, the pelargoniums of the botanist are better known as geraniums than are the geraniums themselves.

The species of *Geranium* bear the English name of Cranesbill, and consist mostly of herbs, of annual or perennial duration, dispersed throughout the temperate regions of the world. They number nearly a hundred, and bear a considerable family resemblance. The leaves are for the most part palmately-lobed, and the flowers are regular, consisting of five sepals, five imbricating petals, alternating with five glandules at their base, ten stamens, and a beaked ovary. Some dozen or more species are natives of the British Isles; and many of those of exotic origin form handsome border plants in our gardens of hardy perennials. Amongst these *G. ibericum*, *G. platypetalum*, *G. sanguineum*, *G. Backhousianum*, and the double-flowered varieties of *G. pratense* are conspicuous. The genus is not without its virtues, *G. maculatum* being the alum-root of North America, used there as an astringent in diarrhoea, dysentery, and such like complaints, while the native Herb Robert of English hedgesides, *G. Robertianum*, which is both astringent and aromatic, is used as a remedy in nephritic disorders.

From these regular-flowered herbs, with which they had been mixed up by the earlier botanists, L'Heritier in 1787 separated those plants which have since borne the name of *Pelargonium*, and which, though agreeing with them in certain points of structure, differ in others which are admitted to be of generic value. One obvious distinction of

*Pelargonium* is that the flowers are irregular, the two petals which stand uppermost being different—larger, smaller, or differently marked—from the other three, which latter are occasionally wanting. This difference of irregularity the modern florist has done very much to annul, for the increased size given to the flowers by high breeding has usually been accompanied by the enlargement of the smaller petals, so that a very near approach to regularity has been in some cases attained. Another well-marked difference however remains in *Pelargonium*: the back or dorsal sepal is furnished with a hollow spur, which spur is adnate, *i.e.*, joined for its whole length with the flower-stalk; while in *Geranium* there is no spur. This peculiarity is best seen by cutting clean through the flower-stalk just behind the flower, when in *Pelargonium* there will be seen the hollow tube of the spur, which in the case of *Geranium* will not be found as it does not exist, but the stalk will appear as a solid mass. There are other characters which support those already pointed out, such as the absence of the glandules, and the declination of the stamens; but the features already described offer the most ready and obvious distinctions.

To recapitulate, the geraniums properly so-called are regular-flowered herbs with the flower stalks solid, while many geraniums falsely so-called in popular language are really pelargoniums, and may be distinguished by their irregular flowers and hollow flower stalks. In a great majority of cases too, the pelargoniums so commonly met with in greenhouses and summer parterres are of shrubby or sub-shrubby habit.

**GERARD** of CREMONA (1114–1187), the mediæval translator of Ptolemy and Avicenna, was born at Cremona, Lombardy, in 1114. Dissatisfied with the meagre philosophies of his Italian teachers, he went to Toledo to study among the Moors, who were at that time the chief depositaries and interpreters of the wisdom of the ancients; and, having thus acquired a knowledge of the Arabic language, he appears to have devoted the remainder of his life to the business of making Latin translations from its literature. The date of his return to his native town is uncertain, but he is known to have died there in 1187. His original version of Avicenna's *Canon of Medicine* was the basis of all the very numerous subsequent Latin editions of that well-known work; and the Latin translation by which alone Ptolemy's *Almagest* until the discovery of the original *μεγάλη σύνταξις* was known to Europe is also ascribed to him. In addition to these, he translated various other treatises in medicine, mathematics, and astronomy, to the number, it is said, of sixty-six; but some of the works with which he has been credited (including the translation of the *Almansorius* of Er-Razi or Rhazes) are more probably due to a later Gerard also called "Componensis," but more precisely "de Sabloneta." See Boncompagni, *Della Vita e delle Opere di Gherardo Cremonense e di Gherardo da Sabbioneta*.

