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 (Agesilaus), 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. *Gibber 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 Alcalà in 1506 and recruited the team of scholars who produced the *Complutensian Polyglot Bible.