

Chapter 1 : List of biographical dictionaries - Wikipedia

The Cambridge Biographical Dictionary is a new paperback reference guide to the world's noted personalities, living and dead. From Aeschylus to Franco Zeffirelli, from Larry Adler to Zoroasta, this alphabetical book provides the essential details on more than 14,000 people, accurate and fully up-to-date.

His first name is also listed as Cosmo and Cosma. Studied at the University of Perugia, where he obtained a doctorate in utroque iure, both canon and civil law. Ascribed to the college of protonotaries apostolic under the auspices of his maternal uncle Cardinal Mattei. Elected titular archbishop of Adrianopoli, with dispensation for not having yet received the presbyterate, March 17, Consecrated, Sunday, April 25, , church of S. In the same ceremony was also consecrated Giovanni Mascardi, bishop of Nebbio. Nuncio in Poland, May 21, until December 2, Created cardinal priest in the consistory of September 5, ; received the red hat and the title of S. Pancrazio, March 20, Prefect of the S. Maria di Perno, June 13, Transferred to the see of Perugia, September 16, Promoted to the metropolitan see of Monreale, April 3, Opted for the title of S. Maria in Trastevere, July 1, May 1, , Rome, where he had gone to recover from dropsy. Buried near the main altar of the church of S. Pancrazio, Rome, next to the tomb of his uncle Cardinal Ludovico Torres, who is now buried in the metropolitan cathedral of Monreale. Memorie biografiche dei cardinali Abruzzesi. Pancrazio, Rome, Requiem Datenbank. September 5, , Paris 1 , France. His last name is also listed as Duplessis. Of a noble family. His father died in Obtained a bachelor in theology. Ordained to the subdiaconate in Paris. Paolo de Rouherio, Turin. Consecrated, April 17, , church of S. His episcopal motto was Semper idem. Participated in the States General of , representing the clergy of Poitou; this marked the beginning of his political career; pronounced the closing address of the assembly on February 23, in the presence of the king; among other things, he asked that the decrees of the Council of Trent be promulgated throughout France and he was the first French bishop to implement them in his diocese. Named secretary of state for war and the interior, with precedence over all the other ministers, on November 30, The following year, after the assassination, ordered by the King Louis XIII, of Concino Concini, favorite of the queen mother, he was forced to leave the ministry and follow her to Blois. Richelieu continued to be represented to the king as an enemy to his power; Fr. Leclerc du Tremblay, O. After the queen mother escaped from Blois in , Richelieu was charged with negotiating an accommodation between her and the king and he accomplished the delicate mission successfully. Provisor of La Sorbonne University, Paris, from , and as such, head of the Association of Doctors of the same; later, to , he built the church where he is buried. Created cardinal priest in the consistory of September 5, ; he never went to Rome to receive the red hat and the title. On April 19, , after the death of the duke of Luynes, prime minister, the cardinal became a member of the royal council, in spite of the strong dislike the king felt for him, and only with consultative voice. Resigned the government of the diocese before April 29, Soon after that year, on August 12, he was named prime minister. Once in power, he set three main goals of which he never lost sight: He fought the Huguenots who were forming a state within the state. He placed La Rochelle, their main stronghold, under siege in and eventually took it, later signing the Peace of Alais, June 28, It confirmed the freedom of worship and the civil equality given to the Protestants by the Edict of Nantes but they lost their stronghold and their military privileges. The cardinal also combatted the nascent Jansenism. To restore the royal authority, he increased centralization, reorganizing the government and limiting the powers of the Parlements and the provincial governors, and developing the institution of the royal intendants, who became the instruments of the monarchical absolutism. Coadjutor of the abbot of Cluny , ; abbot commendatario since or Abbot commendatario of Citeaux, 2. He largely used his vast wealth for public service, support of the arts and of La Sorbonne University. The cardinal was also a playwright and musician of some talent. He himself designated Cardinal Jules Raymond Mazarin his successor as prime minister. December 4, , in his palace in Paris. Buried in the chapel of La Sorbonne, Paris, which he had financed 3. Lippincott, ; Bergin, Joseph. Yale University Press, ; Bergin, Joseph. The rise of Richelieu. Yale University Press, ; Blet, Pierre. Perrin, ; Bonney, Richard. Political change in France under Richelieu and Mazarin, Oxford [England] ; New York: Richelieu and his age. Richelieu, his rise to power. Le cardinal de Richelieu. Amyot, ; Cardella, Lorenzo.