**GERARD**, variously surnamed TUM, TUNC, TENQUE, or THOM (c. 1040–1120), founder of the order of the knights hospitaliers of St. John or of Malta, was born at Amalfi about the year 1040. According to other accounts Martigues in Provence was his birthplace, while one authority even names the Château d'Avesnes in Hainault. Whether as a soldier or a merchant, he in the course of the latter part of the 11th century found his way to Jerusalem, where a hospice had for some time existed for the convenience of those who wished to visit the holy places. Of this institution Gerard became guardian or provost at a date not later than 1100; and here he organized that religious order of St. John which received papal recognition from Pascal II. in 1113, by a bull which was renewed and confirmed by Calixtus II. shortly before the death of Gerard in 1120.

GÉRARD, ÉTIENNE MAURICE, COUNT (1773-1852), a distinguished French general, was born at Damvilliers in the department of Meuse, 4th April 1773. He joined the second battalion of the Meuse in 1791, and served in the campaigns of 1792-1793 under Generals Dumouriez and Jourdan. In 1798 he accompanied Bernadotte as aide-de-camp in his embassy to Vienna. In 1799 he was named chief of a squadron, and in 1800 colonel. He distinguished himself by a brilliant charge against the Russian imperial guard at the battle of Austerlitz, and being raised to the rank of general in November 1806, played a prominent part in the battles of Halle, Jena, and Erfurt; and for his conduct in the battle of Wagram, where he greatly contributed to the victory, he was created a baron. In the Spanish campaign of 1810 and 1811 he gained special distinction at the battle of Fuentes-de-Onoro; and in the subsequent expedition to Russia he was present at the capture of Smolensk, had a principal share in the victory of Walontina-Gora, displayed such bravery and ability in the battle of the Moskova that he was made general of division, and by his coolness and energy in the disastrous retreat from Moscow saved the rearguard of the French army at the passage of the Wilna. In the campaign of 1813, in command of a division under Macdonald, he took part in the battles of Lützen, Bautzen, Goldberg, and Leipsic, where he was dangerously wounded. After the battle of Bautzen he was created by Napoleon a count of the empire. In the campaign of France of 1814, in command of the army of reserves composed chiefly of recruits, he by his skilful manoeuvres powerfully assisted in securing the victories of Nogent, Nangis, and Montereau-sur-Yonne. After the first restoration he was named by Louis XVIII. grand cross of the legion of honour and chevalier of St Louis. On the return of Napoleon from Elba he was entrusted with the command of the army of the Moselle, and took part in the battle of Ligny. On the morning of the battle of Waterloo, being under the orders of Grouchy, who was marching towards Wavre, he strongly urged him to proceed in the direction whence they heard cannon firing, but his advice was not followed. Gérard retired to Brussels after the fall of Napoleon, and did not return to France till 1817. He was chosen a member of the chamber of deputies in 1822, and was re-elected in 1823 and 1827. He took part in the revolution of 1830, after which he was appointed minister of war and named a marshal of France. On account of his health he resigned the office of war minister in the October following, but in 1831 he took the command of the northern army, and was successful in thirteen days in driving the army of Holland out of Belgium. In 1832 he compelled the surrender of Antwerp, and in the same year he was raised to the peerage of France. He was again chosen war minister in July 1834, and again resigned that office in the October following. In 1835 he was named grand chancellor of the legion of honour, and in 1838 commander-general of the national guards of the Seine, an office which he held till 1842. He became a senator under the empire in 1852, and died in April of the same year.

GÉRARD, FRANÇOIS, BARON (1770-1837), was born on May 4, 1770, at Rome, where his father occupied a post in the house of the French ambassador. At the age of twelve Gérard left Rome with his family for Paris, and there obtained admission into the Pension du Roi. From the Pension he passed to the studio of Pajou (sculptor), which he left at the end of two years for that of the painter Brenet, whom he quitted almost immediately to place himself under David. In 1789 Gérard competed for the Prix de Rome, which was carried off by his comrade Girodet. In the following year (1790) he again presented himself, but the death of his father prevented the completion of his work, and obliged him to accompany his mother to Rome.

