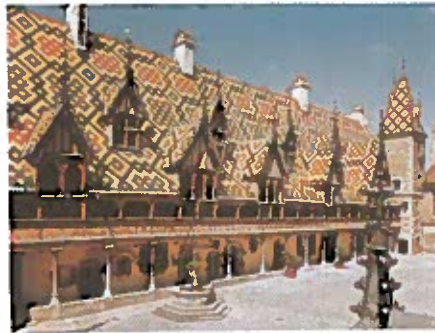


League's partisans and welcomed Henry IV. The town's prosperity declined with the flight of the Huguenot weavers and leather workers at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, but its fortunes revived with the wine trade of the 18th century. Beaune has given its name to part of the celebrated wine country of Burgundy, the limestone hills (*côtes*) of the *Côtes de Beaune*.

The town, circular in shape, is still partly protected by walls that retain 13th- and 16th-century towers. In other parts, promenades have replaced the ramparts and separate town from suburb. Two towers of the dismantled *château* survive. The *Hôtel-Dieu* (1443), which owns some of the finest vineyards, remains operational; one of its wards is a museum for Rogier van der Weyden's great altarpiece, "The Last Judgment," commissioned by the hospital's builder, Nicolas Rolin, last chancellor of the Burgundian dukes. The *Collégiale*



The medieval hospital of Saint-Esprit, Beaune, Fr. Joan Feuille

Notre-Dame (begun in the 12th century) has a beautiful series of 15th-century tapestries. The *Musée du Vin de Bourgogne* is a wine museum.

The regional wine sales (including Beaune, Pommard, Volnay, and Meursault) are in November. Pop. (1990) 22,171.

**Beaumont**, city, Québec region, southeastern Québec province, Canada. A northeastern suburb of Quebec city, it is situated on the north bank of the St. Lawrence River. In 1634 Robert Giffard established there one of the first European settlements in Canada. The name Beaumont probably comes from the bay in the historic province of Brittany in France. In 1976 the surrounding towns of Courville, Giffard, Montmorency, Saint-Michel-Archange, Sainte-Thérèse-de-Lisieux, and Villeneuve were incorporated into Beaumont. The city is largely residential, with some light industry. Pop. (1991) 69,158.

**Beauregard, P.G.T.**, in full PIERRE GUSTAVE TOUTANT BEAUREGARD (b. May 28, 1818, near New Orleans, La., U.S.—d. Feb. 20, 1893, New Orleans), Confederate general in the American Civil War.

Beauregard graduated from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, N.Y. (1838) and served in the Mexican War (1846-48). After the secession of Louisiana from the Union (January 1861), Beauregard resigned from the U.S. Army and was commissioned a brigadier general in the Confederate Army; he eventually became one of the eight full generals of the Confederacy and participated in almost every important theatre of the war. He commanded the forces that bombarded Fort Sumter, S.C., was on the field at the First Battle of Bull Run (1861), and assumed command at Shiloh after the death of General Albert Sidney Johnston (1862). He later conducted the defense of Charleston and toward the end of the war defended the southern approaches to Richmond. Though he proved to



Beauregard  
By courtesy of the National Archives, Washington, D.C.

be a capable combat commander and often displayed sound strategic sense, Beauregard revealed serious deficiencies as a general officer. His penchant for questioning orders bordered on insubordination.

After the war he returned to Louisiana, where he became a railroad director, adjutant general of the state, and manager of the Louisiana lottery. His last years were marked by bitter quarrels with Joseph E. Johnston, Jefferson Davis, and William Preston Johnston over their published accounts of the war and Beauregard's role in it. Beauregard was the author of *Principles and Maxims of the Art of War* (1863) and *Report on the Defense of Charleston* (1864).

**beauty bush** (*Kolkwitzia amabilis*), ornamental flowering shrub of the family Caprifoliaceae, native to central China; it is the only member of its genus. Its paired, bell-like flowers, one above the other, range in colour from



Beauty bush (*Kolkwitzia amabilis*)  
J.C. Allen and Son

white to pink and are massed at the branch tips.

The early summer flowers of the beauty bush are followed by brown, bristly fruits that persist on the bush into winter. The leaves are oval, and the maximum height of the shrub is about 2.5 m (8 feet).

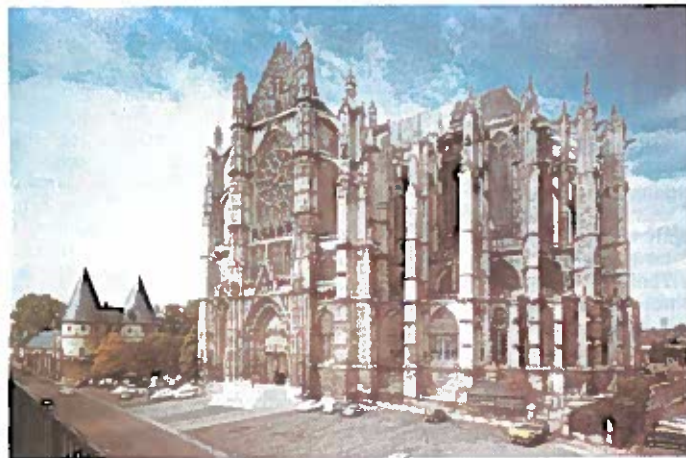
**beauty leaf**, also called ALEXANDRIAN LAUREL, or DILO OIL TREE (*Calophyllum inophyllum*), ornamental plant, of the family Clusiaceae, native to tropical Asia and cultivated as an ornamental for its handsome leathery, glossy foliage and fragrant white flowers. Beauty leaf often is grown near the ocean for its resistance to salt spray and its leaning habit. The multibranched, often gracefully crooked tree reaches 16-19 m (50-60 feet). It produces upright sprays of yellow-centred flowers on white stalks. Dilo, a strongly scented medicinal oil, is extracted from the seeds.



Beauty leaf (*Calophyllum*)  
Douglas David Dawn

**beauty-of-the-night** (plant): see four-o'clock.

**Beauvais**, town, capital of Oise *département*, Picardie *région*, northern France, at the juncture of the Thérain and Avelon rivers, north of Paris. Capital of the Bellovaci tribe, it was first called Caesaromagus after its capture by Caesar in 52 bc, and later Civitas de Bellovacis. In the 9th century it became a countyship, which passed to the bishops who became peers of France in 1013. The Cathedral of Saint-Pierre was ambitiously conceived as the largest in Europe; the apse and transept have survived several collapses, and the choir (157 ft [48 m]) remains the loftiest ever built. The whole dates from the 10th to the 16th century, with the Romanesque church of the Basse Oeuvre standing in the space planned for the cathe-



The Cathedral of Saint-Pierre and the towers of the Palace of Justice, Beauvais, France  
Editions "La Cigogne"—Hachette