Richelieu and reason of state. Wapler, ; Elliott, John Huxtable. Cambridge [Cambridgeshire] ; New York: Cambridge University Press, Cambridge studies in early modern history ; Erlanger, Philippe. Le dictateur; Erlanger, Philippe. Prentice-Hall, , [1st American ed. Bernard Grasset, ; Hauser, Henri. London [England] ; New York: Profiles in power; London, England ; Levi, Anthony. Cardinal Richelieu and the making of France. London ; New York: University of Chicago Press, Cambridge studies in early modern history ; Perkins, James Breck. Richelieu and the growth of French power. Richelieu and the councillors of Louis XIII, a study of the secretaries of state and superintendents of finance in the ministry of Richelieu, Oxford [England] Clarendon Press, ; Richelieu and his age. Edited by Joseph Bergin and Laurence Brockliss. Richelieu as chief minister: Political testament; the significant chapters and supporting selections. Translated by Henry Bertram Hill. Flammarion, ; Treasure, Geoffrey Russell Richards. Cardinal Richelieu and the development of absolutism. Black, ; Treasure, Geoffrey Russell Richards. Lancaster pamphlets ; Wedgwood, Cicely Veronica. Richelieu and the French monarchy. The English Universities Press, Teach yourself history library. That same year, the congregation of Cluny was united to that of Saint-Maur. It ended up in the possession of Nicholas Armez of Brittany by , and he occasionally exhibited the well-preserved face. His nephew, Louis-Philippe Armez, inherited it and also occasionally exhibited it and lent it out for study. An investigation of subsidence of the church floor enabled it to be photographed in Baptized on March 24, , in the church of S. His last name is also listed as Rodolfi, de Ridolfi, Rodulphus, and Rodolfo. Obtained a doctorate in utroque iure, both canon and civil law.

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Published irregularly since , Chambers Biographical Dictionary has established itself as a standard reference work in thousands of collections. With the North American edition (the last edition was in), the title has changed to the Cambridge Biographical Dictionary, and numerous other changes have been implemented as well.

Chapter 3 : Dictionary of Irish Biography - Cambridge University Press

Get this from a library! Cambridge biographical dictionary. [MagnÃ's MagnÃ'sson; Rosemary Goring;] -- With more than 19, entries, Cambridge provides an account of history's important figures, past and present--international in scope and covers all fields of human endeavor.

Chapter 4 : The Cambridge Biographical Encyclopedia : David Crystal :

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Chapter 5 : The Cambridge Biographical Dictionary by David Crystal

The Cambridge Biographical Dictionary has 20 ratings and 3 reviews. Paul said: I like the book overall, but it has failed me from time to time in its bas.

Chapter 6 : International Biographical Centre - Wikipedia

biography definition: 1. the life story of a person written by someone else: 2. the story of the life of a person written by someone else, or the area of literature relating to books that describe such stories.

Chapter 7 : James, Henry - Biographical Dictionary - calendrierdelascience.com

The Cambridge Biographical Dictionary by David Crystal (Editor) starting at \$ The Cambridge Biographical Dictionary

has 1 available editions to buy at Alibris.

Chapter 8 : The Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church - Biographical Dictionary - Consistory of September 5

The Dictionary of Irish Biography, a collaborative project between Cambridge University Press and the Royal Irish Academy, is the most comprehensive and authoritative biographical dictionary yet published for Ireland.

Chapter 9 : Oxford Dictionary of National Biography

Crystal, David, ed, The Cambridge Biographical Dictionary. De Haan, Deskalova, Loutfi, De Haan, A Biographical Dictionary of Women's Movements and Feminisms: Central, Eastern and South Eastern Europe, 19th and 20th Centuries.