In 1791 he returned to Paris; but his poverty was so great that he was forced to forego his studies in favour of employment which should bring in immediate profit. David at once availed himself of his help, and one of that master's most celebrated portraits—Le Pelletier de St Fargeau—is due to the hand of "le petit Gérard." This portrait was executed early in 1793, the year in which Gérard, at the request of David, was named a member of the revolutionary tribunal, from the fatal decisions of which he, however, invariably absented himself. In 1794 he obtained the first prize in a competition, the subject of which was "The Tenth of August," and, further stimulated by the successes of his rival and friend Girodet in the Salons of 1793 and 1794, Gérard (nobly aided by Isabey the miniaturist) produced in 1795 his famous "Bélisaire." In 1796 a portrait of his generous friend (Louvre) obtained undisputed success, and the money received from Isabey for these two works enabled Gérard to execute in 1797 his "Psyché et l'Amour." At last, in 1799, his portrait of Madame Bonaparte established his position as one of the first portrait painters of the day. In 1808 as many as eight, in 1810 no less than fourteen portraits by him, were exhibited at the Salon, and these figures afford only an indication of the enormous numbers which he executed yearly; all the leading figures of the empire and of the restoration, all the most celebrated men and women of Europe, sat to Gérard. This extraordinary vogue was due partly to the charm of his manner and conversation, for his *salon* was as much frequented as his studio; Madame de Stael, Canning, Talleyrand, the duke of Wellington, have all borne witness to the attraction of his society. Rich and famous, Gérard was stung by remorse for earlier ambitions abandoned; at intervals he had indeed striven to prove his strength with Girodet and other rivals, and his "Bataille d'Austerlitz" (1810) showed a breadth of invention and style which are even more conspicuous in "L'Entrée d'Henri IV." (Versailles),—the work with which in 1817 he did homage to the Bourbons. After this date Gérard declined, watching with impotent grief the progress of the Romantic school. Loaded with honours—baron of the empire, member of the Institute, officer of the legion of honour, first painter to the king—he worked on sad and discouraged; the revolution of 1830 added to his disquiet; and in 1837 on 11th January, after three days of fever, he died. By his portraits Gérard is best remembered; the colour of his paintings has suffered, but his drawings show in uninjured delicacy the purity of his line; and those of women are specially remarkable for a virginal simplicity and frankness of expression.

M. Ch. Lenormant published in 1846 *Essai de Biographie et de Critique sur François Gérard*, a second edition of which appeared in 1847; and M. Delécluze devoted several pages to the same subject in his work *Louis David, son école et son temps*.

GÉRARD, JEAN IGNACE ISIDORE (1803-1847), a French caricaturist generally known by the pseudonym of Grandville—the professional name of his grandparents, who were actors—was born at Nancy, 13th September 1803. He received his first instruction in drawing from his father, a miniature painter, and at the age of twenty-one came to Paris, where he soon afterwards published a collection of lithographs entitled *Les tribulations de la petite propriété*. He followed this by *Les plaisirs de tout âge*, and *La sibylle des salons*; but the work which first established his fame was *Métamorphoses du jour*, published in 1828, a series of 70 scenes in which individuals with the bodies of men and faces of animals are made to play a human comedy. These drawings are remarkable for the extraordinary skill with which human characteristics are represented in animal features, but they are liable to the objection of attempting to express by the pencil what can be properly done only by the pen; while at the same time, in conquering difficulties

incident to his purpose, much ingenuity and labour has been wasted which might have been employed otherwise with better results. The success of this work led to his being engaged as artistic contributor to various periodicals such as *La Silhouette*, *L'Artiste*, *La Caricature*, *Le Charivari*; and his political caricatures, which were characterized by marvellous fertility of satirical humour, soon came to enjoy a general popularity which never diminished. Besides supplying illustrations for various standard works, such as the songs of Béranger, the fables of La Fontaine, *Don Quixote*, *Gulliver's Travels*, *Robinson Crusoe*, he also continued the issue of various lithographic collections, among which may be mentioned *La vie privée et publique des animaux*, *Les cent proverbes*, *L'autre monde*, and *Les fleurs animées*. Though the designs of Gérard are occasionally unnatural and absurd, they usually display keen analysis of character and marvellous inventive ingenuity, and his humour is always tempered and refined by delicacy of sentiment and a vein of sober thoughtfulness. He died of mental disease 17th March 1847.

