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Xanadu, in Coleridge's *'Kubla Khan', the place where the Khan decreed 'a stately pleasure-dome'.

XAVIER, St Francis (1506–52), a Spaniard, one of the founders of the Society of Jesus, and a famous missionary in the Far East. He died on his way to China and is buried in Goa. *Dryden's life of St Francis Xavier (1688), a translation of a French work, *La Vie de Saint François Xavier* (1682), by D. Bouhours, is dedicated to Mary of Modena, the queen of James II.

XENOPHON (c.430–352 BC), Athenian historian who left an account of a military expedition in which he participated (*Anabasis*), a history of his own times (*Hellenica*), a panegyric on a contemporary monarch (*Agésilas*), chatty memoirs about *Socrates (*Memorabilia, Symposium*), and treatises on domestic economy, horsemanship, and hunting. His most popular work was however the *Cyropedia*, a fictionalized biography of the Persian king Cyrus. This created a

vogue for such biographies in which the fictional element became progressively greater until the world saw the emergence of a new genre—the novel. The *Cyropedia* was translated into English by William Barker (?1552), contributed a story to Painter's **Palace of Pleasure* (1566), and was described by *Sidney as an 'absolute heroical poem'. *Milton, on the other hand, spoke highly of the *Memorabilia*, whose account of Socrates he placed on a level with *Plato's.

Ximena (in French Chimène), the wife of the *Cid. C. *Cibber wrote an adaptation of *Corneille's *Le Cid*, called *Ximena, or The Heroick Daughter* (1712).

XIMÉNEZ DE CISNEROS, Cardinal Francisco (1436–1517), a Spanish statesman and Grand Inquisitor, who founded the University of Alcalá in 1506 and recruited the team of scholars who produced the *Complutensian Polyglot Bible.