

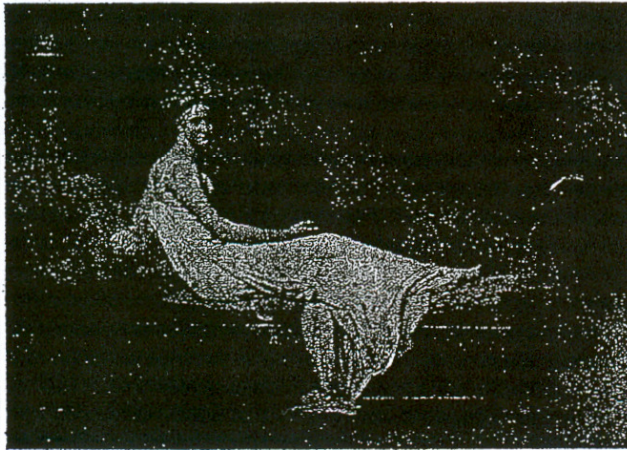
David II (1324-1371), the son of Robert Bruce, became king in 1329. David fled to France when England invaded Scotland in 1334. He later fought with France against England in 1346. The English captured him. They released him 11 years later, and he returned to Scotland.

Robert S. Hoyt

David, dah VEED, Jacques Louis, zhahk lwee (1748-1825), was the leading French painter during the French Revolution and the Napoleonic era. He painted primarily in the neoclassical style, which emphasizes solidly modeled forms, realistic details, and balanced composition. Neoclassicists often used subjects from ancient history to make observations about contemporary events. David's famous painting *The Oath of the Horatii* (1784) reflects neoclassical style and subject matter.

David was an active participant in the French Revolution and voted for the death of King Louis XVI. He started to depict the events of the revolution in the unfinished *The Oath of the Tennis Court*, begun in 1791. In 1793, he painted *The Death of Marat*, a moving portrait of the assassinated revolutionary leader. An ardent supporter of Napoleon, David also glorified some of the main events of the emperor's life in his paintings.

David was born in Paris. His work influenced many of



Unfinished oil painting on canvas (1800); the Louvre, Paris (Giraudon)

Jacques Louis David's *Portrait of Madame Récamier* emphasizes solidly modeled forms, realistic details, and balanced composition. These qualities are typical of his neoclassical style.

the major artists of the 1800's, including many members of the impressionist movement.

Ann Friedman

See also **Clothing** (picture: Women's clothing); **French Revolution** (picture: The death of Marat); **Napoleon I** (picture: Napoleon I); **Painting** (The 1600's and 1700's); **Socrates** (picture).

David, Saint (520?-589?), is the patron saint of Wales. Almost no authentic biographical information exists on Saint David. He is said to have founded a number of Welsh monasteries, including St. David's at Mynyw (Menevia) in southwestern Wales. Mynyw is now known as St. David's.

After David's death, a widespread belief grew that he had served as the leader of the Welsh church. Perhaps as a result of this belief, Mynyw became a center of religious authority for much of Wales. In works of art, David is shown standing on a mound with a dove perched on

a shoulder. His feast day is March 1.

William J. Courtenay

David Copperfield. See Dickens, Charles (Dickens' life; The second phase).

Davidson, Jo (1883-1952), an American portrait sculptor, created heads of many famous people. His work is direct and lifelike. His goal was to record the famous men and women of his day. Davidson worked chiefly in terra cotta and bronze. His best-known works include portraits of Mohandas Gandhi and D. H. Lawrence.

Davidson was born in New York City. He studied for three years at the Art Students League there, but then decided on a medical career. While at Yale Medical School, he saw work done by art students in a modeling class and chose to become a sculptor. He went to Paris in 1907 to work and study. Davidson served as a war correspondent during World War I (1914-1918). He lived mostly in France after the war.

Joseph F. Lamb

Davies, Arthur Bowen (1862-1928), was an American painter and illustrator. His idealized figures, often taken from literature or legend and represented in a lyrical style, reflect a highly intellectual and poetic personal vision. However, he was keenly aware of the changing artistic ideas of his time. Davies saw value in the more down-to-earth style of painter Robert Henri and his group. He joined Henri's group, known as *The Eight*, or the *Ashcan School* (see Henri, Robert). Davies was instrumental in organizing the Armory show of 1913. Held in New York City, this exhibition is generally considered the artistic event that did most to awaken Americans to developments in modern art abroad. Davies was born in Utica, New York.

Charles C. Eldredge

Davies, Robertson (1913-1995), was a Canadian novelist, playwright, and journalist. His first three novels—called the Salterton trilogy—are social comedies examining the eccentricities of a small Ontario university town. They are *Tempest-Tost* (1951), *Leaven of Malice* (1954), and *A Mixture of Fraillies* (1958). In the three novels known as the Deptford trilogy, Davies explored the relationship between magic, religion, and psychology. These novels are *Fifth Business* (1970), *The Manticore* (1972), and *World of Wonders* (1975). The Cornish trilogy is still more absorbed in Canadian history and exotic lore. These novels are *The Rebel Angels* (1982), *What's Bred in the Bone* (1985), and *The Lyre of Orpheus* (1988). Davies also wrote the novels *Murder & Walking Spirits* (1991) and *The Cunning Man* (1994).

William Robertson Davies was born in Thamesville, Ontario, and was educated in Canada and England. He worked in England as an actor, stage manager, and drama teacher. He later wrote critical studies in drama history and several plays. His best-known plays include *Eros at Breakfast* (1949), *Fortune, My Foe* (1949), and *At My Heart's Core* (1950).

In 1942, Davies became editor of the *Peterborough* (Ontario) *Examiner*. He wrote a syndicated column of witty observations on small-town American and Canadian life. Selections from this column were collected in *The Papers of Samuel Marchbanks* (1985). A collection of Davies's speeches and lectures was published as *One Half of Robertson Davies* (1978). From 1963 to 1981, Davies served as master of Massey College for graduate students at the University of Toronto.

Laurie R. Ricou

See also **Canadian literature** (Modern English-Canadian fiction; picture).