A short notice of Gérard, under the name of Grandville, is contained in Theophile Gautier's *Portraits Contemporains*. See also Charles Blanc, *Grandville*, Paris, 1855.

GERARD, JOHN (1545-1608), herbalist and surgeon, was born towards the end of 1545 at Nantwich in Cheshire. He was educated at Wisterson, or Willaston, 2 miles from Nantwich, and eventually, after spending some time in travelling, took up his abode in London, where he exercised his profession. For more than twenty years he also acted as superintendent of the gardens of Lord Burghley, secretary of state to Queen Elizabeth. In 1596 he published a catalogue of plants cultivated in his own garden, 1039 in number, inclusive of varieties of the same species. Their English as well as their Latin names are given in a revised edition of the catalogue issued in 1599. In 1597 appeared Gerard's well-known *Herball*, described by him in its preface as "the first fruits of these mine own labours," but more truly an adaptation of the *Stirpium historice pemptades* of Rembert Dodoens, published in 1583, or rather of a translation of the whole or part of the same by Dr Priest, with L'Obel's arrangement. Of the numerous illustrations of the *Herball* sixteen appear to be original, the remainder are mostly impressions from the wood blocks employed by Jacob Theodorus (Tabernaemontanus) in his *Icones Stirpium*, published at Frankfort in 1590. A second edition of the *Herball*, with considerable improvements and additions, was brought out by Thomas Johnson in 1633, and reprinted in 1636. Gerard was elected a member of the court of assistants of the barber-surgeons in 1595, by which company he was appointed an examiner in 1598, junior warden in 1605, and master in 1608. He died in February 1612, and was buried at St Andrews, Holborn.

See Johnson's preface to his edition of the *Herball*; and *A Catalogue of Plants cultivated in the Garden of John Gerard in the years 1598-1599*, edited with Notes, References to Gerard's *Herball*, the Addition of modern Names, and a Life of the Author, by Benjamin Daydon Jackson, F.L.S., privately printed, Lond., 1876, 4to.

GÉRARD DE NERVAL (1808-1855) is the adopted name of Gérard Labrunie, a French litterateur, and that by which he is generally known. The son of an officer in the army, and born at Paris, May 21, 1808, he received his early education chiefly from his father, who taught him German, and he afterwards studied at the college of Charlemagne. He made his literary début by the publication of a volume of political odes, and in 1828 he published a translation of Goethe's *Faust*, of which Goethe himself expressed high approval, and the choruses of which were afterwards made use of by Berlioz for his legend-symphony, *The Damnation of Faust*. Several other translations from the German, contributed chiefly to the *Mercur de France*, a number of poetical pieces, and three comedies

combined to acquire for him, at the age of twenty-one, a considerable literary reputation, and led to his being associated with Theophile Gautier in the preparation of the dramatic *feuilleton* for the *Presse*. On the death of Jennie Colon, an actress with whom he had contracted a *liaison*, he resigned his connexion with the *Presse*, and travelled in various parts of Europe, leading a somewhat dissipated life. He contributed an account of his travels to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* and other periodicals. After his return to Paris in 1844 he resumed for a short time the *feuilleton*. From 1841 he was subject to periodical attacks of insanity, and he committed suicide by hanging, 25th January 1855. The literary style of Gérard is simple and unaffected, and he has a peculiar faculty of giving to his imaginative creations an air of naturalness and reality. In a series of novellettes, afterwards published under the name of *Les Illuminés ou les Précurseurs du Socialisme* (1852), he gave a sort of analysis of the feelings which followed his third attack of insanity; and among his numerous other works the principal are *Élégies nationales et Satires politiques*, 1827; *Scènes de la Vie Orientale*, 2 vols., 1848-1850; *Contes et Facéties*, 1852; *La Bohème galante*, 1856; and *L'Alchimiste*, a drama in five acts, the joint composition of Gérard and Alexander Dumas. His *Œuvres complètes* were published in 1868 in 5 volumes.

