and he became the hammer of the Turks, restlessly attacking the emirs on every side, but especially in Aleppo, and exacting tribute from them all. He died in 1112, leaving the govern­ment to his brother-in-law, Roger de Principatu, until such time as Bohemund IL should come to his inheritance.

Bibliography.—Tancred’s *Gesta* were recorded by Ralph of Caen, who drew his information from Tancred’s own conversation and reminiscences. Kugler has written a work on *Bohemund und Tancred* (Tübingen, 1862); and Tancrcd’s career is also described by Rey, in the *Revue de l'Orient Latin,* iv. 334-340. (E. Br.)

**TANCRED** (d. 1194), King of Sicily, an illegitimate son of Roger, the eldest son of King Roger II., was crowned in January 1190 in succession to William II. *(q.v.).* He was supported by the chancellor Matthew d’Ajello and the official class, while the rival claims of Roger II.’s daughter Constance and her husband, Henry VI., king of the Romans and emperor, were supported by most of the nobles. Tancred was a good soldier, though his tiny stature earns from Peter of Eboli the nick­name “ Tancredulus.” But he was ill-supported in his task of maintaining the Norman kingdom, faced with general apathy, and threatened by a baronial revolt, and, in addition, Richard Coeur-de-Lion, at Messina, 1190, threatened him with war. Henry, skilfully winning over Pisa, Genoa and the Roman Commune, isolated Tancred and intimidated Celestine III., who, on the 14th of April l191, crowned him emperor at Rome. He, however, failed to capture Naples in August and retired north, leaving garrisons along the frontiers of the Regno. Tancred now sought to win over the towns by extensive grants of privi­leges, and at Gravina (June 1192) was recognized by the pope, whose ineffectual support he gained by surrendering the royal legateship over Sicily. In 1192 and 1193 he commanded per­sonally and with success against the Apulian barons, but his death at Palermo (20th of February 1194) a. few days after that of Roger, his son and joint-king, made Henry’s path clear. His wife Sibilla indeed maintained a regency for her second son William III., but on Henry’s final descent, Naples surrendered almost without a blow in May 1194, and the rest of the Regno followed. Sibilla and the loyal Margarito prepared to defend Palermo, but the citizens admitted the emperor on the 20th of November 1194. Tancred’s family fell into Henry’s hands, and William III. seems to have died in Germany in 1198.

**TANDY, JAMES NAPPER** (1740-1803), Irish rebel, son of a Dublin ironmonger, was born in Dublin in 1740. He started life as a small tradesman; but turning to politics, he became a member of the corporation of Dublin, and made himself popular by his denunciation of municipal corruption and by his proposal of a boycott of English goods in Ireland, in retaliation for the restrictions imposed by the government on Irish commerce. In April 1780 Tandy was expelled from the Dublin volunteers (see Flood, Henry) for proposing the expulsion of the duke of Leinster, whose moderation had offended the extremists. He was one of the most conspicuous of the small revolutionary party, chiefly of the shopkeeper class, who formed a permanent committee in June 1784 to agitate for reform, and called a con­vention of delegates from all parts of Ireland, which met in October 1784. Tandy persuaded the corporation of Dublin to condemn by resolution Pitt’s amended commercial resolutions in 1785. He became a member of the Whig club founded by Grattan; and he actively co-operated with Theobald Wolfe Tone in founding the Society of the United Irishmen in 1791, of which he became the first secretary. The violence of his opinions, strongly influenced by French revolutionary ideas, now brought Tandy prominently under the notice of the govern­ment. In February 1792 an allusion in debate by Toler (after­wards earl of Norbury), the attorney-general, to Tandy’s personal ugliness, provoked him into sending a challenge; this was treated by the House of Commons as a breach of privilege, and a Speaker’s warrant was issued for his arrest, which however he managed to elude till its validity expired on the prorogation of parliament. Tandy then took proceedings against the lord lieutenant for issuing a proclamation for his arrest; and although the action failed, it increased Tandy’s popularity, and his expenses were paid by the Society of the United Irishmen. Sympathy with the French Revolution was at this time rapidly spreading in Ireland. A meeting of some 6000 persons in Belfast voted a congratulatory address to the French nation in July 1791. In the following year Napper Tandy took a leading part in organizing a new military association in Ireland modelled after the French National Guards; they professed republican principles, and on their uniform the cap of liberty instead of the crown surmounted the Irish harp. Tandy also, with the purpose of bringing about a fusion between the Defenders and the United Irishmen, took the oath of the Defenders, a Roman Catholic society whose agrarian and political violence had been increasing for several years; but being threatened with prose­cution for this step, and also for libel, he fled to America, where he remained till 1798. In February 1798 he went to Paris, where at this time a number of Irish refugees, the most prominent of whom was Wolfe Tone, were assembled, planning rebellion in Ireland to be supported by a French invasion, and quarrelling among themselves. None of these was more quarrelsome than Napper Tandy, who was exceedingly conceited, and habitually drunken; his vanity was wounded to find himself of less account than Tone in the councils of the conspirators.

Wolfe Tone, who a few months before had patronizingly described him to Talleyrand as “ a respectable old man whose patriotism has been known for thirty years,” was now disgusted by the lying braggadocio with which Tandy persuaded the French authorities that he was a personage of great wealth and influence in Ireland, at whose appearance 30,000 men would rise in arms. Tandy was not, however, lacking in courage. He accepted the charge of a corvette, the “ Anacreon,” placed at his disposal by the French government, in which, accom­panied by a few leading United Irishmen, and supplied with a small force of men and a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition for distribution in Ireland, he sailed from Dunkirk and arrived at the isle of Aran, off the coast of Donegal, on the 16th of September 1798. The populace showed no disposition to welcome the invaders. Napper Tandy, who was drunk during most of the expedition, took possession of the village of Rutland, where he hoisted an Irish flag and issued a bombastic proclamation; but learning the complete failure of Humbert’s expedition, and that Connaught instead of being in open rebellion was perfectly quiet, the futility of the enterprise was apparent to the French if not to Tandy himself; and the latter having been carried on board the “ Anacreon ” in a state of intoxica­tion, the vessel sailed round the north of Scotland to avoid the English fleet, and reached Bergen in safety, whence Tandy made his way to Hamburg with three or four companions. In compliance with a peremptory demand from the English govern­ment, and in spite of a counter-threat from the French Directory, the refugees were surrendered. Tandy remained in prison till April 1801, when he was tried, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to death; he was, however, reprieved and allowed to go to France. This leniency may have been partly due to doubts as to the legality of the demand for his surrender by the Hamburg authorities; but the government was probably more influenced by Cornwallis’s opinion that Tandy was “ a fellow of so very contemptible a character that no person in this country (Ireland) seems to care the smallest degree about him.” Moreover, Bonaparte vigorously intervened on his behalf, and is even said to have made Tandy’s release a condition of signing the treaty of Amiens. Notwithstanding his vices and his lack of all solid capacity, there is no reason to suppose that Napper Tandy was dishonest or insincere; and the manner in which his name was introduced in the well-known ballad, “The Wearing of the Green,” proves that he succeeded in impressing the popular imagination of the rebel party in Ireland. In France, where his release was regarded as a French diplomatic victory, he was received, in March 1802, as a person of distinction; and when he died on the 24th of August 1803 his funeral was attended by the military and an immense number of the civil population.

See R. R. Madden, *The Lives of the United Irishmen, 7* vols. (Dublin, 1842-46); W. J. MacNeven, *Pieces of Irish History* (New