GERASA, the modern GERASH or JERASH, a city of Palestine, in the Decapolis of Peræa, situated amid the mountains of Gilead, about 1757 feet above the level of the sea, at a distance of 20 miles from the Jordan and 21 miles to the north of Philadelphia. Of its origin nothing is known. Its name is never mentioned in the Old Testament, and in the New Testament the only reference to its existence is the alternative reading of Geraseses for Gadarenes in Matthew viii. 28. From Josephus we learn that it was captured by Alexander Jannæus, burned by the Jews in revenge for the massacre at Cæsarea, and again plundered and depopulated by Annius the general of Vespasian; but in spite of these disasters it was still in the 2d and 3d centuries of the Christian era one of the wealthiest and most flourishing cities of Palestine. As late as 1121 it gave employment to the soldiers of Baldwin II., who found it defended by a castle built by a king of Damascus; but at the beginning of the following century the Arabian geographer Yakut speaks of it as deserted and overthrown. The ruins of Jerash, discovered by Seitzon about 1806 and since then frequently visited and described, still attest the splendour of the Roman city. They are distributed along both banks of the Kerwan, a brook which flows south through the Wady-ed-Dér to join the Zerka or Jabbok; but all the principal buildings are situated on the level ground to the right of the stream. The town walls, which can still be traced and indeed are partly standing, had a circuit of not more than 2 miles, and the main street was less than half a mile in length; but remains of buildings skirt the road for fully a mile beyond the south gate, and show that the town had far outgrown the limit of its fortifications. The most striking feature of the ruins is the profusion of columns, no fewer than 230 being even now in position: the main street is a continuous colonnade, a large part of which is still entire, and it terminates to the south in a forum of similar formation. Among the public buildings still recognizable are a theatre capable of accommodating 6000 spectators, a naumachia or circus for naval combats, and several temples, of which the largest was probably the grandest structure in the city, possessing a portico of Corinthian pillars 38 feet high. The desolation of the city is probably due to earthquake; and the absence of Moslem erections or restorations would seem to show that the disaster took place before the Mahometan period.

GERBA or JERBA, German *Dscherba*, an island off the African coast in the Gulf of Gabes, belonging to the regency of Tunis. It is flat and well wooded with date palms, has an area of 425 square miles, and contains a population of 30,000. Most of the inhabitants are of Berber origin, though a certain proportion have adopted the Arabic language. About 5000 Jews live apart in villages of their own, and a number of European merchants are settled in the chief town of Haut-es-Suk for the purposes of trade. The island has a considerable reputation for the manufacture of the woollen tissues interwoven with silk which are known as burnous stuffs; a market for the sale of sponges from the neighbouring seas is held from November till March; and a good trade is maintained in the export of dates and other fruits. Gerba is the Lothophagitis or Lotus-eaters' Island of the Greek and Roman geographers, and it may also be identified with the Brachion of Scylax. The modern name appears as early as the 3d century in Aurelius Victor, who, mentioning the births of the emperors Gallus Trebonianus and Volusianus his son, says—"Creati in insula Meninge, quæ nunc Girba dicitur." Meninge or Meninx was the name of one of the two ancient towns in the island, the other being Thoar. A castle erected by the Spaniards in 1284 at Haut-es-Suk still remains; but the pyramid built of the skulls of the Spaniards under Garcia, who perished in 1516, was removed in 1837.

See Barth, *Wanderungen durch die Küsten des Mittelmeeres*; and Maltzan, *Reise in Tunis und Tripolis*, Leipsic, 1870.

GERBER, ERNST LUDWIG (1746–1819), author of the well-known dictionary of musicians, was born at Sondershausen 29th September 1746. His father, Henry Nicolas Gerber (1702–1775), a pupil of J. S. Bach, was an organist and composer of some distinction, and under his direction Ernst Ludwig at an early age had made great progress in his musical studies. In 1765 he went to Leipsic with the view of studying law, but the claims of music, which had gained additional strength from his acquaintanceship with J. A. Hiller, soon came to occupy almost his sole attention. On his return to Sondershausen he was appointed music teacher to the children of the prince, and in 1775 he succeeded his father as court organist. Latterly he devoted much of his time to the study of the literature and history of music, and with this view he made himself master of several of the modern languages. His *Historisch-biographisches Lexicon der Tonkünstler* appeared in 1790 and 1792 in two volumes; and the first volume of what was virtually an improved and corrected edition of this work was published in 1810 under the title *Neues historisch-biographisches Lexikon der Tonkünstler*, followed by other three volumes in 1812, 1813, and 1814. Gerber also contributed a number of papers to musical periodicals, and published several minor musical compositions. He died at Sondershausen 30th June 1819.

GERBERON, GABRIEL (1628–1711), a Jansenist monk, one of the most diligent students and prolific writers of his century, was born August 12, 1628, at St Calais, in the department of Sarthe. At the age of twenty he took the vows of the Benedictine order at St Melaine, Rennes, and after having taught rhetoric and philosophy in the monasteries of Bourgueil (Touraine) and St Denis, he became sub-prior at Compiègne, whence he was afterwards removed to St Germain-des-Près. In the year 1669 he fully and finally committed himself in the Jansenist controversy by the publication of his first work, which was an apology for the abbé Rupert of Tuits. In 1672 he was ordered to Argenteuil and in 1675 to Corbie; but having by this time aroused the most bitter hostility of the entire Jesuit order, he found it necessary to save himself by flight into the Low Countries, where he seems to have lived in various towns during the next twenty-eight years, and where

he published a great number of works, including the *Histoire Générale du Jansenisme* (1700), by which he is now best known. Arrested on the 30th of May 1703 at Brussels; at the instance of the archbishop of Malines, he was sent into France and condemned to imprisonment, from which he was not released till 1710, and even then only after he had consented to abjure the five Jansenist propositions. The first use he made of his freedom was to write a work (which, however, his friends prudently prevented him from publishing) *Le vain triomphe des Jésuites*, containing a virtual withdrawal of the compulsory recantation. He died at the abbey of St Denis on the 29th of March 1711. A full list of his works is given in the *Biographie Générale*.

GERBERT. See SILVESTER II.  
GERBERT, MARTIN (1720–1793), a Catholic prelate and writer on church music, was a descendant of the Gerberts of Hornau, and was born at Horb on the Neckar, Würtemberg, 12th August 1720. He received his education at the Jewish school of Freiburg in the Breisgau, at Klingenuau in Switzerland, and at the monastery of St Blaise in the Black Forest. He joined the order of the Benedictines in the monastery of St Blaise in 1736, became priest in 1744, was soon thereafter appointed professor of theology, and was chosen abbot in 1764. From 1759 to 1762 he travelled in Germany, Italy, and France, chiefly with the view of obtaining access to the old collections of musical literature contained in the libraries of the monasteries. In 1774 he published two volumes *De cantu et musica sacra*; in 1777, *Monumenta veteris liturgie Alemannicæ*; and in 1784, in three volumes, *Scriptores ecclesiastici de musica sacra*, a collection of the principal writers on church music from the 3d century till the invention of printing. Although this work contains many textual errors, its publication has nevertheless been of very great importance for the history of music, by preserving writings which otherwise might either have perished or remained unknown. He is also the author of *Codex epistolaris Rudolphi I.*, 1772, and *Historia Nigræ Sive*, Cologne, 1783–1788. His interest in music led to his acquaintance with the composer Gluck, who became his intimate friend. He died 3d May 1793.

GERHARD, FRIEDRICH WILHELM EDUARD (1795–1867), a distinguished German archaeologist, was born at Posen, 29th November 1795. After studying at Breslau and Berlin, he in 1816 took up his residence at the former town. The reputation he acquired by his *Lectiones Apolloniæ*, published in the same year, led soon afterwards to his being appointed professor at the gymnasium of Posen. On resigning that office in 1819, on account of weakness in the eyes, he travelled in Italy, and in 1822 he took up his residence in Rome, where, with the view of prosecuting his archaeological studies, he remained for fifteen years. He there contributed to Platner's *Beschreibung der Stadt Rom*, then under the direction of Bunsen, and he was also one of the principal originators of the *Instituto di corrispondenza archeologica*, founded at Rome in 1828, and during his stay in Italy its director. After his return to Germany in 1837, he was appointed archaeologist at the Royal Museum of Berlin, and in 1844 he was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences, and a professor in the university. He died at Berlin 12th May 1867.

Besides a large number of archaeological papers in periodicals, in the *Annali* of the Institute of Rome, and in the Transactions of the Berlin Academy, and several illustrated catalogues of Greek, Roman, and other antiquities in the Berlin, Naples, and Vatican Museums, Gerhard is the author of the following works:—*Antike Bildwerke*, Stuttg., 1827–44; *Auserlesene griech. Vasenbilder*, 1839–58; *Eriskische Spiegel*, 1839–65; *Hyperboreisch-röm. Studien*, vol. i., 1833; vol. ii., 1852; *Prodromus mytholog. Kunsterklärung*, Stuttgart and Tübingen, 1828; and *Griech. Mythologie*, 1854–55. His *Gesammelte akademische Abhandlungen und kleine Schriften* were published posthumously in 2 vols., Berlin, 1867.

GERHARD, JOHANN (1582–1637), one of the ablest and most learned exponents of Lutheran orthodoxy, was born of a good middle-class family in Quedlinburg, 17th October 1582. In his fifteenth year, during a dangerous illness, he came under the personal influence of Johann Arndt, author of *Das Wahre Christenthum*, and resolved to study for the church. Soon after entering the university of Wittenberg, however, in 1599, he began to waver in this determination, and ultimately gave himself for two years to the study of medicine, but in 1603 resumed his theological reading at Jena, and in the following year received a new impulse from Winkelmann and Mentzer at Marburg. Having graduated and begun to give lectures at Jena in 1605, he in 1606 received and accepted the duke of Coburg's invitation to the superintendency of Heldburg and mastership of the gymnasium; soon afterwards he became general superintendent of the duchy, in which capacity he was much and usefully engaged in the practical work of ecclesiastical organization until 1616, when he found a more congenial sphere in the senior theological chair at Jena, where the remainder of his life was spent. Though still comparatively young, Gerhard had already come to be regarded as the greatest living theologian of Protestant Germany; in the numerous "disputations" which characterized that period he was always protagonist, while on all public and domestic questions touching on religion or morals his advice was eagerly sought on all hands and by every class. It is recorded that during the course of his lifetime he had received repeated calls to almost every university in Germany, as well as to Upsala in Sweden. He died on the 20th August 1637. Personally he is said to have exhibited a rare combination of all the best elements of the Christian character; the only failing imputed to him by any one decidedly leans to virtue's side—an excessive love of peace.

His writings are very numerous, alike in exegetical, polemical, dogmatic, and practical theology. To the first category belong the *Commentarius in harmoniam historia evangelica de passione Christi* (1617), the *Comment. super priorem D. Petri Epistolam* (1641), and also his commentaries on Genesis (1637) and on Deuteronomy (1658). Of a controversial character are the *Confessio Catholica* (1634–68), an extensive work which seeks to prove the evangelical and catholic character of the doctrine of the Augsburg Confession from the writings of approved Roman Catholic authors; and the *Loci theologici* (1629), his principal contribution to science, in which Lutheranism is expounded "nervose, solide, et copiose," in fact with a fulness of learning, a force of logic, and a minuteness of detail that had never before been approached. The *Meditationes sacre* (1621), a work expressly devoted to the uses of Christian edification, has been frequently reprinted in Latin and has been translated into most of the European languages, including Greek. The English translation by R. Winterton (1631) has passed through at least nineteen editions. There is also an edition by W. Papillon in English blank verse (1801). A *Vita Joh. Gerhards* was published by E. R. Fischer in 1723.

GERHARDT, CHARLES FREDERIC, was born at Strasburg, August 21, 1816, and died there August 19, 1856. After his school years spent at home and in Karlsruhe, where his taste for chemistry was awakened, he was sent to Leipsic to learn business, but he attended Erdmann's lectures on chemistry as well. Returning home he very soon found that a commercial life was not to his taste, so, after a sharp dispute with a disappointed father, he enlisted in a cavalry regiment. In a few months a military career also became intolerable, and, being bought off by a friend, he went to Giessen to study under Liebig. There he remained eighteen months, displaying such entire devotion to chemistry that he found himself unable to obtain the customary degree. He again thought of entering trade, but Liebig persuaded him to go to Paris, where he arrived in 1838. His good appearance and address recommended him to Dumas and other chemists, and in a short time along with Cahours, who became his intimate friend, he published an important memoir on essential oils, distinguished especially by the new views it contained. He

soon after left Paris and went to Montpellier, where he was professor in the faculty of science till 1848. He then returned to Paris and opened a school for chemistry, which, however, was not commercially a success. From 1848 to 1855 he resided at Paris, and it was during this time that he published the memoirs and carried on the controversies which have been of such importance in the development of scientific chemistry. In 1855 he was appointed professor at Strasburg, his native place; but he had held the office for but a short time when he died, after two days' illness. Gerhardt's contributions to chemistry are less discoveries of new facts, than of new ideas which organized and vitalized an inert accumulation of facts. He developed the notion of types of structure and reaction; he discovered the order of organic compounds, which led him to the doctrine of homologous and other series; and on theoretical grounds he remodelled the whole character of the combining weights upon the two-volume molecular basis. The bare statement, however, of his results gives no idea of the lucidity, the wealth of thought, the grasp of the entire subject which his memoirs and his longer works display. It was by his writings especially that Gerhardt's influence was felt. Although a thorough enthusiast in his subject, clear in his exposition, earnest in his work, weighty in his delivery, he seems to have wanted the qualities of a successful teacher. Nothing is heard of his lectures, or of his influence as a professor,—such influence as drew students round Liebig and other great masters. None the less, however, did he stir the thoughts of other chemists to the very depths; and although the unitary system has had its day, yet, in substance at least, if no longer in name, chemistry is still Gerhardt's, and it is not impossible that chemists may return to some of his views which at present are not acceptable.

GERHARDT, PAUL (c. 1606–1676), the greatest hymn-writer of Germany, if not indeed of Europe, was born of a good middle-class family at Gräfenhainichen, a small town on the railway between Halle and Wittenberg, in 1606 or 1607,—some authorities, indeed, give the date March 12, 1607, but neither the year nor the day is accurately known. His education appears to have been retarded by the troubles of the period, the Thirty Years' War having begun about the time he reached his twelfth year. After completing his studies for the church he is known to have lived for some years at Berlin as tutor in the family of an advocate named Berthold, whose daughter he subsequently married, on receiving his first ecclesiastical appointment at Mittelwald (a small town in the neighbourhood of Berlin) in 1651. In 1657 he accepted an invitation as "diaconus" to the Nicolaikirche of Berlin; but, in consequence of his uncompromising Lutheranism in refusing to accept the elector Frederick William's "syncretistic" edict of 1664, he was deprived in 1666. Though absolved from submission and restored to office early in the following year, on the petition of the citizens, his conscience did not allow him to retain a post which, as it appeared to him, could only be held on condition of at least a tacit repudiation of the Formula Concordiæ, and for upwards of a year he lived in Berlin without fixed employment. In 1668 he was appointed archdeacon of Lübben in the duchy of Saxe-Merseburg, where, after a somewhat sombre ministry of eight years, he died on the 7th of June 1676. Many of his best known hymns were originally published in various church hymn-books, as for example in that for Brandenburg, which appeared in 1658; others first saw the light in Johann Crüger's *Geistliche Kirchenmelodien* (1649) and *Praxis Pietatis Melica* (1656). The first complete set of them is the *Geistliche Andachten*, published in 1666–67 by Ebeling, music director in Berlin. No hymn by Gerhardt of a later date than 1667 is known to exist.